

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Concurrent Resolution 39. Concurrent resolution to declare a governmental policy in relation to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals; with amendment (Rept. No. 442). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURCH: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, S. 906. An act granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; with amendment (Rept. No. 440). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:

H. R. 3024. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 3025. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 3026. A bill to provide for crediting active service in the armed forces of the Dominion of Canada as military service for purposes of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 3027. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to suit No. E346 entitled "Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians v. United States," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 3028. A bill to amend the act of August 17, 1937, as amended, relating to the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 3029. A bill for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 3030. A bill granting a pension to Harry M. Snow; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Walter A. Moffatt; 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:

427. By Mr. STEVENSON: Petition of John L. May and sundry other residents of Wisconsin relative to conducting an investigation at the Veterans' Administration facility

at Wood, Wis.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

428. By Mr. GWINN of New York: Petition submitted by 957 residents of New York, protesting the enactment of House bill 2082 or any other prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, April 16, 1945)

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

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

Our Father God, with earth's strident voices stilled, may the hush of Thy presence bow our spirits in reverence and contrition. Open our eyes to see Thee, not only in mystic moments of calm but in Thy brooding purposes in the history of these days on ages telling.

We are solemnly conscious this day of a cloud of invisible witnesses, the vast army of the valiant who, pouring out the sweet wine of youth through days of conflict and battle flame, have passed in splendor to their eternal glory that this very day might dawn. Our prayers at this noontide of hope and expectation join the intercessions of uncounted myriads who yearn for lasting peace that the gathering of the nations at the Golden Gate may find a gateway into a new world of mutual understanding, trust, cooperation, and power dedicated to progress and freedom for all peoples.

Especially we beseech Thy enabling grace upon those who in this momentous hour stand and speak for our dear land. In union with those of other lands who love freedom more than life, may there be laid the foundation of a new home for all humanity, a refuge from hate and strife for all nations whose walls are brotherhood and whose radiant promise is peace on earth to men of good will. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, April 24, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF THE BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 24, 1945, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 514) for the relief of the Baldwin Bros. Paving Co.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BY THE CHILEAN SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has received a cablegram from the Honorable Hernán Videla Lira, Vice President of the Chilean Senate, an-

nouncing the adoption of a resolution by the Chilean Senate on April 13 in memory of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Chair feels sure that all Senators, and, indeed, all other Americans, will be proud of the action of the Chilean Senate, and, therefore, without objection, the cablegram will be printed in the RECORD, both in Spanish and in English.

The cablegram, which was ordered to lie on the table, is as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 13, 1945.

PRESIDENTE SENADO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS,
Washington, D. C.:

Cumpleme manifestar 4. E. que el Senado de Chile se Constituyo Especialmente en sesion en el dia de hoy para renbir el homenaje de su admiracion y respecta a la memoria del ilustre Republico y Egregio Americano que fuera el ex Presidente Franklin Delano Roosevelt y aprobar ademas un proyecto de ley que junto con daire caracter nacional al duelo que aflije a esa nacion mermana autoriza para erajar en honor de tan precilario cuidadano y por suscripcion popular un monumento que represente la parte de Chile en el reconocimiento que America y el mundo le deben por su accion infatigable para asentar de manera definitiva las ideas de dignidad humana justicia y libertad que informan la democracia punto reciba 4. E. y la honorable corporacion de su digna presidencia las expresiones de pesar del Senado de Chile punto.

HERNÁN VIDELA LIRA,

Vice Presidente, Senado Chile.

[Translation]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 13, 1945.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Senate of Chile met in special session today in order to pay the tribute of its admiration and respect to the memory of that illustrious champion of democracy and outstanding American, the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and, furthermore, in order to approve a bill which not only gives national character to the mourning which afflicts your sister nation but also authorizes the erection, in honor of so outstanding a citizen by popular subscription, of a monument representing Chile's part in the gratitude which America and the world owe him for his indefatigable efforts to establish in a definite manner the ideas of human dignity, justice, and liberty, which give shape to democracy. Accept, Excellency, for yourself and for the honorable body over which you preside, the expressions of sympathy of the Senate of Chile.

HERNÁN VIDELA LIRA,

Vice President of the Senate of Chile.

THE BUILDING OF A LASTING PEACE— OPEN LETTER FROM LT. EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD, U. S. N. R.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, contrary to my usual custom, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an open letter which just came to me this morning from Lt. Edward Peary Stafford, U. S. N. R., a grandson of Admiral Peary, who raised the American flag at the North Pole. It is such an extraordinary letter from a young man in the service of his country that I think it appropriate that it should be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

It is safe to say now that the end is in sight. Whatever lies between this hour and

that tense moment in some formal room when the scratching of the official pen silences the guns around the world, at that moment the burden of responsibility will shift. Until then, it is ours; after then, it goes to you. While there is still time, and while the nations still depend for their lives and their freedom on the strength of our arms, we would like to repeat the facts and ideals that may have become obscured beneath the triumphant headlines and the bustling routine of the home front.

Twenty-six years ago this fall, you were finishing up a war yourselves. You came home successful and happy, glad to be rid of the stench and the mud and the lice of the trenches, proud that you had justified the faith of the war-tired people of the world. And then, in some way you were able to figure out, as the post-war months and years went by, it began to appear that the faith had not been justified at all, that your friends had not died for a "war to end wars," but for a couple of decades of truce. Very soon it was evident that the dirty job was all to do over again, only harder—and we have had to do it.

Gentlemen, you are the Government of the United States. It is unthinkable that this horror can happen yet again. It is unthinkable that our friends, too, should have died in the pestholes of the earth for a few fretful years between wars. We demand that you bend every resource of your trained, mature minds and every ounce of the courage and integrity for which you were elected, toward the building of a lasting peace.

We are young and tired and there is dust and salt spray and blood in our eyes; our hearts are sore from the endless ache of separation—it is your job. You must do it for good and forever.

We give you, at the long green tables of the conference, with the mightiest of the nations behind you, our trust and our confidence. We promise you, if you succeed, the heart-deep thanks of all the little people to whom we have talked in all the corners of the earth; the little people who always take the beatings when the nations go berserk. We promise you that your names will be spoken with reverence and gratitude for a thousand years, in every language that man speaks.

If you try with all your hearts and all your minds and all your might—and fail—you shall have the warm handgrasp of sympathy and sorrow and understanding.

Gentlemen, if you fail for any reason humanly surmountable in that hour of mankind's greatest need, we, and the world, will never forgive or forget.

EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD,
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.

THE OPENING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, all the world knows that today in the city of San Francisco, the representatives of the peoples of the earth are gathered in a high and solemn undertaking. They are assembled to effectuate an instrument which will make for a just and enduring peace if humanly possible.

The eyes of all mankind glow today with a light of hope. The hearts of mankind, heavy with the woes of war, are uplifted. The lips of mankind part in prayer that vision and guidance may come to the delegates of the United Nations. May they receive this benediction of the Master: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The city of San Francisco is well named after St. Francis of Assisi. In the year 1226, St. Francis uttered a prayer which has rung down through the cen-

turies and which is most fitting for this day. My brother Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] presented me a little card on which this prayer was printed, and I should like to read from it now:

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace; where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love, for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned, and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

It is the deep and earnest yearning of mankind that this prayer of St. Francis be fulfilled for the delegates at the Golden Gate. For through such fulfillment, power and inspiration may come to them to build well the edifice of peace.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have an engagement with the Navy Department today for 12:30, on official business, and I ask leave of absence from the Senate until such time as I am able to return.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on April 24, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 122. An act 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 District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921, as amended;

S. 123. An act 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. An act 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; and

S. 638. An act to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia by adding a new section 548a, and providing for the recording of veterans' discharge certificates.

MEMORIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate memorials, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of Margate City and vicinity, in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE FIGHTING FRONTS—PETITION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a petition signed by various citizens of Norway, Maine, with

respect to the liquor traffic on the fighting fronts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITION

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I have received a petition with 167 signatures of citizens of mine in the State of Delaware who are praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States. I ask unanimous consent to present the petition and that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 925. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use post office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 926. A bill to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 927. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, or the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Poplar, Mont.," approved July 28, 1937; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. CONNALLY):

S. 928. A bill to provide for the promotion of American prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. ANDREWS):

S. 929. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie J. Huffman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 930. A bill to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC AIRPORTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to 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, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of the problems confronting the clothing industry, delivered by him before the Woolen Wholesalers National Association, Inc., at New York City on April 11, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at the Never Back to the

Ghetto rally, in Carnegie Hall, New York, April 19, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRAGEDY—AND A CHALLENGE—FACE AMERICA—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Tragedy—And a Challenge—Face America," written by Senator LA FOLLETTE and published in the Progressive of April 23, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY FORMER SENATOR F. RYAN DUFFY AT MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. F. Ryan Duffy, former United States Senator, at memorial services for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 15, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by W. W. Grant at a memorial service for the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, held by the Denver (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce on April 13, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MOONBEAMS THAT UNITE—EDITORIAL FROM CHARLESTON (S. C.) NEWS-COURIER

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Moonbeams That Unite," published in the Charleston (S. C.) News-Courier of January 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hayden	O'Daniel
Austin	Hill	Radelhoffe
Brewster	Hoey	Revercomb
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capper	La Follette	Stewart
Chavez	McCarran	Taft
Donnell	McClellan	Taylor
Eastland	McFarland	Tunnell
Ferguson	McKellar	Tydings
Fulbright	Maybank	Walsh
Gerry	Milikin	White
Green	Mitchell	Wiley
Guffey	Moore	Wilson
Gurney	Morse	Young
Hatch	Murdock	
Hawkes	Murray	

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement concerning three Senators. This morning we were holding hearings in the Small Business Committee on surplus property problems, and at the hearing there were present the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART]. In the event they do not reach the Senate Chamber before the completion of the quorum call, I wish to have in the RECORD the announcement that they are detained on account of this committee work. They are at this moment actually in the committee room conducting this hearing.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Sena-

tor from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent visiting various concentration and prison camps in Europe.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent attending the funeral of his father.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent attending committee meetings and public business pertaining to their respective States.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. NIDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is detained on official departmental business.

The following Senators are detained in committee meetings and on official business:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McMAHON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask that the RECORD show that when the quorum call was

had I was attending a committee meeting of the bill in the Committee on Small Business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the bill making annual appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

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

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State," on page 2, line 8, after the word "State", to strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, after the word "including", to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for"; and in line 25, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$810,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 12, after the words "per day" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$500 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign service," on page 8, line 2, after "(22 U. S. C. 20)", to strike out "\$4,850,000" and insert "\$4,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 10, after the word "duties" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the word "light", to strike out "\$3,280,000" and insert "\$3,563,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 16, after the word "efficiently", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$4,150,000" and insert "\$4,287,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 3, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$1,650,000" and insert "\$1,725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the numerals "1942",

to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,289,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 3, to insert:

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said act, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after "(31 U. S. C. 107)", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Obligations" on page 24, after line 14, to insert:

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this act under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, public-works project," to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 6, before the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 for"; and on page 31, line 4, after the word "enlargements", to strike out "\$4,330,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 34, after line 20, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 42, line 9, after the word "expenses", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation"; and in line 25, after the word "thereto" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$21,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal prison system," on page 45, line 3, after the word "automobiles" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 50, line 7, after "(not exceeding \$200)", to strike out "\$4,757,000" and insert "\$5,318,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 50, line 21, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$2,680,000" and insert "\$3,046,138."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$9,400,000" and insert "\$14,729,000"; and in line 11, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 12, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,112,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 2, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 9, after the word "therefor", to strike out the comma and "not to exceed fifty-five"; and in line 11, after the word "Department", to strike out "in accordance with the schedule in the Budget under this head."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 57, line 24, after the figures "\$3,180,000", to insert a comma and "of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 64, line 8, after the word "standards", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—the Judiciary—Court of Claims," on page 71, line 18, after the word "regular", to insert "and five additional"; and on page 72, line 3, after the numerals "1930", to insert a comma and "and as also amended by an act approved July 1, 1944."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the sum it is proposed to insert "of which \$400,000 shall be immediately available."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 3, after the word "countries", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 18, after the word "Columbia", it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the word "organization", it is proposed to insert "printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District

of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, D. C., and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, in line 21, after the word "adopt", it is proposed to insert "to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee, and under notice heretofore given of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, in line 6, after the word "discretion", it is proposed to insert "and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 33, in line 14, after the word "reference", it is proposed to insert "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, in line 8, after the sum it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, in line 6, it is proposed to strike out the semicolon and insert "*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before that amendment is agreed to will the Senator from Nevada explain what section of the statute it is proposed to suspend?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the one in which the statute provides for calling for bids, and the amendment would suspend the statute because of conditions which prevail.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 45, in line 13, after the sum, it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, line 7, after the numerals, it is proposed to insert "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 16, after the word "imports", it is proposed to insert "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to make a general request of the Senator. When he comes to an amendment which has not been carried in previous bills, I wish he would call attention to it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will do so. These amendments have all been carried in previous bills.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 24, after the word "tolls", it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, line 18, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 9, after the word "available", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 19, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 54, line 2, after the numerals "1946", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, lines 3 and 4, it is proposed to strike out "experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis" and insert "and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 67, line 21, before the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin, the last amendment stated, and not yet adopted, is a new amendment, in that it has not been in previous bills. If the Senator desires an explanation, I shall try to give it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it seems to me that the purpose of the amendment appears on its face. I will not ask the Senator to go into it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I should like to have it appear of record in the proceedings today that although there are 20 or 25 of these amendments being presented on behalf of the committee, each of the amendments was given the most careful consideration in the committee and in the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Nevada.

The reason why there are so many of them is that in connection with this bill the House followed a somewhat different procedure from that which it had theretofore followed. It had no general rule for the consideration of the bill. Therefore a point of order was raised against every provision of a legislative nature in the bill. The net effect was to cause a review by the Senate committee of many provisions which ordinarily have been adopted without comment. I think the effect was healthy, in that a number of the amendments were corrected, and hereafter a number of them will be placed in subsequent legislation, so that

they will not come up in the same manner again. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations has given adequate consideration to each of the amendments presented here today. Although there may be a great number of them, that is no evidence of lack of full consideration of the merits of each, and the appropriateness of each for adoption at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator for his explanation.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the RECORD should also show that it is the policy of the Committee on Appropriations that these legislative matters will not again appear in an appropriation bill. The bureaus and departments are to be notified as to the future policy of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that both the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate have carried out the suggestion just made by the Senator from Michigan. The departments are being notified that as the emergency passes, it will be necessary for them either to comply with existing law or, if they find it necessary to have a change in the law, to have the change sent forward and properly enacted in a legislative bill.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 75, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amend-

ments and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill (H. R. 2603) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BURTON and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Gurney	Murdock
Austin	Hart	Murray
Bailey	Hatch	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hayden	Reed
Bridges	Hill	Revercomb
Burton	Hoey	Robertson
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McCarran	Tobey
Donnell	McClellan	Tunnell
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Wagner
Ferguson	McMahon	Walsh
Fulbright	Maybank	White
Gerry	Millikin	Wiley
Green	Mitchell	Wilson
Guffey	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177, where consideration of the calendar was suspended at the last call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177.

ESCAPES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS

The bill (H. R. 1525) relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESCAPED CONVICTS TRAVELING FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER

The bill (S. 496) to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or the giving of

testimony in certain cases," approved May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 782; 18 U. S. C. 408e), be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnapping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees; or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this act may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed or in which the person was held in custody or confinement."

PROMOTION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The bill (S. 421) to provide for the promotion of certain American prisoners of war was considered; ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That effective December 8, 1942, each officer of the Army, Navy (including the Coast Guard), or Marine Corps below the grade of colonel or corresponding grade in the other services, and each warrant officer and enlisted man below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade in the other services, who was serving in the Philippine Islands, Wake, Guam, Java, or other Pacific or Asiatic ocean areas, on December 8, 1941, and who is now a prisoner of war, shall be advanced one grade from the grade he held on that date; and similar promotions shall be made December 8, 1943, and December 8 in each year thereafter in the case of each person below the grades above specified on such dates, respectively: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to reduce the grade or pay of any person promoted between December 8, 1941, and the date of his capture.

Sec. 2. Each of the persons specified in section 1 who, by reason of the character of his service, such as aviation personnel, persons serving on submarine duty, and the like, received special pay, shall continue to receive such pay during the time he is a prisoner of war notwithstanding the fact that by reason of his status he is unable to engage in the service qualifying him for such additional pay.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DISABILITY

The bill (H. R. 1701) to amend section 2, Public Law, 140, Seventy-seventh Congress, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from some member of the Committee on Military Affairs?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is not present.

Mr. WHITE. Then I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to Calendar No. 180, House bill 1701, which was passed over.

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

Mr. WHITE. The bill was passed over at my request. I have since had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Austin]. I withdraw any objection which I had, and express the hope that the bill will be passed.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1701) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2388) to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2348) to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CARRYING OF CIVIL WAR BATTLE STREAMERS WITH THE REGIMENTAL COLORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 225) to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, after the word "colors", to change the period to a comma, and insert "upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, each regiment of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to carry its Civil War battle streamers with its regimental colors, upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION OF MAJOR GENERAL FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

The resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to issue posthumously to the late William Mitchell, late a colonel, United States Army, a commission as a major general, United States Army, as of the date of his death in 1936.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and requested to amend the records of the War Department so as to carry the said

William Mitchell as a major general, United States Army, at the time of his death in 1936.

Mr. WILEY subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with Calendar No. 186, Senate Joint Resolution 34, which was passed a few moments ago by the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the passage of the joint resolution, the remarks of Representative McSwain, together with the insertions asked by him to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 20, 1936, volume 80, part III, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session.

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

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, February 19, 1936, at 4:45 in the afternoon, death kissed into eternal rest the heretofore restless spirit of William Mitchell, brigadier general of the United States Army, from which he resigned on February 1, 1926. The brilliant and glorious career of General Mitchell as an officer of the United States Army is the proud possession of all our people. Commissioned at the age of 18, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he progressed by rapid strides by reason of his conspicuously efficient discharge of every responsibility placed upon him. I shall not at this time review in detail his remarkably brilliant career. On August 7, 1935, I did give many details concerning the life and military services of General Mitchell, and they may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, on page 13160. By permission of the House, I am extending my remarks and printing herewith a portion of what was then said. I call especial attention to the fact that his citation, on which is based the award of a Distinguished Service Cross, is not for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy, but it is for "repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, France, March 26, 1918; near the Marne River, France, during July 1918; and in the St. Mihiel salient, France, September 12 to 16, 1918. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, setting a personal example to United States aviation by piloting his plane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war."

Mr. Speaker, any soldier may well be proud, exceedingly proud, of being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, even for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy. But for "repeated acts of heroism," extending through months of daring and dangerous activity, in airplanes by no means too safe and stable, over enemy lines with superior air force, locating strategic and vulnerable enemy positions, and taking back information of incalculable value to the ground forces, it is a combination of daring and heroic conduct unrivaled in military history. The friends of General Mitchell take great pride in his splendid career, all his relatives may properly prize the record of his services as a precious heritage, and his disconsolate widow and orphaned children may find some solace and supreme satisfaction that their names and their lives are forever linked with a man who always put his country's cause first, who risked his life in war and risked his reputation in peace and risked the prospect of great advancement in the Army because of his courage to declare his conscientious convictions on vital problems affecting the national defense.

Mr. Speaker, on this date, when the Committee on Military Affairs met, it was announced that General Mitchell passed yesterday from this earthly life into the great future of immortality, and immediately the

committee adopted resolutions of regret for his passing and of sympathy for his family, and I am offering for publication, as part of my remarks, a copy of said resolutions:

"Whereas the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives has learned of the death of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, United States Army, resigned, in New York City, on February 19, 1936, at 4:45 p. m., and, whereas the said General Mitchell has appeared before this committee on numerous occasions since the World War and has always manifested an unselfish zeal for the cause of national defense, and whereas the said General Mitchell has courageously and patriotically championed the building up of an adequate air force as a most effective and most economical means for promoting the national defense: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, That we record our admiration for the valorous and heroic services of the said General Mitchell rendered to the Army and to the country, in peace and in war, and that we acknowledge our obligation of gratitude to him for unselfishly and vigorously provoking the thought and action of the American people to build up an adequate air force for the defense of the country; be it

"Further resolved, That in the death of General Mitchell the Nation has lost a far-seeing and constructive leader of civic opinion with reference to a safe and sane program of national defense; be it

"Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this committee as a memorial of our respect and esteem for the distinguished public service of General Mitchell, and that the chairman of this committee ask permission of the House of Representatives to extend his remarks upon the life and character of General Mitchell, and to include these resolutions therein, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the widow of General Mitchell as a testimonial of our sympathy with her in her sorrow.

"JOHN J. McSWAIN, Chairman.

"ANDREW J. MAY,

"CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

"Committee.

"Attest:

"KENNETH ANDERSON, Clerk.

"FEBRUARY 20, 1936."

Herewith, Mr. Speaker, is the extract from my remarks of August 7, 1935, that I ask to be printed as a part of these remarks:

"As it became increasingly apparent that the United States would have to enter the war, and as very little was being done here to prepare for it, Mitchell applied for duty as an observer in Europe and was sent there in March 1917. He went first to Spain to look over their military establishment and see what they could do in case they went in on the side of the Germans, which seemed possible at that time. While there, war was declared by the United States against Germany. Mitchell immediately proceeded to Paris and reported to Ambassador Sharp for duty. He was assigned with the military observers, Majors Logan and Churchill, who had drawn up an excellent, comprehensive, and thoroughly sound plan for the participation of American troops in France. This plan was followed later.

"Nothing had been done about aviation. Mitchell could get no replies to his telegrams to the United States, so he organized an office staff with his own money and contributions from patriotic Americans in France, formulated a plan for training and equipping Americans in Europe, which, if followed, would have enabled us to have excellent air squadrons on the front by August or September 1917. Mitchell's recommendations, which are a matter of record, were sent in April to the United States, as to what equipment

should be used by our Air Forces in Europe. These recommendations were not followed. Incompetent individuals were put in charge of aircraft production, who adopted the entirely unsuitable DH-4 British airplane as the standard American ship, and the Liberty engine, which had never been proved in war and was worthless for that purpose.

"The scandalous method of handling this proposition has been thoroughly gone into by competent committees. The \$1,500,000,000 appropriated by Congress was practically wasted, because his recommendations were not followed. The airplanes that Mitchell recommended to be built by the United States had to be obtained in Europe anyway, and when he saw what was going on in the United States he personally made arrangements with Daniel Vincent, in charge of aviation procurement in France, to go ahead and build a surplus anyhow, without authority, otherwise we would have had no airplanes for our men on the front.

"In the middle of April Mitchell joined General Petain at Châlons sur Marne and participated in the terrific attacks with huge losses which the French Army suffered at that time. He had numerous conferences with General Petain about the participation of the Americans in Europe. The French, seeing how seriously Mitchell was working on the problem, began assigning officers to him and assisting him with his work in every way possible. Mitchell also participated in an Infantry attack with the Sixteenth Reserve French Division, for which he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, being the first American soldier so decorated. He was also the first Regular American soldier to enter into battle against the Germans in this war.

"Mitchell flew over the enemy lines on every part of the western front. He became thoroughly familiar with the English organization and system as well as the French, and laid out a complete system and organization for the creation of our Air Forces. Just as this was coming along well, a complete new group of men was sent out from the United States, without any instruction in the air, with limited knowledge of conditions in Europe, and with no knowledge of war, especially in the air. One learns quickly when on the front against an enemy, and in a few months of actual war service one can pick up more than in a lifetime of theoretical study. This new group placed in command made a terrible mess of all our aeronautical matters in Europe and put us back at least 6 months. Mitchell, however, was kept constantly in command of troops actually serving against the enemy on the front. At Château-Thierry, American Air Forces distinguished themselves.

"Mitchell was the first man to discover the German bridges at Dormans, on the morning of July 15, 1918, where the Germans crossed the Marne River in their attack. This he reported to General Liggett at First Army Corps headquarters, then flew to Bombom and reported it to General Foch. Mitchell made a reconnaissance alone in a single-seated pursuit ship across the Marne salient from Château-Thierry to Soissons, and came to the conclusion that there were few German troops opposite Soissons, and so reported to General Foch. As a result, General Foch ordered the First and Second Divisions, United States Army, and the Moroccan Division, French Army, to Soissons, where they attacked the Germans at the shoulder of the salient, causing the withdrawal of their whole army.

"Mitchell was then given command of the Air Forces of the First Army and commanded the greatest concentration of air forces in the history at St. Mihiel, 1,496 ships. The operation of this force was perfectly carried out; the plan of operations, plan of employment, and tactics served as models for subsequent attacks. In addition to the American air

units, Mitchell had under him the whole French Air Division, three Italian squadrons, and the independent British Air Force under General Trenchard. At the conclusion of the Battle of St. Mihiel, General Pershing wrote General Mitchell the following letter, which was published to his command:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and very important part taken by the Air Forces under your command in the first offensive of the First American Army. The organization and control of the tremendous concentration of air forces, including American, French, British, and Italian units, which has enabled the Air Service of the First Army to carry out so successfully its dangerous and important mission, is as fine a tribute to you personally as is the courage and nerve shown by your officers, a signal proof of the high morale which permeates the service under your command.

"Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their work. I am proud of you all.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

"Later operations followed in the Argonne battles. When the Second Army was organized Mitchell was given command of the Air Service group of armies.

"The American Air Service was then beginning to form a great force of long-distance bombers designed to attack the center of Germany—Essen and Berlin—in the spring of 1919. Mitchell also proposed and was given permission by General Pershing to draw up plans for carrying a complete division of troops equipped with parachutes, rifles, and machine guns and dropping them behind the enemy lines from airplanes, while attack aviation covered roads in their vicinity until they could form and get together. This would have been carried into effect a short time after November if the armistice had not been affected.

"Mitchell participated in the following battles:

"American: Cambrai, Somme defensive, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, defensive sector.

"French: Mont Sans Nomme, Mont Cornouillet, Mort Homme, Champagne offensive, Bois de la Grille, Verdun, Malmaison, Noyon.

"British: Ypres, Bullecourt.

"He took part in the French and British engagements without being ordered or required to do so, in order to become acquainted with the details connected with military operations, both aerial and ground. Mitchell participated in more battles than any officer in the American service during the World War. He now holds the following decorations:

"Distinguished Service Cross: Awarded for repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, France, March 26, 1918, near the Marne River, France, during July 1918, and in the St. Mihiel salient, France, September 12 to 16, 1918. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, setting a personal example to the United States aviation by piloting his airplane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war. Some instances being a flight in a monoplane over the Battle of Noyon on March 26, 1918, and the back areas, seeing and reporting upon the action of both air and ground troops, which led to a change in our aviation tactics; a flight in a monoplane over the bridges which the Germans had laid across the Marne during July 1918, which led to the first definite reports of the location of these bridges and the subsequent attack upon the German troops by our air forces. Daily reconnaissance over the lines during the battle of St. Mihiel salient, September 12 to 16, securing valuable information of the enemy troops in the air and on the ground

which led to the excellent combined action by the Allied Air Services and ground troops, particularly in this battle.

"Distinguished Service Medal: Awarded for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Air Service commander, first of the Zone of Advance and later of the First Corps, by his tireless energy and keen perception he performed duties of great importance with marked ability. Subsequently, as commander, Air Service, of the First Army, and, in addition, after formation of Second Army, as commander of Air Service of both armies, by his able direction of these vitally important services he proved to be a potent factor in the successes achieved during the operation of the American Armies.

"The following are his foreign decorations:

"French: Croix de Guerre, with five palms, for exceptional bravery; Commander of the Legion of Honor.

"British: Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

"Italian: Commander of S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro; Italian Cross for Merit in War; Grand Officer, Order of the Crown of Italy.

"Very little was known by the ground troops about aerial operations. These were entrusted by General Pershing to General Mitchell's judgment and discretion. The question of command for the spring of 1919 was discussed and it was practically agreed that Admiral Beatty should command all the sea forces, General Foch all land forces, and General Mitchell all the air forces. This probably would have been done had the war lasted. It is believed that General Mitchell was recommended for promotion to a major general slightly before the armistice was signed. After the armistice, Mitchell took the air forces of the Army of Occupation into Germany and established headquarters at Coblenz. There he was visited by the Prince of Wales and others.

"General Mitchell was ordered back to the United States to become Director of Military Aviation, in January 1919. He returned by way of Chaumont, where he was one of the seven officers decorated by General Petain with the commander grade of the Legion of Honor and an additional Croix de Guerre.

"Before returning to the United States Mitchell, with his staff, went over the whole front of the American, French, and British Armies, studying it carefully, then into Belgium where they studied the defensive organization of the Germans, both along the coast and inland, their aeronautical organization, the effect of the British air bombardment against the German submarine base at Zeebrugge and how that was organized for defense. Then he proceeded to England, where his old friend, Marshal Trenchard, was in command of the British Independent Air Force. General Mitchell and his staff probably gained more knowledge of all the different parts of aeronautical duty than could the French, German, or English, because they were confined largely to their own organizations and did not visit the others so frequently.

"Upon returning to the United States General Mitchell was placed on the initial General Staff list. He found aeronautical affairs very much disorganized. The officers who had remained here knew very little about the application of air power beyond that used in primary training schools for pilots. There was great jealousy against anyone who had come back from Europe, and there was intense jealousy on the part of the line of the Army against the rising prestige and power of the air force. This had occurred also in the English, French, and German forces, but hard necessity had taught them what to do. Mitchell immediately reorganized the service, both tactically and technically.

"A great program was laid out looking forward for many years. Technically the immediate construction of airplanes, engines,

instruments, and accessories was begun, and a nucleus of technical officers was started. If this program had been carried out, it would have given us airplanes at the present time with a range of 8,000 miles, carrying 4 tons of bombs, with a ceiling of 35,000 feet, and speeds up to 500 miles an hour, with instruments and equipment that would have taken ships through any kind of weather and allowed them to land safely in fogs and storms.

"In 1919 Mitchell organized the transcontinental airplane race which showed that aircraft could fly from New York to San Francisco in 24 hours flying time. The air mail, under Otto Praeger, immediately took advantage of what had been learned and an efficient Air Mail Service was laid out, including aids to navigation and accessories. The first airway was organized by Mitchell from Washington, D. C., to Dayton, Ohio.

"While all these activities were going on, General Mitchell found time to attend Columbian College of George Washington University, from which he had gone as a junior to take part in the Spanish War in 1899, and had never obtained his degree. By regular attendance at the classes, Mitchell obtained his B. A. degree and was graduated in 1920 as of the class of 1899. General Wood presented the diplomas.

"In 1920 Mitchell sent a flight of airplanes under Captain Streett from New York to Nome, Alaska, and back, one of the greatest flights ever made. It was hoped at that time that it would lead to the establishment of air bases in Alaska and that air lines would be extended to that territory. This has not been done up to the present time.

"Upon General Mitchell's return from Europe in 1919, preparations were immediately made, on account of what he had observed there, for the attack of battleships from the air. In this he was ably assisted by General Williams, then Chief of Ordnance, who set to with a will to develop the bombs, fuzes, and methods of producing them. Colonel Guidoni, the Italian air attaché at that time, and one of the world's most able mathematicians, also rendered great assistance in estimating the trajectories, time of flight, and penetration in the water when a bomb passed from a rarer to a denser medium. Guidoni later became head of the Italian Air Force and was killed in an accident. It is after him that Guidonia, the new air city of Italy, has been named.

"The air units practiced actively in bombing. Targets representing ships were set up on land. Objects were bombed in the water, both stationary and towed at high speed by motor boats. A camera obscura was fixed up in a motor truck which was run at high speed along the roads, and the bombing was done against that, both going straight and turning. Nothing was overlooked that could be done with the equipment available. Mitchell attempted in every way to get target vessels from the Army and Navy without success.

"Giving his testimony before Congress, Mitchell stated positively that he could sink any ship afloat with aircraft. The Army and Navy ridiculed this, but Congress passed an act authorizing the President to set aside certain vessels that had been surrendered from the German fleet to be used for the purpose of bombing. The Navy then attempted to take charge of things. A written agreement was drawn up as to the procedure. The Navy made it just as difficult as possible, putting the vessels so far off the coast that they were almost outside the limits of the cruising ability of the aircraft. However, every class of ship was sunk—submarines, destroyers, cruisers, and two battleships. One of the battleships was the *Ostfriesland*, the strongest ship built up to that time, and probably as strong as any built since. The bomb that sunk the *Ostfriesland* was heard around the world and marked a new epoch in national defense.

"The Board observing the bombing tests, under the chairmanship of General Pershing, reached the following conclusion:

"Aircraft carrying high-capacity high-explosive bombs of sufficient size have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the largest bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

"At the conclusion of these exercises, there was tremendous agitation on the part of the Navy particularly, to keep the Air Force down."

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 689) to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withhold his objection long enough to give me an opportunity to explain the measure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota withhold his objection?

Mr. LANGER. I do.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am doing so in the absence of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who was chairman of the subcommittee which considered the measure. I happened to be a member of the subcommittee.

The enactment of this measure is very important to the State Department and to the Foreign Service, especially because of the necessity of resuming activities of the Department which were curtailed as a result of enemy action, and which now are being resumed as countries are being liberated by our own forces.

I can give the Senator a very brief explanation of the measure. It will permit the creation of an administrative and fiscal corps within the Foreign Service, enabling the recruitment both from within and outside the Foreign Service of personnel with administrative capacities particularly necessary with the reopening of the Foreign Service establishments in liberated areas.

(2) It will permit with the approval of the interested department or agency the detail for special duty of qualified personnel of any department or agency to perform special work and meet special needs which is but an extension of the existing authority to use personnel of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

Because of the situation to which I shall refer more at length in a moment, but to which I now refer briefly, and because of the demands of the selective service upon the younger age groups, I am sure Senators will realize that re-

cruitment at the bottom of personnel for the State Department has been frozen for a long period of time. In the other agencies and departments of Government there are men with special training and with special qualifications. This measure would merely permit the State Department to draw upon various pools of men who are qualified for this service for a limited period of time, namely, 4 years as a maximum.

The report continues:

(3) It will permit as well the utilization in other departments and agencies of the Government of Foreign Service personnel for limited periods upon their return from post of duty abroad.

I am sure Senators will appreciate that that may be very helpful to other agencies and departments of the Government in obtaining the benefit of the service of men who have had this experience in the Foreign Service.

(4) It provides for the elimination of the percentage limitations in section 10 of the act of February 23, 1931, restricting the number of officers of classes I to VI, inclusive, of the Foreign Service thus making it possible to make long overdue adjustments which at present are impossible.

The frozen situation which has existed in the personnel of the State Department for some time convinced the subcommittee, and also the Committee on Foreign Relations, that as this increased load falls upon the department it is vitally important that we should remedy the situation, and improve the morale of those in the service who over a long period of time, have been denied appropriate and well-earned adjustments in their classifications.

I continue reading:

(5) It provides under proper control various administrative adjustments as follows: (a) for the bonding of certain Foreign Service personnel; (b) for the elimination of the penalty attaching to assumption of duties as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and permits; (c) the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to be effectively organized; (d) provides that the director of the recently created Office of Foreign Service shall be a Foreign Service officer of class I; (e) amends the present law authorizing a grant at all posts of living quarters and post allowances by increasing the authority solely to permit of consideration of expenses incurred for gas and electricity used for power, and lastly (f) formalizes the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for the Foreign Service.

If I have satisfied the objection of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], as well as the objections of other Senators, I do not wish further to detain the Senate. I may say in conclusion that, as one member of the subcommittee, I am convinced that the passage of this bill is absolutely imperative. Although it would not completely do the job which must eventually be done, namely, bring about a complete reclassification of Foreign Service personnel, it would represent an important step toward correcting a situation which the committee was convinced was very deleterious to our Foreign Service at a time when it should be at its peak of efficiency.

Mr. President, I hope the Senator from North Dakota will not further insist upon his objection.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for his explanation. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the remainder of the report be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

The increasing responsibilities devolving on the Department of State and its Foreign Service will eventually require more comprehensive and fundamental legislation. H. R. 689, however, provides as an interim and emergency measure the administrative facilities immediately necessary to enable the Department to meet the staffing and personnel problems with which it is now confronted, solution of which is impeded by reason of the inadequacies of the existing law, which the present bill is designed to overcome.

The current problem of the Department is occasioned because since before Pearl Harbor the Selective Service Act, affecting men aged 21 to 35, has essentially stopped Foreign Service recruitment at the bottom. Retention of officers scheduled for retirement because of the emergency has congested the top classes. A log jam has resulted, precluding the granting of deserved promotions which affect 35 percent of the Service, chiefly men in the middle classes. Removal of the percentage limitations is obviously necessary to prevent the Service from becoming completely frozen and to remove the serious threat to efficiency and morale which now exists.

The change proposed will make it possible to carry out the intention of the Congress as expressed in the existing statutory authority relating to the compensation of Foreign Service officers and advancement on the basis of merit and seniority in accordance with the heavier responsibilities with which they are charged. Adjustments to be effected will be made within the limits of funds presently available. Other than the removal of the percentage limitation there is no other change in this section which pertains to the salary prescribed for this group of personnel and which remains exactly as contained in the act of February 23, 1931.

There is now no organization in the Service between officer personnel and clerical personnel to handle the intensified administrative problems with which it is increasingly confronted. Either clerks are imposed upon to fill these jobs or officers are used for assignments which do not utilize their full capacities. Provision for an administrative corps with salaries up to \$5,600 will permit recruitment both from within and from outside the Service of personnel with administrative capacities sorely needed, particularly with the reopening of consular and diplomatic establishments in areas liberated by the military. This provision of the bill is not automatic but simply provides a salary scale appropriate to the duties envisaged for which personnel must be appointed. Eventual classification of job responsibilities may result in increased salaries to certain personnel who may continue to perform duties presently assigned when, with enactment of the legislation proposed, it is possible to evaluate those jobs according to civil-service classification standards. Such recognition to qualified and experienced members of the administrative and clerical branch of the Foreign Service is in keeping with the Classification Act of 1923 and, while affording a broader field for advancement, will enable the Department to adjust titles and salaries commensurate with the importance of the duties performed, the age, qualification, and experience of the personnel, and to attract the best talents available when replacement or additional personnel is required.

The salary scale proposed under the bill is identical with the salary scale provided under the Classification Act of 1923 for the same type of work except that \$5,600 is the maximum salary proposed to be paid. The classification survey necessary to proper evaluation of the job responsibilities entailed is now being undertaken by the Department and it is too early for the Department with exactness to estimate the costs of the classifications which will eventually be recommended for adoption. However, it is not contemplated that all personnel will be found to be entitled to salary adjustment, but even were the entire present Service to be stepped up, as is most unlikely, the cost would not exceed \$400,000 per annum for the personnel presently employed, an average of \$390 per employee.

The Department has need for men of maturity and specialized experience, for longer or shorter periods of time, to meet present and future needs in specialized and technical foreign work. It is proposed that such specialists be detailed, with the consent of the agency in which employed, from throughout the Government (with no prejudice to the established domestic Government careers which such personnel enjoys) to discharge certain complex Government business abroad; for example, technical questions involving agriculture, labor, telecommunication, the press, aviation, finance, etc. Similarly Foreign Service personnel for limited periods will be made available to other agencies of the Government to meet the special requirements of this Department; as, for example, to serve in collaboration with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in bringing to the attention of the interested business, industrial, and commercial interests of the United States the latest pertinent information available from the area served by such officers.

The committee recommends the passage of this proposed legislation to remove existing inequities in the classification of Foreign Service personnel and to assure the Department of State the administrative facility it sorely needs in the period immediately ahead, when it will be essential with minimum of delay adequately to staff offices reopened in areas liberated from the enemy, and aggressively to undertake and discharge its added responsibilities in world affairs.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 689) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOSPITAL CENTER FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 223) to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) the board of trustees selected in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, and their successors, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Washington Hospital Corporation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), and by that name may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal.

(b) The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be conducted by a board of trustees, which shall be composed of nine members, unless otherwise increased as hereinafter provided, one of whom shall be ap-

pointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, one by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one by the Community Chest of Washington, District of Columbia, two by the board of directors of Garfield Memorial Hospital, two by the board of directors of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, two by the board of directors of Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and two by the board of directors of any other participating hospital as described in section 2, all of such hospitals being in the District of Columbia. Each of such trustees shall be appointed for a term of 5 years and the original appointments shall be made within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act; and such Corporation shall have power to make bylaws not inconsistent with this act for the conduct of its affairs. Any vacancy on the board of trustees shall be filled by appointment made in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment. If any of those entitled to make appointments shall fall at any time to appoint any trustee, then such appointment shall be made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for service temporarily until such trustee shall be appointed in the regular manner.

(c) The board of trustees first appointed shall meet within 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and such additional officers as the bylaws may provide, and also transact such other business as may properly come before them, including the adoption of bylaws for the proper conduct of the Corporation. Thereafter the meetings of the trustees shall be held at such times and places as may be provided in the bylaws. The Corporation shall not be conducted for profit, and it is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution and all of its funds and property shall be exempt from taxation.

(d) The Corporation shall have perpetual succession and shall have power to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property, and generally to do all lawful acts necessary to carry out the functions vested in it by this act and to provide for the operation of the hospital center established in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The Corporation is authorized to enter into agreements with Garfield Memorial Hospital, the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and any other hospital in the District of Columbia desiring to come under the provisions of this act on a fully participating basis (hereinafter referred to as "participating hospitals") providing for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, with a capacity of not more than 1,500 beds and with all necessary parking space, appurtenances, equipment, and other facilities, such as operating rooms, laundries, laboratories, X-ray machines, heating plant, nurses' school and home, and the like. Such agreements may be conditioned upon a suitable site, buildings, and equipment for such hospital center being provided in accordance with section 3 of this act; and shall provide that when a suitable site, buildings, and equipment are so provided, the participating hospitals will undertake to maintain and operate the hospital center, under the supervision and control of the board of trustees of the Corporation and in accordance with the provisions of this act, and that the participating hospitals will devote their full resources to this purpose: *Provided*, That no part of the funds of one hospital shall be required to be employed for the maintenance or operation of any part of the center used exclusively by another hospital. Such agreements shall provide for the payment by the participating hospitals of one-third of the initial cost of establishing and equipping

the hospital center, such amount to be allocated among the participating hospitals as may be agreed upon by the participating hospitals and the Corporation, as nearly as may be upon the basis of the space in the hospital center operated and maintained by the respective participating hospitals and paid in accordance with the provisions of section 6.

SEC. 3. (a) After the Corporation has entered into agreements with the participating hospitals in accordance with section 2, the board of trustees of the Corporation shall select, with the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a suitable site within the District of Columbia for such hospital center.

(b) Within the limits of appropriations made therefor pursuant to section 6 of this act and subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the Corporation, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed, as promptly as may be upon the termination of the war—

(1) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the site selected by the board of trustees for the hospital center, together with such real property as may be situated thereon;

(2) to provide buildings (either by new construction, or alteration and renovation of existing structures), additional improvements and appurtenances, and such equipment and machinery as may be necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of such hospital center; and

(3) upon completion of such hospital center, to convey, on behalf of the United States, all right, title, and interest therein to the Corporation.

(c) All plans, designs, and specifications for buildings and equipment for such hospital center, and for improvements upon its site, shall be subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the Corporation.

SEC. 4. When the hospital center has been conveyed to the Corporation, it shall be maintained and operated by the participating hospitals under the supervision and control of the Corporation. Each of the participating hospitals shall be entitled to the exclusive use of such part or parts of the hospital center as may be determined by agreement between such hospital and the Corporation, for the purpose of conducting its operations as a hospital within such part or parts of the hospital center. The participating hospitals jointly, under the supervision and control of the Corporation, shall maintain and operate within the hospital center such central heating, laundry, and other facilities and services necessary to the proper and efficient operation and maintenance of such center as the participating hospitals and the Corporation agree may best be operated or performed by such hospitals jointly. The cost of maintaining such joint facilities and services shall be paid by the participating hospitals in such manner and proportion as the Corporation determines to be appropriate and equitable.

SEC. 5. (a) The Corporation may, in its discretion, enter into agreements with any voluntary hospital in the District of Columbia rendering service for indigent or semi-indigent patients and may allocate to such hospital, from appropriations made pursuant to section 6, such sums as may be available upon completion of the hospital center, for the replacement, enlargement, renovation, or modernization of any part of such hospital's buildings as said Corporation may determine to be in the public interest, having in view the most economical and effective use of available funds for hospitalization and to the end that the facilities of such hospital may be utilized to the best advantage. Such sums so allocated for affiliating hospitals shall be paid to such hospitals by the Secretary of the Treasury upon certification by the Corporation, and shall be paid at such time or times as may be specified in

such certificate: *Provided*, That before entering into any such agreement, the Corporation shall be satisfied that such hospital is prepared to undertake such responsibilities of management and maintenance as may be necessary to conduct its operations as an affiliate of the hospital center. Such affiliation shall obligate such hospital to coordinate its facilities with the hospital center in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Corporation in the public interest.

(b) The board of trustees of the Corporation shall have power, in its discretion, to increase its membership for the purpose of giving appropriate representation to participating and/or affiliating hospitals.

SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) Out of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a), the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed to advance the shares of the cost allocated to the respective participating hospitals upon agreement by such hospitals to repay the amounts so advanced over a period of 50 years from the date of completion of the hospital center with interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum upon any unpaid balance. The first payment of interest and principal shall be made 5 years after the date of completion of the hospital center, and shall cover amounts accrued up to that time.

SEC. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS ON GILA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The bill (S. 118) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands on the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a patent to issue conveying the west half southwest quarter, section 28, township 9 south, range 23 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, to the board of regents of the University of Arizona, for use by the university as an agricultural experimental farm; but in said patent there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits within said lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same and a perpetual right-of-way for ditches, canals, laterals, transmission lines, telephone lines, and roadway constructed by or under authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. The conveyance herein authorized shall be made upon the express condition that if the terms of the grant have not been complied with, the grant shall be held to be forfeited and the title shall revert to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to determine the facts and declare such forfeiture and such reversion and restore said land to the public domain, and such order of the Secretary shall be final and conclusive.

PURCHASE OF LAND IN ALASKA

The bill (S. 497) 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) was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HATCH. The bill has two purposes. Under the act of 1938 it was made possible within the United States to purchase small tracts of land, not exceeding five acres in size, for home, recreational, and convalescent purposes. The act, however, did not extend to the Territory of Alaska. This bill extends the act of 1938 to include the Territory of Alaska in order to permit the purchase of lands in small tracts in that Territory.

The bill also has another purpose. At the present time employees of the Department of the Interior are prohibited from making such purchases. This bill would remove that prohibition.

Mr. REVERCOMB. To whom is the right of purchase given under the act of 1938?

Mr. HATCH. It was given to everyone.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It was given to the public at large?

Mr. HATCH. Yes; but the effect of the act did not extend to the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator. His explanation is satisfactory to me.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 497) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), is hereby amended by striking out the words "prescribed: *Provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any lands in the Territory of Alaska," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "prescribe: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Department of the Interior stationed in Alaska, notwithstanding such employment, may, in the discretion of the Secretary, purchase or lease one such tract in the Territory of Alaska, except business sites, under this act."

CHARLES GAUDET

The bill (H. R. 1719) to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work was announced as next in order.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENSION OF RETIREMENT PRIVILEGE TO CERTAIN JUDGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 565) to extend the privilege of

retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, at the end of the bill to add section 3, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relating to the retirement of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 31, 1938 (Public, No. 566, 75th Cong.), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That every justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and every judge of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, may hereafter retire after attaining the age 70 years. If such justice or judge retires after having served as a justice or judge of any of the aforementioned courts for a period or periods aggregating 10 years or more, whether continuously or not, he shall receive annually in equal monthly installments, during the remainder of his life, a sum equal to such proportion of the salary received by such justice or judge at the date of such retirement as the total of his aggregate years of service bears to the period of 16 years, the same to be paid by the United States in the same manner as the salaries of the aforesaid justices and judges: *Provided, however,* That in no event shall the sum received by any such justice or judge hereunder be in excess of the salary of such justice or judge at the date of such retirement.

"Sec. 2. In computing the years of service under this act, service in any of the aforesaid courts shall be included whether such service be continuous or not and whether rendered before or after the enactment hereof. The terms 'retire' and 'retirement' as used in this act shall mean and include retirement, resignation, failure of reappointment upon the expiration of the term of office of an incumbent, or removal by the President of the United States upon the sole ground of mental or physical disability."

Sec. 3. That the title of the act entitled "An act relating to the retirement of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 591; 48 U. S. C. 634b and 634c), be amended to read as follows: "An act relating to the retirement of certain justices and judges in the various Territories and possessions."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

ELIMINATION OF RETIREMENT PROVISIONS FOR WING COMMANDERS OF THE AIR CORPS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 612) to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to limit the application of provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 3, after the word "Force", to strike out "or who shall have

served 2 years, except as hereinafter provided, as wing commander of the Air Corps"; on line 8, after the word "chief", to insert "or"; on the same line, after the word "general", to strike out the comma and the words "or wing commander"; on line 11, after the word "retire" to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "*Provided further,* That service as wing commander of the Air Corps from December 8, 1941, to the termination of the unlimited emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, or the termination of the last of the wars in which the United States is now engaged, whichever event shall first occur, shall not be considered for the purpose of benefits under this provision", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth sentence of section 4c of the Act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 762), and as amended by the act of May 12, 1939 (53 Stat. 740), and as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1116), is further amended to read as follows: "Any officer who shall have served 4 years as chief or assistant chief of a branch or as commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force and who may subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for the highest grade held by him as such chief, assistant chief, or commanding general: *Provided,* That this provision shall not reduce the rank, pay, or allowances with which such officer would otherwise be entitled to retire.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to eliminate provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps."

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL

The bill (S. 881) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William L. Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation. The President may present such Medal of Honor to Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of the said William Lendrum Mitchell.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CREDIT FOR MILITARY TRAINING ON ACTIVE DUTY

The bill (S. 889) to amend section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, so as to authorize credit to students now or hereafter enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for military training received while on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or while pursuing a

course of instruction in the Naval Officers' Training Corps was announced as next in order.

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

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

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may I ask who objected to the bill?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I objected, but I shall be very glad to hear an explanation of the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator. I may say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia this is similar to a bill which was passed by the Senate last year and sent to the House of Representatives, but it was too late to be considered there. The Military Affairs Committee of the Senate reported it on Tuesday. The substance of the bill, I might say, is set forth in the report, which states as follows:

Under the present law, a student in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is required to complete 2 academic years' work before he can take the advanced course and before he can receive commutation of subsistence while pursuing such course. When he has satisfactorily completed the advanced course, and if he is otherwise qualified, he is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Many members of the armed forces doubtless will enroll in colleges and universities after the war who will wish to take the advanced Reserve Officers' Training Corps training and qualify themselves for Reserve commissions, but they will be deterred from taking such advanced work if they are not given credit for the military training that they have already received.

Such a situation is manifestly undesirable, and the purpose of this bill is to remedy it by granting proper credit for prior military service.

I might say that the War Department informs us that they have now applications from returning war veterans who have been in the service for 1, 2, or 3 years, and it is the desire of the Department to have their combat service credited in connection with the R. O. T. C. program and the R. O. T. C. schools in the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, in view of the explanation, which clarifies the matter very much, the bill not being on the calendar at my desk, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional proviso: "*Provided further,* That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe any student now or hereafter enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may receive credit toward completion of the two academic years of service in that division required for admission to the advanced course and for entitlement to commutation of subsistence, as provided above, for military training which

he has received while on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or while pursuing a course of instruction in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, when such military training is substantially equivalent to that prescribed by regulations for admission to the advanced course."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the calendar.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 156, House bill 534.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if the bill was objected to when it was reached on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It appears on the calendar at a point previous to where the call began today.

Mr. McFARLAND. As the Chair has stated, this is an earlier bill on the calendar and it was objected to by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] on the last call of the calendar. I now understand that he withdraws his objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, at the time I objected on the last call of the calendar I noted that there was some controversy about certain amendments which were to be included in the bill. I have since learned that those amendments are agreeable to all persons who have taken an active part in the writing of the bill, and for that reason I have advised the Senator handling the bill, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], that I will withdraw my objection.

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

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, there is no objection from any other Senator other than the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 534) to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain areas, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 21, after the word "claimed", to insert "and shall have paid tax on his compensation for such annual period, under the laws of such State;" on line 25, after the word "taxes" to strike out "and the time for filing such declaration shall not expire until 60 days after a written demand for payment of such tax shall have been received by such officer or employee," and insert "and shall be accompanied by a receipt or other evidence that he has paid tax on such compensation in the State which he declares to be the State of his domicile," and at the

end of the bill to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 6. This act shall be effective only with respect to compensation received after December 31, 1944.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 26, 29, 34, and 66 to the bill and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 60, 64, and 65 to the bill and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Order of Business 123, Senate bill 510.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I object, and ask that the bill go over.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I think it would be well if I made an explanation of the bill.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I was about to explain the provisions of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York has the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I wanted to explain the measure.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator object to a quorum call?

Mr. WAGNER. I was not seeking one; I am ready to proceed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from North Dakota for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I think I had better explain the bill, if I may.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota that he let the Senator from New York explain the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Very well.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will yield to me, I wish to advise the Senate that it is the intention to meet tomorrow and consider Order No. 195 on the calendar, Senate bill 383, a bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. It is the intention to proceed with the consideration of that bill tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if that is the so-called Bankhead bill.

Mr. HILL. Yes; it is the bill introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and reported by him from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask if the action just agreed to at the request of the Senator from Alabama will displace the pending bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama did not move to take up Senate bill 383. He merely made an announcement as to what would be done tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I merely made an announcement. I did not ask for any action. I merely announced that it was the intention at this time for the Senate to meet tomorrow and to proceed with the consideration of the so-called Bankhead bill.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the pending bill is rather technical, and I should like to explain it.

This bill is for the purpose of assuring the Federal Reserve System of adequate powers to provide the currency and bank reserves that may be needed to finance the war effort. It would also repeal certain unnecessary provisions of law relating to the issuance of currency and thus help to simplify our currency system.

The bill would accomplish the following purposes:

First. Reduce the requirements of reserves to be held by Federal Reserve banks from their present level of 40 percent in gold certificates against Federal Reserve notes in circulation and 35 percent in gold certificates or lawful money against deposits, to a uniform minimum of 25 percent in gold certificates against both note and deposit liabilities.

Second. Extend indefinitely the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to pledge United States Government securities against Federal Reserve notes issued by the Federal Reserve agents; existing authority expires June 30, 1945.

Third. Repeal the authority to issue Federal Reserve bank notes.

Fourth. Repeal the authority to issue United States notes under the amendment of May 12, 1933.

The need for reducing the high reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve banks was mentioned by our late President in his Budget message, transmitted to the Congress on January 3, 1945.

Wartime demands for currency and bank deposits have resulted in a great increase in the liabilities of the Federal Reserve banks. At the same time, largely because of special wartime factors, available gold reserves have diminished, with the consequence that the ratio of the Reserve banks' reserves to their total deposit and note liabilities has decreased from 91 percent at the end of 1941 to 49 percent at the end of 1944. If present trends continue, these reserves will fall to the legal minimum by the end of 1945 and if they should become accentuated the minimum would be reached sooner.

We cannot afford to permit reserve limitations imposed by law to restrict the Federal Reserve banks in providing essential support to the Government in financing the war. For this reason it is strongly urged that the minimum reserve requirement be reduced to 25 percent. I am assured that such a reduction would be sufficient to enable the Federal Reserve banks to discharge their responsibilities.

The present minimum reserve requirements were established in the original Federal Reserve Act, which was passed in 1913. At that time there was practically no marketable public debt and the amount of currency and bank deposits was only a fraction of what it is today. The reason that it has not been necessary to reduce requirements before this is that there has been an extraordinary growth in the country's stock of gold. But recently this stock has been declining owing to the fact that since 1941 our imports have been paid for in cash, while the great bulk of our exports has been on lend-lease. The countries from which we bought goods were not able to spend the proceeds on American goods because of wartime restrictions on production and transportation, and so they have kept the proceeds in bank balances or have taken gold. This is likely to continue for some time and our gold reserves will probably diminish further.

At the same time, the financing of the war has involved the necessity of selling a great many securities to banks with a consequent great increase in bank deposits and in currency. The growth in bank deposits has increased member-bank reserve requirements. Member-bank reserves must be kept as balances with the Federal Reserve banks, and consequently there was an increase in the Reserve banks' own requirements for reserves against deposits. There has also been a large increase in the demand for currency, partly because of the great increase in the country's activity, and partly because of the fact that many people being away from home have had to have more cash. Most of the currency demand has been met by the issuance of Federal Reserve notes against which the Reserve banks must hold gold-certificate

reserves amounting to 40 percent of the notes in circulation.

The net result has been that the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks have decreased from twenty and eight-tenths billions at the end of 1941 to eighteen and seven-tenths billions at the end of 1944 and their liabilities requiring reserves have increased from twenty-two and nine-tenths billions to thirty-eight and one-tenth billions.

The reserve ratio has been almost cut in two and continues to diminish. It would seem that there is no choice for Congress but to authorize a reduction in the required minimum. We cannot have a shortage of reserves prevent the Federal Reserve banks from doing their duty in the war.

If after the war is over currency and gold should begin to come back to the Federal Reserve banks, the ratio may rise again, but there is no way of telling when this will happen and to what extent. Therefore, it is far wiser not to limit the time during which the proposed reduction will be in effect. If the actual ratio should rise after the war, this would not result in undue expansion by the Federal Reserve System since its policies are not determined by the availability of reserves but by consideration of the public interest. If, however, gold and currency should continue to go out, the Federal Reserve banks would be hampered in the performance of their duties by inadequate reserves. During the entire history of the system there was only one time prior to the present when the ratio came near to the legal minimum and was a factor in determining Federal Reserve policy, and that was soon after the last war in 1920.

It should be noted that the law refers to minimum requirements.

It would seem that the establishment by law of a fixed requirement of 25 percent in gold certificates against notes and deposits alike would give the people adequate confidence in our currency and at the same time would not hamper the work of the Federal Reserve banks.

It may be noted that the proposed bill does away with the distinction in reserve requirements as between Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities. Since these two liabilities can be converted at will one into the other there is no reason for requiring a different type or level of reserves against one of the liabilities as compared with the other.

Another provision of the bill would permit the Federal Reserve banks to continue pledging United States Government obligations as collateral against Federal Reserve notes. This power would otherwise expire at the end of June of this year. It was originally authorized during the depression in 1932 in order to enable the Federal Reserve banks to buy Government securities and relieve the pressure on member banks at a time when a deflation was under way. It has been renewed from time to time and is now about to expire once more. With the present composition of the Federal Reserve portfolio, which consists practically entirely of Government securities, and the large amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation the Reserve banks

would not be able to continue their support of the Government security market if they were not permitted to pledge these securities as collateral against Federal Reserve notes. In fact, they would be under the necessity of dumping between ten and eighteen billion dollars of these securities on the market. It is evident that this cannot be permitted to happen and that the power to pledge Government securities must be continued. In view of the shortage of commercial paper, which is eligible as collateral, it is necessary to continue the power to pledge United States Government securities for Federal Reserve notes indefinitely. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States Government and have a prior lien on all the assets of the Federal Reserve banks. This, together with the 25-percent gold-reserve requirement, would be adequate to protect the soundness of our currency.

In view of the fact that the Federal Reserve System under the provisions of this bill would have adequate power to meet the currency needs of the country, it has been thought desirable to discontinue two other sources of currency issues. One is Federal Reserve bank notes, which require no reserves, and which were introduced in 1933 when reserve and credit conditions were such that a provision for special emergency currency was necessary.

They are no longer necessary, and it will be advantageous to have just one kind of Federal Reserve currency—Federal Reserve notes.

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$3,000,000,000 of United States notes was also an emergency measure adopted in 1933. At the time the country was in a desperate condition and it was impossible to foretell what might develop.

It seemed desirable, therefore, to provide against all possible emergencies and to strengthen the power of the Treasury to meet any possible need for currency that might arise. However, the President's action in reopening the banks with assurance that they would be kept sound resulted in a reversal of public psychology and a rapid return flow of money to the banks, and there has never been occasion to use the authority granted by the Thomas amendment. I have conferred with the Senator from Oklahoma and he agrees to the proposed repeal.

At this time, with the banks in sound condition and with the increased power to issue notes given the Federal Reserve banks by this bill, there is no possibility of the need arising to resort to the power of the Treasury to issue greenbacks. Consequently, it is proposed to repeal this authority.

By adopting this bill the country's currency system will be simplified and clarified and the Federal Reserve System will be given powers adequate for the discharge of its responsibilities.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The passage of the bill would be an inflationary step, would it not?

Mr. WAGNER. I do not think so.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator does not think so? Would it not be inflationary to reduce the reserve level from 40 to 25 percent?

Mr. WAGNER. No. As a matter of fact the president of the American National Bankers Association appeared before the committee and made no objection to the bill. He saw no danger of inflation in it, because it provides for a pledge of 25-percent gold reserve.

Mr. LANGER. I may say to the Senator that this is the first time I have been able to obtain a copy of the hearings. The hearings cover a hundred pages. I have not had an opportunity to read the hearings. Does the Senator have any great objection to the Senate voting on the measure tomorrow?

Mr. WAGNER. I should not like to delay consideration of the measure. The Treasury as well as the Federal Reserve Board are interested in it. I never want to object to such a request as the Senator makes, however.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to have an opportunity to read the testimony given at the hearings, if the Senator has no objection to letting the bill go over until tomorrow. I am perfectly willing to vote on it tomorrow. I am interested in knowing how it will affect the farmer for one thing. The Federal Reserve Board in 1920 issued regulations which wrecked the farmers. I wish to study the testimony.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. On this side of the aisle Senators cannot hear the conversation which is going on on the other side of the aisle. Senators are grouped together over there and are speaking in a low tone of voice, and we cannot hear them. I wonder if they would not stand a little farther apart.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator from Ohio that the Senator from North Dakota is concerned over whether the farmer is going to be affected by the modification of the pledge so far as gold reserve is concerned. I said I did not think the farmer would be affected.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I undertook to follow the statement made by the Senator from New York. I understood him to say that one of the purposes of the proposed legislation was to increase the volume of available currency in the country.

Mr. WAGNER. Not to increase it; but the situation may require an increase of currency.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may not have thoroughly understood the Senator's argument. I frankly confess that I am not thoroughly schooled in all these intricate matters involving the Federal Reserve System, but it seems to me the inevitable consequence of the proposed action would be to increase the volume of currency. I understood the bill had two purposes. One, to continue the power of the Federal Reserve bank to pledge Government securities as a base for Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. WAGNER. As a partial base—Government securities and gold.

Mr. RUSSELL. And the other purpose was to decrease the amount of the gold reserve required for the issuance of notes by the Federal Reserve bank?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. If it is not the purpose to increase the volume of currency in the country I do not see why it is necessary to pass the bill.

Mr. WAGNER. I think there is a need for it.

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

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to make a statement in my own time later, but at this time I should like to say that to a certain extent the bill is inflationary exactly as the measure increasing the public debt from \$260,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000 was inflationary. It really in itself is not inflationary. It does not stimulate the issue of currency; but it makes it possible to issue an increased amount of currency resulting from the inflation which is brought about by the deficit financing of the war, which is exactly the same thing.

Mr. President, as a practical matter, we have no choice, any more than we had a choice respecting the matter of increasing the public debt. It is an inflationary measure, but I should say that the passage of the bill is not in itself going to increase the amount of currency. It makes it possible, if forced by other things, for the currency to be increased. It makes it possible to issue a larger amount of currency. On the other hand, if we come to the point where we cannot issue any more currency we would be in pretty bad shape. I do not know how we could then conduct or finance the war. Consequently we are practically up against the gun. We have to permit the increase of currency. The real fault is the deficit financing of the war, which has resulted in increasing the debt \$50,000,000,000 a year. That has forced a steady increase in the expansion of currency until we have reached the point where we can no longer issue enough currency in view of the 40 percent gold reserve requirement.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from New York to make that statement, and that is the reason I thought the passage of the bill would create a power to force an increase in the currency. As everyone knows, even those who are not intimately connected with the committees which deal with these vast fiscal problems, there has been a tremendous increase in the circulating medium in this country in the past 3 years. It is my recollection—I do not have the figures before me at the moment—that the amount of currency has increased from somewhere between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 to approximately \$20,000,000,000, and that amount is in circulation in the country today. Is that not approximately correct?

Mr. TAFT. About \$27,000,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought it was a little over \$20,000,000,000. But the point I was making is this: We hear on all sides that there are outstanding a larger

number of large-denomination bills than ever before in the history of this Government, and grave charges have been made in that connection. I do not know whether the charges can be substantiated, but charges are made that an enormous number of \$10,000 bills and \$1,000 bills have been used in financing black-market operations, and that the large-denomination bills are now being hoarded in lockboxes in banking institutions to avoid the payment of income taxes. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from New York went into that phase of the question. It seems to me that if we could bring these enormous sums represented by large-denomination notes out of hoarding it would not only increase the income-tax returns but it would increase the circulating medium. The mere issuance of these large-denomination bills does not make them a part of the circulating medium. The mere fact that a note is outstanding does not make it a part of the circulating medium, if it is going to be hoarded and kept somewhere in a lockbox.

It seems to me, with my very limited knowledge of such matters, that the Committee on Banking and Currency might well give consideration to some method of ascertaining the extent to which hoarding is being carried on, and undertake to bring these bills of large denomination, in huge sums, out of hiding in the lockboxes so that they might in fact become a part of the circulating medium. That would enable us better to attack the problem of black markets and the evasion of income taxes. I ask the Senator if the committee gave any consideration to that subject?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, all those factors were gone into quite thoroughly; but as we all know, this country today is confronted with the most gigantic financing problem in the history of the world. All that the Senator from Georgia says is true. If the Senator will look at the report of the committee, he will see exactly the position in which the country is today. It is not an alarming condition. It is simply a condition of which we must take note. We must solve it in the most conservative way possible.

If Senators will look at page 2 of the report, they will see, in the first column, that as of December 11, 1941, the reserves of our Federal Reserve banks were \$20,800,000,000. Deposits, which require reserves of 35 percent gold, amounted to \$14,700,000,000. Federal Reserve notes outstanding, which require 40-percent gold reserve, amounted to \$8,200,000,000. We had a total of deposits, and notes of \$22,900,000,000 as of December 31, 1941.

If Senators will follow the chart across to the right, they will see that the reserves have diminished. Gold reserves will have diminished from \$20,800,000,000 to \$17,700,000,000, projected to December 31, 1945.

In contrast with the decrease of reserves, we find liabilities requiring reserves increased, in the case of deposits, from \$14,700,000,000 to \$18,400,000,000. We find Federal Reserve notes outstanding, notes in circulation, increasing from \$8,200,000,000 to \$26,700,000,000. We find a total of deposits, and Federal Reserve notes of \$45,100,000,000, contrasted with

\$22,900,000,000. Of course, the last figure in the right-hand column, \$45,100,000,000, is projected to December 31, 1945.

If we drop down to the figure representing the reserve ratio, we find that as of December 31, 1941, although the requirement for gold reserves was 40 percent, the reserve ratio was up to 90.8 percent, which shows that the legal reserve requirement does not necessarily mean that that is the gold reserve behind Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank deposits. It simply means under the present law, that gold reserves behind Federal Reserve notes cannot decrease below 40 percent; and as against Federal Reserve bank deposits, they cannot decrease below 35 percent.

If Senators will look at the projection to December 31, 1945, they will find that the reserve ratio at that time, assuming that the decline in gold and the increase in deposits and notes continues at its present tempo or momentum, will have decreased to 39.2 percent, which is below the legal requirement. Mr. President, I ask to insert in the RECORD at this point the chart I am reading from.

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

(In billions of dollars)				
Federal Reserve banks	Dec. 31, 1941	Dec. 31, 1944	Projections	
			June 30, 1945	Dec. 31, 1945
Reserves.....	20.8	18.7	18.2	17.7
Deposits.....	14.7	16.4	17.4	18.4
Federal Reserve notes outstanding.....	8.2	21.7	23.7	26.7
Liabilities requiring reserves.....	22.9	38.1	41.1	45.1
Percent				
Reserve ratio.....	60.8	49.0	44.3	39.2

Mr. MURDOCK. What the country is confronted with today is this: We have the power, under what is known as the Thomas amendment, to issue \$3,000,000,000 in what are commonly called greenbacks. We also have, under present law, the power to issue Federal Reserve bank notes, which do not require any reserve at all. This Government wants to be conservative. This Government wishes to remain on a gold basis. We cannot discontinue the vast war expenditures until the war is over. No Senator wants to stint or deprive this Government by impairing our ability to finance and carry on the war. We are confronted with one of two alternatives. If we desire to remain on gold, we must either reduce the legal gold reserve requirement below 40 percent, or take the other step of increasing the price of gold. Which do we wish to do?

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the very able discussion of the Senator from Utah; I learned much from it; but the Senator did not undertake to answer the very simple question which I propounded to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am sorry.

Mr. RUSSELL. What consideration, if any, did the committee give to the hoarding of huge sums of large-denomination currency for the purpose of evading income taxes and encouraging black-market operations?

Mr. MURDOCK. That subject was called to the attention of the committee by the able Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Eccles. He pointed out that it was a serious situation, and that in all probability hoarding of reserve notes would continue. But it seems to me that that is a question which must be handled by itself. It is certainly not a matter pertinent to the present law, which we are considering.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me that it is pertinent, because the Senator from New York stated that it was necessary to have more circulating medium. One hundred \$10,000 bills in a lock-box somewhere, which have been deposited there by some war profiteer for the purpose of evading income taxes, are not in the true sense circulating medium.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator, except that, in my opinion, the problem he refers to should be treated separately.

Mr. RUSSELL. They are hoarded, and out of circulation. If those vast sums are being hoarded, to the detriment of the Treasury and the collection of income taxes, and to the disadvantage of the people who are dealing honestly with the Government, it seems to me that we should take steps to get this money out into the daylight, so that those who have evaded the payment of income taxes may be brought to book, and also in order that the money may be placed in the normal channels of business, commerce, and trade in this country, and not in lock-boxes in banks.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator. I will be glad to join him in any proposal to remedy the situation. I know that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate would be glad to consider any proposal he has to offer. The question is now before the committee. In the consideration of this bill we are confronted with the fact that our gold reserves are diminishing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the Senator explain why the gold reserves are diminishing so rapidly?

Mr. MURDOCK. Because of the financing of the war, is bringing into circulation a great volume of Federal Reserve notes, and also is increasing deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, as shown by the chart I referred to. We cannot finance a war without bringing more money into circulation. The Senator knows that as well as I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Why would the mere issuance of currency reduce the total gold reserve in the United States? How would that reduce the total gold reserve? I understand the Senator from New York to say that the gold reserves of the United States had decreased approximately \$2,000,000,000 in very recent months. I do not remember the exact figures.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is true that, because of a number of contributing fac-

tors, we are losing some gold which otherwise would be available for reserves.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is that gold still in the United States? If not, where has it gone?

Mr. MURDOCK. This is what happens: The Senator knows that most of our exports have been leaving this country under our lease-lend system. We receive no payments for them, in gold or anything else. But all our imports are on a cash basis. So our gold is going out under that procedure; and no gold, or very little gold, is coming in. Due to the fact that other nations cannot buy goods and commodities here in the United States in exchange for what they sell us, they are receiving gold in payment. They do not necessarily take it out of the country, but it is left here, earmarked for them. They own it. Of course, to the extent that such earmarking has occurred or to the extent that gold has actually been moved out of the country, our gold supply has decreased, and it will continue to decrease as long as that process continues.

Mr. RUSSELL. In other words, that is one of the costs of the war. We give away our materials and resources through lend-lease to our allies, and then we pay out our gold reserves to others for imports which come into this country. In other words, during the period of the war we are catching it from both sides.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is entirely correct. Of course, the Governor of the Federal Reserve System pointed out that as soon as lend-lease operations are terminated and the normal or natural flow of commerce is substituted for it, the gold situation in the United States probably will improve. When that occurs, the situation with the gold reserve may be that, although the legal requirement may be fixed at 25 percent reserve behind deposits and Federal Reserve notes, the ratio will increase up to a point much above the required ratio.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will indulge me for a moment before I subside—

Mr. MURDOCK. I will.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator made a suggestion about having the Senator from Georgia undertake to prepare legislation to deal with the supporting of the currency. Of course, I am not a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MURDOCK. I understand that.

Mr. RUSSELL. It would require a great deal of study on my part, perhaps to such an extent that I would not be able to work on any other legislation here, if I were to undertake to draft such a measure. I am happy to hear that the Committee on Banking and Currency is undertaking to draft such a bill. That committee is composed of Members of the Senate who are experts on banking matters. So I hope the committee will pursue its studies and will draft a bill which will enable us to do away with the disgraceful spectacle of having war profiteers and black-market operators undertake to hoard large sums of money much of which they should pay to the Government under the income-tax laws.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Why is it necessary for the Government to print huge quantities of \$1,000 notes? Why would it not be possible to write into the bill an amendment directing that the number of notes of huge denominations be strictly curtailed?

Mr. MURDOCK. Of course, the Senate is in a position to amend the bill in any way it sees fit, but on that particular point I would doubt the wisdom of adopting such an amendment at this time. It seems to me that the prudent course for the Senate and the House of Representatives to take at this time is to pass this bill as it is, in view of the emergency. The right to pledge Government securities as collateral for Federal Reserve notes expires on June 30. We do not have too long a time to put the measure through. Every Senator who has examined a bank report in the last number of years knows that the assets of banks consist almost entirely of Government securities, and that what was known a few years ago and what is still known as eligible paper under the Federal Reserve law has decreased to a minimum—in fact, to such an extent that it would be absolutely impossible to finance this war by requiring the use of eligible paper as a substitute for Government securities. Such a requirement would simply be impossible and a terrific handicap to war financing.

I agree thoroughly with both the distinguished Senator from Wyoming and the distinguished Senator from Georgia that in the very near future the Congress certainly should consider bills directed at the very thing the Senators have pointed out, namely, the necessity for a curtailment of the number of notes of high denominations which go into circulation. However, Mr. President, I do not believe the amendment is a proper one to this bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My question is, Why are a large number of such bills necessary?

Mr. MURDOCK. I would say that there is a demand for them and that the Federal Reserve Board, in order to meet the demand on the part of the public, the demand of member banks, and the demand of the Federal Reserve banks themselves, has printed a sufficient number of such notes to meet the demand.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am wondering whether the committee can give us any information to counteract the impression which certainly is created here that such notes of large denomination are printed for the use of income-tax evaders and black-market operators. If that is the case, certainly the Government in self-defense should curtail the issuance of such notes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will permit me to say at this point—and I think I am the only Senator who discussed that subject—that I did not say these notes were issued for such purposes. I said they were being seized upon by war profiteers and black-market operators as a means of carrying on their operations. I hope the Senate will pro-

vide an opportunity for a vote on appropriate legislation which will prevent conscienceless war profiteers from benefiting from their ill-gotten gains on which income taxes have not been paid.

I wish to say further that I appreciate the assurance which has been given that the bill is not inflationary, but if I can understand anything whatever about the fiscal system of the United States, it seems to me the bill will have an inflationary tendency. I shall support it, as I have supported every bill which has been brought here with the backing of a Government department as being essential to the conduct of the war. Certainly the financing of the war is just as important as any other of our operations, and I shall not interpose any objection to the bill; but I cannot believe it is not inflationary.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to suggest to the Senators on the other side of the aisle that those of us on this side of the aisle are still Members of the Senate and we would like the privilege of hearing some of the statements which are being made. I shall appreciate it if Senators will stop forming a huddle, but will address the chair, so that all of us may be able to hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The Chair suggests that Senators sit as closely to the Chair as possible and speak in a loud tone of voice, so that all Members of the Senate will be able to hear what is said.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I think the answer to the statement of the Senator from Georgia relative to inflation is simply that whenever financing is conducted on the gigantic scale on which we are conducting it today, of course it is a very potent factor conducive to inflation which must be controlled. Probably the only reason why it does not get out of bounds is that we now have on our statute books laws which are controlling these inflationary factors. But as money is brought into circulation in connection with the payment of huge war contracts and the payment of all other war expenditures, of course an inflationary situation is created, and it must be controlled.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It has been said that this bill is not inflationary. That is true. We merely recognize that inflation exists. To the extent that the national debt has been increasing, there has been an attack upon the reserves of our currency and our banking deposits. That is a fact which we must take into consideration. This bill will not stop inflation.

So long as this process continues, inflation will also continue. This bill represents the first step in yielding to an attack upon our currency. If the process continues, the next step will be to reduce the gold reserve. If that be continued long enough, there will be nothing back of our currency. That is something which all of us should have anticipated. It cannot be stopped except by putting into effect a higher price level in order

to produce more dollars with which to pay off the public debt.

The bills which must eventually be paid cannot be paid by issuing bonds. We are merely postponing the date of settlement. The longer it is postponed, the stronger the attack will become upon the safety of our currency and the more we shall have to recede on the field of the financial battle where we are already being defeated.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator's statement is correct, but in a bill of this nature we must distinguish between factors which contribute to inflation and inflation itself. The vast expenditures which are absolutely necessary in connection with the war program are factors conducive to inflation. In my opinion, we are now controlling in a very efficient manner factors which, if not controlled, would result in run-away inflation. We are doing so notwithstanding the fact that factors of inflation continue to enter the picture in increasing numbers. However, in considering this bill we must not lose sight of the fact that under the Thomas amendment the Treasury may issue \$3,000,000,000 in currency. This bill would repeal the power to do so. Under the present powers of the Treasury, Federal Reserve bank notes, which require no reserve at all, may be issued. If this bill is enacted into law, it will repeal such power. If the bill is enacted into law, the Federal Reserve banks will be limited, in the expansion of the currency of the country, to one type of currency, and one only—namely, the Federal Reserve note.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That may be true, but whether we issue one kind of currency or another, it is merely taking something from the left hand and putting it into the right hand.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator must keep in mind, if he believes in a metallic backing for our currency—and I assume he does—

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. That under the Thomas amendment there is no requirement of any metallic backing. Under the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes there is no metallic backing. A pledge of Government securities is all that is required. However, under this bill, and confronted with the fact that the bankers, as well as a vast majority of the people of this country, want a metallic backing for their currency, we must do one of two things; we must either reduce the gold reserve ratio or increase the price of gold.

I made as vigorous a fight as I could in the committee for an increase in the price of gold. I took the position that it would be more conservative and more in line with standard banking practice and procedure of this country to raise the price of gold instead of decreasing the gold-reserve ratio. But I was voted down in the committee on the proposal. We are now confronted with facts and not theories, and if we wish to remain on a gold basis we must reduce the gold reserve requirement. If we do not do that, and, instead, continue to issue Federal Reserve notes, and deposits in

Federal Reserve banks continue to increase, the law will be violated, because there are not sufficient gold reserves to maintain the 40-percent ratio. I do not believe any Senator wants to see the law violated. We know that we must continue to finance the war effort. The best and most conservative method of continuing the prosecution of the war without impairment of our fiscal policies is to do what is being proposed by this bill, namely, reduce to 25 percent the gold reserve requirements behind deposits and Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I think the Senator misunderstood me. I do not advocate withdrawing the requirement of metallic reserve against currency. I invite attention to the fact that we are confronted with a situation which has resulted from financing the war. We cannot help that. But it does not make any difference whether we increase the price of gold or reduce the reserve behind the currency, because, in my opinion, it is 50 of one and 50 of the other.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I simply rose to call attention to the fact that we are not meeting inflation; the inflation is overcoming us and attacking the validity of our currency, and if it continues we will have to reduce the gold content again, until there may not be any gold left.

As to bills of large denomination, I do not see any difference between printing a ten thousand dollar and a hundred dollar bill so far as inflation is concerned. It is somewhat more inconvenient for those who want to hide it away to have 10 hundred-dollar bills than a thousand-dollar bill, but I cannot understand how that will have any effect on inflation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it has this effect, if the Senator will permit the interruption—

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the Senator object to my replying to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am always happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, but I think in conformity to Senate rules and orderly procedure the Senator should at least request me to yield. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have asked the Senator from Utah to yield a number of times. I wonder if he would care to yield at any time?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield first to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not care. The Senator from Wyoming may have the floor so far as I am concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was pointing out to the Senator from Minnesota in response to his remarks that control of the number of large denomination bills would have the effect of preventing the evasion of income taxes, and because it would prevent the evasion of the payment of income taxes it would bring about an increase in some degree—I do not know what—in the tax receipts of the Government of the United States, and to that extent would enable the Government to meet the expenditures of the

war without borrowing. Therefore, pro tanto, it would be anti-inflationary.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That would undoubtedly be true.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But I grant that it probably would not have a great deal of effect.

The question I addressed to the Senator from Utah at the beginning of the discussion was intended to develop information as to the actual commercial use of these large denomination bills. If a black marketeer were compelled to carry around a roll of twenty \$100 bills instead of two \$1,000 bills, it might be a little more difficult for him to carry on his operations, and to evade his income-tax payments.

Mr. MURDOCK. My answer to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is simply that my experience with five- and ten-thousand-dollar notes is so limited that I do not feel I can contribute much to the present discussion.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is why I had to ask the question; I have no experience with such bills.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think probably the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Minnesota both have had much more experience with large-denomination notes than I have. I think that the question raised by the Senator should be given immediate attention by the Treasury Department and by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, and I am sure that it will be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have been trying to get the floor, in fact I was trying to get the floor before the Senator from New York sat down and yielded it over to the Senator from Utah. I should like to address a query to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Senator who is in charge of the bill, if he will permit me to ask him the question.

Mr. MURDOCK. I should be glad to have the chairman answer any question the Senator desires to propound.

Mr. WAGNER. And I shall be glad to answer if I can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. A few moments ago the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] asked that the bill go over so that he could give further study to it. I desire to join him in that request, and I will say to the Senator from New York that this is my reason: I have been preparing through the legislative counsel three amendments to this bill, in fact, I submitted them to the legislative counsel about 2 weeks ago, but, due to their extraordinarily heavy work and my own, I have not gotten the amendments back as yet. I should like to ask the Senator, if I may, for the privilege of submitting those amendments to the Senate and having them considered tomorrow.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I always desire to be courteous to every Senator, but this bill has been on the

calendar for some time, and I think ample time has been afforded. I have not had an opportunity to confer with other members of the committee. There is some anxiety about this bill; the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board think the proposed legislation is very important and necessary in view of our war effort. If the Senator will defer his request, I will discuss the matter with him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I did not know that the bill was coming up today.

Mr. WAGNER. It has been on the calendar for some time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I know it has been on the calendar since March 27, and it has been passed over on the calendar on some occasions. So far as I know, the Senator from New York has never announced that this bill was to be taken up today; I had no notice that it would be taken up until just a moment ago, when the Senator from New York moved that it be taken up. I am making a very reasonable request, it seems to me, in the case of a bill so important as this, a bill in which my State is deeply interested, and to which I propose to offer some amendments. I do not know whether the amendments will be adopted, but I want them considered. As I have already told the Senator, I am starting from scratch. I have asked the legislation counsel to prepare the amendments. I asked that it be done 2 weeks ago, but I have not gotten the amendments back as yet and I should like to have the privilege of having the amendments considered tomorrow.

Mr. WAGNER. The chances are they probably will be.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am not going on chances. I want to know.

Mr. WAGNER. I will let the Senator know within the next hour or so. I desire to confer with some members of the committee. I do not desire to take the responsibility all by myself. In any event, however, the Senator from Utah has not finished his statement.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to conclude my statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to prepare my amendments. I have to get in touch with the legislative counsel and obtain the amendments and have them printed so that they can be before the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. I will have to confer with the acting leader and ascertain what is his attitude.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The acting leader is present.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will say that this is a very important bill. As I understand, and as the chairman has stated, it is the desire to pass this bill at the earliest practicable moment. I realize the situation in which the Senator from Colorado finds himself, but it seems to me that certainly we ought to make all the progress we can today. I believe the distinguished Senator from Utah wants to make some remarks on the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. It will not take me long.

Mr. HILL. And the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] wishes to make some

remarks on the bill. Then, after all the Senators have spoken who wish to speak on the bill, if it is agreeable to the chairman of the committee, the Senator from New York, to have it go over until tomorrow in order that the Senator from Colorado may have time to prepare his amendments, that will be agreeable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to have assurance now that I may submit the amendments and have them considered tomorrow.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not think I will yield further at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah declines to yield further.

Mr. MURDOCK. I appreciate the position of the Senator from Colorado, but I think the matter to which he has referred can be worked out without taking further time of the Senate now.

Another factor we should bear in mind in the consideration of this bill is that we have 12 Federal Reserve banks and the position of each bank so far as gold reserves are concerned is different. To illustrate my point I ask unanimous consent to insert at this place in my remarks a chart from the committee report.

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

Federal Reserve bank	Percent			
	July 1944	October 1944	January 1945	February 1945
Boston.....	53.8	43.6	45.4	45.8
New York.....	50.6	46.4	52.8	50.7
Philadelphia.....	48.8	48.6	43.8	44.4
Cleveland.....	52.9	43.3	45.3	43.6
Richmond.....	57.5	47.6	45.6	46.6
Atlanta.....	57.0	51.7	52.0	52.1
Chicago.....	64.7	63.6	49.7	51.7
St. Louis.....	54.2	58.0	43.3	46.5
Minneapolis.....	49.6	51.5	44.9	44.8
Kansas City.....	53.2	45.7	45.0	45.9
Dallas.....	51.1	46.6	45.5	44.1
San Francisco.....	66.5	63.8	54.2	51.3
Total.....	56.0	52.0	49.3	48.8

Mr. MURDOCK. While the average of the 12 Federal Reserve banks on December 31, 1944, was 49 percent in gold reserve, we find that some of the individual banks are as low as 45.8, others 44.4, 43.6, 46.6, and another at 44.8.

In order to keep all the banks above the 40-percent reserve requirement necessitates a good deal of juggling and shifting around by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of Government securities held by the Federal Reserve banks. Some banks probably could go on for a year or more without being down to the minimum requirement of 40 percent. Others probably would reach it in 6 or 7 months, but the over-all picture now stands at 49 and a fraction percent, and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board thought it was only prudent and wise that the reserve requirement be reduced to 25 percent at the earliest possible date, so that their planning on financing of the war for the future will be on a stable and, I would say, conservative basis.

As I pointed out before, I made a vigorous fight in the committee to increase the price of gold rather than to decrease the reserve ratio. I still feel that that probably would be the most conservative and the best thing to do, but in that position, as I recall, I was supported by only one other vote in the Committee on Banking and Currency. The president of the American Bankers' Association took a very definite stand on a gold backing for our currency, and after rather vigorous cross-examination by me as to his position, he still maintained that in his opinion it was better to reduce the gold-reserve requirement than to increase the price of gold.

Another very important factor, Mr. President, relates to the use of Government securities as collateral for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes. This practice was adopted in 1932 to meet an emergency at that time. From year to year the practice has been continued by extending the life of the law which permitted it. The law will expire on June 30 of this year unless it shall be renewed prior to that time. The pending bill provides, not for a temporary renewal of that law, but to make it permanent.

I do not know how many Senators have ever gone into the question of just how our currency is issued, what the procedure is, but this is the situation as it exists today. We are now engaged in floating another great war loan. Under the war loan, individuals and the non-banking corporations of the country will be requested to contribute, in the purchase of bonds, to the fullest extent possible. They having done that, there will still be a very large deficit in the proposed war loan. That deficit can only be made up by the purchase of bonds through banking institutions.

Congress not long ago adopted a statute which permits the establishment of demand deposits, by sale of bonds by the Treasury to the banks, without the requirement of any reserve whatsoever. Some may object to that as being highly inflationary and very unsound, but, again, this country was confronted with a fact, a situation, and not a theory. The war had to go on. The war had to be financed. Contracts had to be met. Soldiers in the Army and members of the Navy and the Marine Corps all had to be paid. Money had to be made available with which to do that and Congress enacted a statute permitting banks to purchase bonds and establish demand deposits for the Government without reserves, and evidently it is functioning well in the financing of the war.

In the issuance of Federal Reserve notes under present law Government securities can be used to 100 percent of the amount of Federal Reserve notes issued. Some may say that is unsound and that it is highly inflationary, but, again, we must have the Federal Reserve notes with which to carry on the war program and to supply the currency needs of the country, and we just cannot stop at this time.

Having indulged in that practice over a number of years, and the Congress having extended the life of the law each

time it has been presented to it, it seems to me there is little use at this time in extending it only temporarily. When the emergency is over we may conclude to repeal this authority, but we can cross that bridge later.

If banks today had to secure eligible paper, instead of using Government securities, in the issuance of Federal Reserve notes, it just could not be done, because, as I stated a few minutes ago, every bank statement we examine today shows that a great preponderance of assets of banks consist of Government securities. What is known as eligible paper under the law just does not exist in sufficient quantities.

If this law is not continued, the Federal Reserve banks will simply be confronted with the necessity of disposing of Government securities in large amounts. Without question that in turn would result in a tremendous borrowing, a borrowing of between ten and eighteen billion dollars, on the part of the member banks, and in my opinion would create a very unsatisfactory condition in our banking system and war financing.

Mr. President, I think our Federal Reserve System has been efficiently administered and managed by its present Governor, Hon. Marriner S. Eccles. Mr. Eccles would probably be referred to by many bankers as unorthodox and liberal, but in my opinion he has administered the Federal Reserve System very efficiently. Under his guidance the war has been financed I think in a very efficient and sound manner, and he is asking us today to do what, in my opinion, is an absolute necessity, unless we want to increase the price of gold. If we stay on gold as a backing for our currency, we just cannot continue the present requirement of 40 percent gold reserve behind our Federal Reserve notes, and 35 percent behind Federal Reserve banking deposits, and still carry on the proper financing of the war.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] has referred to deficit borrowing and spending by the Government. There is no question that that is one of the big factors at this time contributing to an inflationary condition, or threat, but under other laws which, in my opinion, are being fairly well administered, we have stayed away from inflation, and, in my opinion, as long as those laws are kept in force, and we continue an efficient administration of them, we can avoid runaway inflation.

It is my opinion, Mr. President, that, due to lack of time, especially in the use of Government securities as collateral for Federal Reserve notes, it is incumbent on us today to make as fast progress as we possibly can on the pending bill, and I am hopeful that it may be passed at latest by tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The present occupant of the chair is advised that before he took the chair the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] sought to gain recognition. The Chair therefore recognizes the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to discuss the bill for two and a half or perhaps 3 hours, in order that I may have an opportunity to have prepared the amendments I propose to offer.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, I shall be glad to yield to every Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to say to the distinguished Senator that I wish to make a speech on the bill which will take 3 or 4 hours. I will deliver that speech now while the Senator is preparing his amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from North Dakota very much. That is the assurance I wanted. That is an assurance for which I have asked. That is the courtesy I have been refused by the Senator from New York in charge of the bill.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WAGNER. I do not think I refused, did I? I said, "Just wait a little while."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from New York said he was obliged to consult with other Senators.

Mr. WAGNER. I said the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] wanted to make an address on this question, and if I have to decide now I will decide that the bill go over until tomorrow so the Senator may consider the amendments he wishes to offer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is all I wanted, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I may say that I have asked the distinguished Senator from New York for an opportunity to read the hearings. The hearings contain a hundred pages of testimony.

KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have yielded the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has requested recognition for some time. He has a matter he would like to present for consideration.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate now consider Senate bill 655 which provides for the payment of traveling expenses for the members of the Klamath business committee and other committees appointed by the Klamath General Council of the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon. I have discussed the matter with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The bill has been unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs. I ask the Senate to give unanimous consent at this time for consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I did not hear the explanation made by the Senator from Oregon. Was the bill objected to when it was reached on the calendar?

Mr. MORSE. I am speaking of order No. 127, Senate bill 655, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to say to the Senator from Alabama that the bill was not reached on the call of the calendar today. It is one of the bills which are on the calendar before those called today.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator from Oregon recall which Senator objected to consideration of the bill on a previous call of the calendar?

Mr. MORSE. I do not recall.

Mr. HILL. Was it discussed on a previous call of the calendar, to the Senator's knowledge?

Mr. MORSE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. HILL. I am anxious to cooperate with the Senator in any way I can. I am anxious to help him have his bill passed. We are not going to recess at just this moment. There will be one or two speeches made. The distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] desires to address the Senate. I wonder if the Senator from Oregon will withhold his request for a moment, until I can confer with him?

Mr. MORSE. I shall be happy to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] objected to the bill when it was previously reached on the calendar.

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, on the call of the calendar a few days ago I objected to the consideration of Senate bill 655, and asked for an explanation of it. No explanation was forthcoming at the time, and the bill was passed over. I wish to state that I have discussed the bill with its author, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and I am convinced that it is a bill which should be enacted into law, and at this time I expressly withdraw my objection and ask for immediate consideration of the bill.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 655) amending the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1207), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay salary and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and the interpreter of the Klamath General Council, members of the Klamath business committee, and other committees of the Klamath Tribe, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the laying aside temporarily the unfinished business and considering Senate bill 655?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I shall not object. I think the bill is a good one and I hope it may be passed at this time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Alabama, and to

explain that when the bill was reached on the call of the calendar I was attending a meeting of a committee and was not present to explain the import of the bill. It has since been explained, and I hope the Senate will agree that it is a deserving bill and will pass it.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment on page 3, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$15,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1207), as amended, be, and the same hereby is, further amended so as to read in full as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior, or such official as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized beginning as of July 1, 1937, and until otherwise directed by Congress, to pay out of any unobligated tribal funds of the Klamath Indians in the Treasury of the United States salaries and expenses to the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the Klamath General Council and members of the Klamath business committee or other committees appointed by the Klamath General Council (except the Klamath Reimbursable Loan Fund Board), when engaged on business of the tribe, and to such official delegates of the Klamath Tribe who may carry on the business of the tribe at the seat of government: *Provided*, That the rate of salary and per diem paid shall be fixed in advance by resolution of the Klamath General Council, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that additional salaries and expenses, fixed and approved in the same way, may be made retroactive to July 1, 1943: *Provided further*, That the official delegates of the tribe carrying on said business at the seat of government shall receive, if travel is by rail, the usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from the seat of government, or, if travel is by automobile, delegates furnishing such transportation shall receive an amount equivalent to the cost of their railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from the seat of government, but salary and per diem shall not be paid to delegates traveling by automobile for any period in excess of the time required to perform the travel by railroad: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid official delegates shall also receive reimbursement for telegraphic expenses incurred on tribal business: *Provided further*, That the aforesaid salaries and expenses shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That the length of stay of the official delegates at the seat of government shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WAGNER. Consideration of the bill will not displace the unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that it will not result in displacing the unfinished business, which has been laid aside temporarily.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH
QUORUM CALLS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, since the Senate convened at 12 o'clock today there have been two roll calls, at neither of which I was able to reach the Senate Chamber to answer "Present." I wish to say that during the morning I had the following schedule of committee meetings: At 10 o'clock I presided over a meeting of the Claims Committee, of which committee I am chairman. As chairman of that committee I personally reported nine Senate and House bills. As soon as I completed that work I hastened to a second committee, of which I am a member, which had a meeting scheduled for this morning, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That committee is now conducting hearings on the food shortage. After being in attendance at that committee meeting for about 30 minutes I attended the meeting of another committee which had a committee meeting scheduled for this morning, the Committee on Small Business. Soon after I came to that meeting the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] stated that he had other important duties to perform, and he asked me to preside over the committee meeting. I presided over that committee, beginning at about 11:30, and was actually busy in that committee until 1:15 today. At the meeting of the Committee on Small Business the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] were in attendance. We continued the hearing till 1:30 so as to accommodate quite a number of generals and admirals who appeared before the committee.

Mr. President, I cannot help but observe that we have fallen into the silly practice of permitting Senators to poke their heads through the door and answer "Present" and be recorded as being present, when other Senators who are busily engaged in important committee hearings are shown to be absent. Whether the fact is generally known to the Senate I do not know, but those of us who are so engaged cannot be recorded as being present when the roll is called in the Senate. I think that is a silly method of handling the Senate's business. I assume that the purpose of the practice is to force Senators to be in attendance. If we are to maintain that practice I believe we should resort to a former practice which prevailed in the Senate, which was that whenever any Senator could count as being present on the floor of the Senate less than 49 Senators he was permitted to suggest the absence of a quorum, and the roll would be called so as to force Senators to attend. I am not advocating resort to that practice, but I say that I believe the practice now engaged in by the Senate is a silly one.

Aside from the three scheduled committee meetings which I attended, and of which I have spoken, the meeting of the Claims Committee at 10 o'clock, the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at 10 o'clock, and the meeting of the Small Business Committee at 10 o'clock, there were also scheduled meetings of the Naval Affairs Committee at 10 o'clock and the Committee on Education and Labor at 10:30, which I as a

member should attend. I could not attend the two latter committee meetings.

Mr. President, I do not know whether I am in order in doing so or not, but I ask unanimous consent that the clerk be permitted to record the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and myself present on the two roll calls at which we are recorded as not being present.

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I hesitate to object, and I do not know that I shall object. Of course, the roll call is supposed to show whether or not a Senator was actually present. We know from the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that he had good reason—perhaps the best possible reason—for being absent when the roll was called. He was engaged in most important public business. He was engaged in essential business and work of the Senate. But I do not know whether we should now go back and have the roll calls show that he was present when, according to his own statement he was not present. I wonder where such a practice would lead us. That is the only thing I am thinking about—where would that practice lead us?

Mr. ELLENDER. To my way of thinking, it simply shows the silliness of the method to which we have resorted in the Senate. In other words, here is a Member of the Senate busily engaged in a committee hearing. In order to accommodate some witnesses who have been summoned before the committee, he is not permitted to telephone whoever is in charge and say, "I am busy; put me on the roll," as was formerly done. But a Senator who is doing something else may poke his head through the door and say, "Present," and get on the roll. It seems to me that the practice ought to be changed. As I have just said, if we are to have roll calls, the purpose of which is to have Members of the Senate present at all times, we ought to go back to the old practice, and permit a Senator to call for a quorum at any time if upon counting he finds present fewer Senators than the number necessary to constitute a quorum. I believe that if we are to continue this rule we ought to extend it further along the lines which I have suggested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The present occupant of the chair rules that unless he is directed to the contrary by the Senate, the rule against absenteeism will not be enforced when Senators are absent on public business.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me that the rule suggested is absolutely contrary to fact and impossible. We cannot possibly record a Senator as present if he is not present. It would be in violation of the Constitution and every other common-sense provision. It is possible that we might set up, after every roll call, a list of Senators who are not present, but who are then in committees. We might adopt such a rule; but we certainly cannot, under any circumstances, adopt any rule that a Senator shall be recorded as present when he

is not present. It is impossible that there should be such a rule, and there never was such a rule. Names of Senators placed on the roll under such circumstances are always placed on the roll in violation of the rule.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would the Senator consider a Senator present if, as often occurs, his name is not reached but he pokes his head through the door, the clerk sees him, and he is able to leave immediately? Would the Senator consider him present?

Mr. TAFT. He was present.

Mr. ELLENDER. Not when his name was called?

Mr. TAFT. No; not when his name was called. He should not be recorded. That is contrary to the rule.

Mr. ELLENDER. And yet that practice is resorted to.

Mr. TAFT. But on a point of order it could be immediately ruled out.

Mr. WILEY and Mr. O'MAHONEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. TAFT. I yield first to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to my colleague.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator desire to have me yield for a question on this subject?

Mr. WILEY. For a few comments. Other Senators have had the privilege of commenting, and I thought perhaps I might say a few words.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator is passing to some other subject, I prefer to yield the floor entirely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is recognized.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, do I not have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One Senator cannot yield the floor to another Senator. The Chair will be very glad to recognize the Senator from Wisconsin; but the Senator from Wyoming has been on his feet several times, and the Chair has not had an opportunity heretofore to recognize him.

The Chair will also say to the Senator from North Dakota that some time ago the Senator from Oregon requested that he be recognized at the first opportunity. The Chair therefore recognized the Senator from Oregon. The Chair did not wish to cut off the Senator from North Dakota.

The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make one or two comments on the subject of roll calls. For as long as I can remember—and I have been acquainted with the Senate since early in 1917—it has been the uniform practice of this body to recognize as present, on the printed quorum call, all Senators who have been present upon the floor, who have been present in committees, or who have been present in their offices, and

thus within the call of the Senate whenever their physical presence was actually necessary in the Senate Chamber, provided that at least 49 Senators, or the number necessary to constitute a quorum, had personally answered to the roll call when their names were called.

That practice, which as I say has existed as long as I can remember, seems to me to be perfectly logical and proper, and correctly represents the actualities of the situation. The Senator from Louisiana has just described the position in which he and two or three other Senators found themselves today.

Like the Senator from Louisiana, I was not on the floor to respond to my name when it was called; but I was engaged in the business of the Senate. From an early hour this morning I had been concerning myself with some of the most important subjects that the Senate and my constituents have to consider. I was in conference over the telephone with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior at the time the roll was being called. It did not seem to me to be of sufficient importance that I should hang up the receiver on that conversation and dash in from the cloakroom to answer to my name, or give a signal from the door of the cloakroom to the clerk of the Senate to indicate my presence, because I knew that when the conversation was over I should be back here on the floor listening to the debate. I have listened to the debate on the appropriation bill, and in connection with the call of the calendar. When the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] was discussing an important bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, I asked him one or two questions. So there will be no question in the mind of any person who reads the RECORD tomorrow that, I have, in fact, been present in the Senate today, although anyone reading the printed roll call only would believe that I was not present.

The Senator from Louisiana, sitting in a committee of the Senate and doing the work of the Senate was actually present within the call of the Senate. He was not an absentee, as someone reading the quorum list tomorrow might imagine. It seems to me that it is perfectly absurd not to permit Senators who are present in committees, and who come upon the floor and participate in the debate, to be recorded as present.

As we all know, the fact of the matter is, that there is an impression abroad in the country that all the work in the Senate is done on the floor of the Senate. It is not done on the floor of the Senate although there are many important debates here. Only a small proportion of the work of the Senate is done in the Senate Chamber. Bills have to be whipped into shape in the committees. We must consider a great number of bills of minor importance, bills of great importance, bills upon which there is no dispute, and bills upon which there is controversy. When a committee of the Senate, acting in accordance with the rules, conducts a hearing upon any measure and reaches a unanimous decision upon that measure and reports it to the Senate and it appears upon the calendar without a minority report, members of

other committees know, when they look at the calendar and at the report, that a standing committee of the Senate has unanimously agreed that a certain bill is desirable. Naturally, unless there is a particular local, State, or regional interest in the bill, or a particular economic or sectional interest in it, a Senator is inclined to take the unanimous judgment of the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the bill. That is the reason why committees are appointed.

We all know—and it is a perfectly proper procedure—that Senators frequently take the floor in order to explain their points of view to the Senate and to their constituents. Frequently—in fact, I might say almost always—other Members of the Senate know the arguments which are being advanced by the Senators who take the floor, particularly if they are members of the committee which has reported the bill upon which a Senator is speaking.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me to be perfectly reasonable to assume that a Senator in these circumstances should not be compelled to be present throughout every minute of the debate if he hopes to have his name listed in the RECORD on a quorum call, when he actually was present and within the call of the Senate.

Take, for example, the appropriation bill which was passed today. It was first acted upon by a subcommittee and then by the whole Appropriations Committee. The bill was then placed in charge of the able chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. McCARRAN]. It was not necessary for all the members of the full committee to be present here on the floor to explain the bill to the Senate.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I am reminded of the time when I was a boy on the farm and I had to go to school. We had a lot of work which we had to do in the mornings. We had to milk the cows and chop wood and carry water and do various other chores, and sometimes we could not get to school by the time the bell stopped ringing. If that happened more than once, sometimes a boy had to remain after school, to make up for the times when he was late.

Possibly it might solve the difficulty which the Senate now confronts if a Senator who happens to be in a committee and comes into the Chamber 5 minutes after the roll is called were compelled to remain in his seat for 5 minutes after the Senate adjourns, to make up for the time he has lost, when he should have made his appearance here in this august body 5 minutes before he actually arrived. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that the Senator from Louisiana and myself are in the position at this moment of rising with our hands raised and saying to the teacher, "Teacher, please, we were present." [Laughter.]

Let me add a further word. We all know that many Senators will sit in their seats in this Chamber when the roll is being called, following the suggestion of the absence of a quorum, and will remain in their seats until their names are called. Then, after having answered, they will immediately go to the telephone or absent themselves in some other business. The only difference between the situation in which I find myself today and the situation in which other Senators whom I could name find themselves—

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator has referred to Senators whom he could name. I suggest my name to the Senator, because I did that very thing this morning. When the roll was called, I sat in my seat in the Senate Chamber and answered to my name. As soon as I said "Here" I walked off to attend to some other business.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from New Mexico answered to his name and then went to the telephone. I was on the telephone, and I did not answer to my name. When I arrived on the floor of the Senate the roll had been called, the announcement had been made, and therefore the notice published tomorrow will be that I was not present.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the Senator does not maintain that he was present, does he?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not when the roll was called.

Mr. TAFT. Certainly not. Then, why should the RECORD show something which is not true?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But I was present in the cloakroom, within as close a distance to my seat as I am to the Senator from Ohio at this moment. I was within the call of the Senate. I returned immediately after the roll was called. I contend that in all reason and sound judgment I should be recorded as present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, let me say that he has suggested that the members of a committee duly sitting should be recorded as present, although they are not actually present in the Senate Chamber. Would the Senator extend that to a committee sitting under the approval of the Senate in, let us say, San Francisco or Pittsburgh?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; I would not.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator would confine it, then, to a committee sitting in the Senate Office Building, would he?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The words I used define my position. I said "within the call of the Senate." A Senator who is in his office, a Senator who is in a committee room, or a Senator who is at a telephone booth in one of the cloakrooms can be called to the floor of the Senate as quick as a wink, and, in my judgment, all such Senators should be recorded as present if they are within the call of the Senate.

Mr. President, I have taken up this much time, not because I wished to have my name recorded but because I wished

to draw attention to what I regard as the absurdity of the situation.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wish to comment on the fact that it is impossible to adopt a rule by which Senators who are not present will be recorded as present. There never has been such a rule of the Senate. Whatever has been done in the way of recording certain absent Senators as present has been done in violation of the rule. It has only been done when no Senator has objected. But finally objections have been raised.

Whenever we have had a serious parliamentary situation in the Senate and whenever a Senator has gone to the clerk and has said to him, "I want a real quorum call," the clerk has given him a real quorum call, and has not recorded as present any Senator who was not present. Why? Because that is the rule of the Senate. No other rule is possible.

If the Senator is only arguing for the purpose of having us resume, by more or less voluntary consent, the former practice, let me say that I have no objection to that. But with respect to the possibility of having the Senate adopt a rule which would permit the recording of Senators as present when they have not answered to their names in this Chamber, I say that would be absolutely impossible, it would be contrary to all parliamentary practice, it would disrupt orderly procedure and the orderly consideration of business in the Senate, and it would result in having the Senate proceed in an unparliamentary way.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my point is that whenever it is essential in connection with action by the Senate to have a quorum physically present, there is never the slightest difficulty. The Senator from Ohio has just indicated how easy that is.

The point I am emphasizing is that much of the time the presence of a quorum upon the floor of the Senate is not actually necessary. When a Senator is delivering a speech for the RECORD, when no vote is to be taken, but when he is simply making a speech for the information of the country and of his constituents, why should it be necessary to empty all the committee rooms in order that a quorum might be physically present in the Senate Chamber? It has been my observation over many years that important debates on matters of moment never lacks the attentive presence and consideration of a substantial majority of the Senate membership.

Mr. President, I have talked a great deal longer than I intended to. My only point is that there is a rule of reason in this matter which it seems to me should be followed.

PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH QUORUM CALLS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to say that I do not think this matter is one which is at all facetious. The provision for the ascertainment of a quorum is an important part of the procedure of any legislative body, particularly of the Senate. Therefore, the

practice which had grown up here—and it is of recent origin, let me say, in relation to the life of the Senate—of putting the names of Senators on the roll simply because there was information on the part of some of the employees of the Senate that they were in the city of Washington, is a bad practice. In one occasion it went so far that a Senator was recorded on a roll call as being present, when actually he was at home in his own State. When he subsequently returned to the city of Washington, he rose on the floor of the Senate and called attention to the fact that when the roll was called he was out of the city, and was not present.

If we have an actual response of Senators to their names when the roll is called to ascertain the presence of a quorum, it does not deprive other Senators of an opportunity to list in the RECORD their whereabouts and the business upon which they were engaged.

Ever since I raised the point, the record of each and every quorum call has shown where all or nearly all the Senators who did not respond were, and the business upon which they were engaged.

Mr. President, I believe that if the Senate wishes to establish the practice of recording as present Senators who do not wish to make a physical appearance in the Chamber, it is incumbent upon the majority of the Senate to change the rule. I believe that any Senator is entitled to have the rules of the Senate enforced until they are changed. I personally believe that the difficulty in trying to apply the rule of reason, as it has been suggested by the able Senator from Wyoming, is that the rule of reason is often stretched to an absurdity. According to my observation, when the so-called rule of reason is invoked, the names of Senators appear again and again on the roll calls, who did not appear in the Chamber during the entire day. If this rule of reason must be applied by employees of the Senate, it seems to me that they cannot do otherwise than stretch it to an absurdity in accommodating Senators who do not choose to respond to quorum calls, but who ask to be placed on the roll call even though they do not appear in person.

So, Mr. President, while I know this matter has been irritating to some of my colleagues, which I very much regret I believe that it has resulted in better attendance of Senators on the business of the Senate. I repeat what I said when I first raised the question, namely, that we shall never be able to remedy the situation now confronting Senators until we do something about organizing the work of the Senate in such a manner that it can be carried on by individual Senators. I believe that the rule should be enforced, and so far as I am capable of doing so, I shall insist upon its enforcement. If at any time it is not enforced, I shall feel constrained to call the attention of the Senate to that fact.

Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. LUCAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to inquire what has become of the unanimous-

consent request which I made. Has it been acted upon?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is still pending.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana withdraws his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in respect to the subject which is being debated before the Senate.

I am for the rule as it now exists, notwithstanding the fact that I was not present when the quorum call was had shortly after the Senate convened today. I was in my office attending to a telephone call to one of the departments on an important matter. I simply could not leave the telephone to get to the Senate in time to answer the quorum call.

I am constrained to say that I think this whole discussion is much ado about nothing. I have listened to it, and to similar discussions from day to day.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to point out to the Senator from Illinois that if he thinks the discussion is much ado about nothing he should wait for 6 years until the time arrives when he will again be a candidate for the Senate, and be required to listen to questions from his constituents with reference to where he was, and where he was not, during quorum calls of the Senate. I do not believe he will then think the discussion is much ado about nothing. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senator from Connecticut has struck that note in this debate. I have now for the first time discovered what this discussion is all about. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I will yield in a moment. I wish to finish my statement.

The Senator's statement recalls to my mind a very illuminating illustration of the fact that a good record in connection with responding to roll calls does not always return a Senator or Representative to the United States Senate or to the United States House of Representatives. A very distinguished gentleman from my State who had served in the House of Representatives had never missed a single roll call. On one occasion he was even carried into the House Chamber on a stretcher. He had suffered an accident, and he was so insistent upon appearing in the House Chamber in order to answer roll calls that, as I have said, on one occasion he was brought in on a stretcher in order that his presence might be recorded. While that was taking place he was missing a great deal of important work in committees, where, perhaps, he should have been. Nevertheless, he was endeavoring to make a good record of attendance to be used in connection with his campaign the following year for the National Legislature. He waged his campaign in Illinois on the record that he had never missed a roll call while in the House of Representatives, and he was beaten 3 to 1 in spite of that record.

I merely inject that illustration into the debate to demonstrate that, after all, if the RECORD shows that a Senator is in a committee meeting, which the RECORD shows from time to time under the new practice which we are now following, the Senator's constituents at home will not reelect him to the United States Senate on the basis of his having missed only a few roll calls, or even on the basis of a perfect record of attendance. That is not the test of whether or not he will come back to the Senate.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we have debated this subject long enough. I assert that I am for the rule as it exists at the present time. I think the rule should be enforced. The Senator from Wisconsin has debated it in the Senate from time to time. In my humble opinion, there is no way by which to change it. When a compilation of attendance in the Senate is prepared at the end of the year it will probably show that I have missed as many roll calls as any other Member of the Senate. But if the whip on either side of the Chamber, or the chairmen of committees, or a Senator himself, may make a statement as to what he has been doing and where he has been, the chances are that his constituents will take care of him under those circumstances much better than if he attempts to follow the practice which was pursued by the gentleman to whom I have referred in the House of Representatives, of responding to every roll call, and being carried into the Chamber on a stretcher if it should become necessary.

I repeat, Mr. President, it is much ado about nothing.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I wish to make only one observation with respect to the example which was cited by the distinguished and able Senator from Illinois. It is possible that the record of never having missed a roll call was the only qualification which the man possessed.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator, from some of the discussion which I have heard here it could be thought that never missing a roll call represents the only qualification which a Senator who expects to return to the United States Senate need possess.

Mr. McMAHON. I do not entertain such a belief, Mr. President. When the record comes up at some future time for discussion we may rest assured that those who are politically unfriendly to the Senator from Illinois or to any other Member of this body, will not take pains to point out that the Senator was engaged in important business in some committee.

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

Mr. McMAHON. I have no quarrel with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. And I have no quarrel with the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. We perhaps disagree only as to the manner in which the rule may be enforced in the future.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have had

something to do with elections for a long, long time—

Mr. McMAHON. I defer to the Senator's greater knowledge of the situation. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. And I would rather have people talking about my missing a roll call than talking about me on some other issue. They are going to talk, in any event, regardless of what may be said in the campaign, and if they make the roll call the real issue, I am content to stand on that rather than on some other issue.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator and I differ in this, that I aspire to the millennium when they will not criticize the Senator about anything.

Mr. LUCAS. If the Senator achieves that result he will be good. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Regular order.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I am indeed grateful, Mr. President; I have counted the number of times I have gotten up and down, and it makes 240, and I am certainly grateful for the recognition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. The Chair will inform the Senate that the Senator from Wisconsin was the first Senator recognized this morning, yesterday morning, and on Monday morning. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am grateful for that recognition from the Chair, which was before the quorum call.

Mr. President, in relation to the discussion concerning the point raised by my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], I wish to say that I think that if the newspapers have carried the salient points of the debate it has been of great value to the country. As my colleague has said, a change has taken place in recent years. What do I mean? I mean that the average person sitting in the gallery thinks the only thing a Senator has to do is to come to the Senate Chamber and make a talk or listen to some other Senator talk. The visitor in the gallery does not realize, perhaps, that of late years a Senator has of necessity become a special pleader for the interests in his State. In my State, for instance, the agricultural interests, the manufacturing interests, the dairy interests, all have problems because of the new philosophy of government that centers in Washington. My mail averages now about 300 pieces a day, and it involves many personal problems.

Mr. President, there is now at work an intercongressional committee, of which my colleague is chairman. Its purpose is to seek the answer to the question, How can Congress more efficiently function? We are now considering reorganization in an effort to make our body more effective and more efficient. It is not merely a matter of reorganization; it is a matter of finding a practical solution to problems such as the one I am about to mention which is going to present itself in magnified form very soon.

We all know that as the veterans come back each Senator will have put in his

lap a tremendous number of veterans' problems; indeed, already we are having experience along that line.

I want to suggest to the committee and to the Senate that we take whatever steps may be necessary to ask the Veterans' Administration to lend to each Senator a veteran who is informed on veterans' problems so we can have such a man in our offices, an expert in his line, to take over the additional work that is bound to fall upon us with increasing force as the days pass by. If legislation is necessary, let us enact the legislation; but it appears to me that the Veterans' Administration should reach out now and select some of the returning veterans, men who will not reenter the armed services, men who are looking for an opportunity to serve, capable men, experienced men, give them the schooling that is necessary, and then furnish each Senator such a veteran to aid and assist us in caring for the interests of these sons and brothers of ours who have given so much for the Nation and the peace of the world.

Mr. President, it seems to me that that is a practical suggestion. Every day some problem affecting the veterans arises. That adds to the other duties and responsibilities which make it difficult for Senators to be here at 12 o'clock when the bell rings. Of course, the committees play a part. And then there are the folks living a thousand miles away—my State is that far away—who have their problems and every day one or two or three delegations of them have to be looked after. If we could get a veteran whom the Veterans' Administration has schooled to come into our individual offices and take over that part of the burden which is going to become increasingly great, I am sure it would mean partial relief for the extremely heavy load which has been placed on each Senator.

Mr. President, I say again if the press has provided the country a true picture of the tremendous amount of work each Senator has to do in order to perform his Senatorial duties this debate on this subject will not have been in vain.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 24, 26, and 42 to the bill and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 to the bill.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE RE- PORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,162,257"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and, in line 4 after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: "completing the work of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$271,651"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"(c) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
WALLACE WHITE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish the Senator would explain the principal matters that were in disagreement and what has been the result of the conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House has receded on most of the amendments which were in dispute. The Senate receded on only amendment No. 8, the House on very many more than that. This is the usual appropriation bill for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices. It was gone over very carefully by the Senate, and if there is any particular item the Senator would like to know about, I shall be glad to explain it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What I want to know about is what happened to the item for the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And the Securities and Exchange Commission?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House accepted the Senate amendment. I think the Senator will find the report entirely satisfactory. The committee has gone over it very carefully, and the conferees went over it very thoroughly, and I think justice was fully done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 1984, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 25, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 26, 29, 34, and 66 to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No.

65 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 60, 64, and 65.

The motion was agreed to.

REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, about 2 hours ago I asked the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] that I be given time to familiarize myself with the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency before I was called upon to vote upon the bill now pending before the Senate. The request, I thought, was a fair one. It was not granted, but during the short time I have had opportunity to look at the hearings, I have turned to page 97, and on that page there is the following testimony by Mr. Eccles:

If you will recall, in the twenties, when brokers' loans ran up to such terrific points, brokers' loans got up to around \$10,000,000, and in the 1929 crash, over \$5,000,000,000 crashed at that time, and this was credit by others. In other words, corporations, foreigners, people from all over the world, and wealthy individuals. True, other money outside of the banks was loaned to these brokers, some of the brokers, but the law now prohibits that.

Mr. President, at the very time mentioned by Mr. Eccles in his testimony, the Federal Reserve Board took action which resulted in the failure of thousands and thousands and thousands of farmers all over the United States of America. I want to have time to read all the testimony given at these hearings, and the testimony covers over 100 pages.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will yield the floor—

Mr. LANGER. I will not yield the floor; I will yield for a question.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator that if he will yield to me, after getting unanimous consent to have something printed in the RECORD I shall then move that the Senate go into executive session, and after the completion of action on the nominations on the calendar, I shall move a recess until tomorrow, and the Senator will have the opportunity he desires to read the hearings on the bill. My action in this matter is taken with the full concurrence and cooperation of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. It is the wish of the Senator from New York, I am sure, as well as my wish, that the Senator may have the opportunity he desires.

Mr. LANGER. Ordinarily, Mr. President, I should be very glad to accede to the request, but it happens that when the

distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] asked for time to prepare his amendments, and was not allowed that courtesy, I stated that I was going to take the remainder of the afternoon. In the West when we make an agreement with another we keep our word, and consequently I must talk until 5 o'clock this afternoon. I might say that I wish to speak anyway on the matter of the airplane accidents, and I desire to quote the President of the United States, in view of the fact that the Curtiss-Wright Co. has issued a denial of the testimony that was offered by a former inspector, Mr. Hirsch. It will not take me very long, and then I shall be glad to yield as outlined by the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Can the Senator give us any idea how long it will take him?

Mr. LANGER. It will take me perhaps 20 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Then the Senator will be willing to yield that the Senate may take a recess?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Very well.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the attention of the Senate the present status of the investigation of airplane accidents, and more particularly the situation of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co., concerning which I have previously spoken.

Newspaper dispatches yesterday and today contained broad denials issued by the officials of the company. The Mead investigating committee has announced that they have sent investigators to Buffalo. In the meantime, another Army airplane has crashed at Sweetwater, Tex., with a loss of over 20 lives, as stated in Associated Press dispatches yesterday. In the meantime, too, one of the outstanding air pilots lost his life while on a routine training trip.

In order that the Senate may know that the case against the Curtiss-Wright Co. of Buffalo does not rest alone on the report of one inspector, who was fired, as he stated, because he would not pass defective material, I wish to read into the RECORD a letter I have received from Mr. James C. Larsen, 45 Cambridge Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

APRIL 20, 1945.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am willing to verify the things in regard to the parts put in Curtiss-Wright planes as being of defective workmanship.

I am a first-class inspector and was relegated to an obscure job at Curtiss for what I think was the rejection of so much material not up to B/p specification.

If you need any support, I'll give it to you, for I have first-class credentials you need not question.

I am not now at Curtiss for obvious reasons.

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. LARSEN.

Mr. President, what amazed me when I went into this matter originally, and what continues to amaze me, is that no more has been done with the Curtiss-Wright Co. as an example to other airplane companies, and to protect the lives

of our pilots. Months and months ago, when these accidents commenced to pile up and multiply, and pile up and multiply, and multiply and multiply and multiply, until finally 17,500 pilots in training were killed, which was nearly three times as many as were killed in the entire war zones in combat, I endeavored to find out from the War Department the types of ships which were causing the most accidents. I wanted to ascertain whether they were Curtiss-Wright planes or some other planes. I received a letter from the War Department saying that that was a matter they could not divulge and was a military secret.

Now, just why it should be a military secret, to be kept from American fathers and mothers the makes of the planes that were crashing, is somewhat of a mystery to me. But I suppose the War Department must have had some good reason for it. In any event, they would not divulge the name of the company.

Mr. President, in view of the more recent denial of the Curtiss-Wright Co. of Buffalo and the apparent attempt to discredit former Inspector Frank Hirsch, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the report made by the Truman committee, through Harry S. Truman himself, now President of the United States, then chairman of the committee, in a radio address to the American people on the 5th day of October 1943.

This, Mr. President, tells the story to the American people. This speech of Mr. Truman tells what the Curtiss-Wright people were doing; and yet, Mr. President, while hundreds of our boys have been killed, not a single official of the Curtiss-Wright Co. has been put in jail; and, as far as the record shows, the action brought by the United States Government has not been tried. Remember, Mr. President, that this speech was delivered in 1943, not in 1944. Senator Truman, now President Truman, spoke as follows:

Victory or defeat depends upon our armed forces, but they, in turn, are dependent upon what we give them with which to fight. They are risking their lives. They are entitled to the best that we can give them.

Their needs are determined by the procurement officers of the Army and Navy. The Army and Navy specify what war materials they want, and ask business to produce them in accordance with the Army and Navy specifications.

Business contracts to supply materials that conform to these specifications. Common honesty requires that business should not foist off upon the Government materials that do not conform to contract. But more than honesty is involved here. Our soldiers and sailors are dependent upon those materials for their lives, and our Nation is dependent upon them for its liberty, and even for its continued existence.

FELT CHECK NECESSARY

For these reasons, the committee of the Senate, of which I have the honor to be the chairman, has considered itself obligated to check charges that come to it from Government inspectors that certain corporations are delivering war material that does not meet specifications. These Government inspectors are patriotic men. They are honest and conscientious. They make no profit from the sale of the war materials. They gain nothing by making unfounded charges, and by complaining at all, they risk their jobs.

The committee has investigated a number of such charges. Unfortunately, it has found several outstanding examples in which they were true. In all such cases, the committee has insisted that the corporation involved should correct the situation. The committee will continue this policy. It will not accept excuses from management, except where it is convinced that management is acting promptly, and in good faith, to remedy the situation and to discharge those responsible for the fraud upon the Government.

Such a policy seemed to the committee to be so clearly right and necessary that it expected that the press and radio would join it in requiring management to conform to Government specifications, and in telling defense workers that they would receive support in their efforts to make good war material.

This is not asking too much. Practically all of industry is producing good, high-grade material. The great mass of companies are giving our Government what it pays for. Only a very few of our large corporations have strayed from the path. And honest business and industry have been unanimous in condemning such practices.

REDUCTION IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 510) to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I submit three amendments to Senate bill 510, to amend sections 11 (c) and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes, which I ask to have printed and to lie on the table to be called up tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a few moments ago the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] released me from my promise to speak until 5 o'clock, and I shall therefore desist at this time, and proceed with the remainder of my address on airplane accidents tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota be recognized when the Senate convenes tomorrow?

Mr. HILL. Did I understand that the Senator from North Dakota wished to be recognized then?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. HILL. Of course, that would be a matter in the jurisdiction of the occupant of the chair when the Senate convenes. If the Senator wishes to complete his remarks I am quite certain that sometime during the day he will have that opportunity.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR CHANDLER

(On request of Mr. HILL and by unanimous consent, the following remarks, in tribute to Senator CHANDLER, delivered by various Senators during the course of the day, were ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD:)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I notice that the distinguished junior Senator

from the State of Kentucky has just entered the Chamber. I wish to be among the first to congratulate him upon the very fine appointment he has received as Baseball Commissioner of the United States. I believe I speak for the overwhelming number of Senators upon this floor, if not for all of them, when I say that we will miss him very, very much from the floor of this Chamber. I think I also speak for them when I say that we have grown to respect the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky; and I believe all of us like him very, very much.

Let me say to the Senate today that I speak with peculiar knowledge of the personality of this very distinguished Senator. Nearly 25 years ago—perhaps it was only 20 years ago—the distinguished Senator came to the town of Grafton in my State of North Dakota. There he joined the baseball team. He played for the town of Grafton all over the State of North Dakota, and made a very fine record as a player. Time and time again, when I have been visiting towns in North Dakota, friends of the Senator have asked me how HAPPY CHANDLER was getting along. Mr. President, I believe I speak for his friends in the State of North Dakota, as well as for Senators on this floor, when I extend to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky our best wishes for him in his new position and say to him that we regret his decision to leave the Senate.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I shall address myself to my dear friend from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], who, as everyone knows, will be leaving this honorable body within the next few weeks. We are going to miss his happy—that is the proper word—his happy smile; we are not only going to miss his smile, but we are going to miss his cheerful good nature and his genial qualities of heart and mind. HAPPY CHANDLER was not only an institution in Kentucky but he has become an institution here in the Senate. I am sure we all wish him God-speed and success in the work he is about to undertake. We are aware that in his new position new challenges will confront him, but he will meet them four-square, as he has met the issues which he has faced in the Senate. He will become an inspiration to the youth of the country, and will render inestimable service along that line. The youth of this country need inspiration; they need the kind of thing that Happy can give them. He will be getting the boys out on the sand lots; all over America he will be developing fine baseball players for the big leagues; he will be doing a real job.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have in my hand a clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning, which tells the story of the impending departure of our colleague the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], to be high Commissioner for American baseball to succeed the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

We all know that the Senator from Kentucky has made his mark in this body. He has played his part. He has taken his stand on great and vital issues before the Senate. He has at all times

spoken out courageously and fearlessly. We shall miss him. We shall miss him in our personal relations. We shall miss him in the work of the Senate, in carrying the burdens and performing the functions of this body.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the clipping containing the story printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 25, 1945]

CHANDLER NAMED TO HEAD BASEBALL (By Orlo Robertson)

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Baseball's 5-month quest for a Commissioner ended today with the selection of Senator ALBERT B. (HAPPY) CHANDLER, Democrat, Kentucky, to fill the position vacated by the death of Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

By a unanimous vote of the 16 major-league club owners or representatives, and on the first ballot, the 46-year-old junior Senator was named for a 7-year term at an annual salary of \$50,000.

PICKED FROM 100

(The United Press said that Mr. CHANDLER was chosen from a list which one magnate described as "containing 100 names." The list was read, he said, and serious discussion began when Mr. CHANDLER's name was reached.)

Leslie M. O'Connor, secretary to the Commissioner and a member of the three-man body that has ruled the sport since the death of Mr. Landis, November 25, said Mr. CHANDLER would take office within a reasonable time. But in Washington the new Commissioner said he would be "immediately available."

(Mr. CHANDLER told the Inquirer Washington bureau tonight that he would resign his Senate seat in from 30 to 60 days.)

DISCUSSION LASTS 4 HOURS

The former Governor of Kentucky was selected after a 4-hour discussion, in which expected fireworks failed to materialize. The group that favored the naming of a Commissioner at once—Larry MacPhail headed this faction—found enough support without extended debate after the committee of four—Alva Bradley, Cleveland; Don Barnes, St. Louis Browns; Sam Breadon, St. Louis Cardinals; and Phil Wrigley, Chicago Cubs—had made its report.

Other men were discussed, but club owners declined to say who they were, pointing out that Mr. CHANDLER was their man from the time they knew that he was available. From another source, however, it was learned that Gov. Frank J. Lausche, of Ohio; Bob Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; James A. Farley; and Ford Frick, president of the National League, were mentioned prominently.

SECOND LAWYER COMMISSIONER

Mr. CHANDLER, a graduate of the University of Kentucky and Harvard law schools, gives baseball its second lawyer Commissioner. Mr. Landis was picked off the Federal bench to take over the job following the Chicago White Sox scandal of 1919.

A group of the club representatives went into the meeting with the idea of retaining the three-man Commission composed of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Frick and Will Harridge, president of the American League, or the selection of a duration Commissioner.

They found themselves outnumbered, however, MacPhail, president of the Yankees, started campaigning for the Kentucky Senator some 3 months ago. At first, Mr.

CHANDLER said he couldn't leave his pres-job but today, after accepting, added:

"Now I can conscientiously leave my duties," citing the war developments as his reason.

SELECT BENEFIT DATES

Before the club representatives got down to the task of voting, they arranged for eight games to be played for the benefit of the Red Cross and the National War Fund on July 9, 10, or 11.

To save all traveling possible and subject to the approval of the O. D. T., there will be five games in cities having more than one club and the other teams will play in towns en route to regularly scheduled games.

In New York it will be the Giants and Yankees; Boston, Braves and Red Sox; Chicago, Cubs and White Sox; Philadelphia, Athletics and Phils, and St. Louis, Cards and Browns. Detroit will play at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Washington and Cincinnati at Cleveland.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I cannot permit to pass unnoticed the fact mentioned by the acting majority leader, the anticipated withdrawal from the Senate of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

There are two exits from the Senate. One is by the involuntary method, and the other by the voluntary method. The former is travelled often, the latter rarely. This is one of the few instances within my knowledge of a Senator voluntarily giving up his place in this body for work elsewhere while his term still had a long time to run.

Senator CHANDLER has been an ornament to the Senate. He has been kindly, generous, and diligent. He has been a Senator of whom his State may well be proud.

I join in the general expressions of regret that he has felt compelled to leave us. I wish him every success in his new field of endeavor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to add a word about Senator CHANDLER.

As we all know, ever since he has been a Member of the Senate he has been a very active, vigorous, intelligent, eloquent, and very able Senator. He has taken an active part in the affairs of this body, both in its committees and on the floor of the Senate. He has been honest and straightforward. He has been fearless in the discharge of his duty as he saw it. I believe he has as many friends as has any Member of this body. To my mind he has always been one of the most likeable men I have known. The nickname which has been given him, HAPPY CHANDLER, shows his disposition and the general esteem in which he is held. He is always in good humor. He is kindly, and one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever known. No one could be of a happier turn of mind. No one could be more generous. No one has made a finer impression upon this body.

I very greatly regret that he has seen fit to leave us for a position outside this body, however honorable it may be. The position to which he has been appointed is most honorable and important. I am sorry that he has accepted it, because we do not like to lose him. I think I speak the sentiments of all Senators. I believe that any Senator who knows Sen-

ator CHANDLER feels the same about him as I feel. We all regret that we are to lose him.

Mr. President, when I was a boy I played baseball like every other American boy. It is a great sport. It has become one of the greatest and most honorable sports in America. It is one of the most popular sports in America and one of the largest sports in America. It has grown to be one of the great industries in our country. It has given millions pleasure and recreation. The czar of baseball is one of the most important positions in our entire land. I do not know of a man anywhere who can better fulfill the duties of that high station than can HAPPY CHANDLER. I predict for him a great success. I know he will keep up the high standards of the sport. I know he will be honest in his every action concerning it. I know it will grow and prosper under his direction.

His wonderful personality makes him an ideal leader in the baseball world.

Mr. President, we will certainly miss him in the Senate. His happy smile, his vigorous handshake, his beautiful stories, his wonderful reminiscences, and all of his most highly attractive qualities will be missed by us all.

He and I live at the same hotel. I shall miss his greetings there as well as in the Senate.

I wish for him every success in his new field of endeavor and I believe he will have it.

No man in the Senate had a brighter future. No man in the Senate has been more greatly respected, honored, and admired. Like the Senator from Maine, I could not let this occasion go by without saying something to express my great regret at his departure and my most earnest and affectionate desire for his success in the field of baseball.

I congratulate the baseball world on securing his services. I mourn with the Senate on his loss from our ranks.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am very delighted at the great honor which has come to my friend HAPPY CHANDLER. My only source of regret is that he is lost to the Senate.

I have known HAPPY CHANDLER for many years. His wife comes from Virginia. It was my great privilege to be present at his inauguration as Governor of Kentucky. I do not think I have ever known of a man who received a more spontaneous reception or greater evidence of admiration and affection from his fellow citizens than came to HAPPY CHANDLER that day. He made a great record as Governor. He has made a great record as a Senator. I wish him the very best success in the new work which he is undertaking.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I wish to express my regret at the departure from this body of one whose devotion to the highest interests of the country has been repeatedly manifested. I had the pleasure of forming a rather intimate and close acquaintance with him during our expedition around the world. I came to entertain the highest regard for his devotion to the welfare of our boys who are under arms, and for the

indefatigable industry with which he carried out his responsibilities.

I believe that the honor which has come to him is a tribute to his reputation, in which we of this body may assimilate to ourselves some share. He has been selected for a position which primarily depends upon the confidence of very large groups in the integrity and intelligence of the man. Recognition of those characteristics in a substantial way is certainly an indication of confidence. I am sure that he carries with him from this body the highest hopes that he will continue to be what he has already been—the "Happy Warrior."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, press reports indicate that the country is presently to lose from the Senate one of its outstanding men in public life, who is to enter an activity in civil life. The Senate has learned that it is to lose one of its outstanding Members. As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to express the sentiment of that committee that we regret that we must lose the presence and the ability of an outstanding member of the committee.

Mr. President, at this time when the Nation is in exceeding trouble it is unfortunate that men are called upon to leave their stations. But trouble is frequently relieved by those things which take the mind of the individual from his trouble. So I am inclined to believe that in this trying hour for the Nation those who belong to the great realm of sports serve the Nation in an important way. In other words, if from this body there are called those who will guide the people of this country into realms where they will forget their sorrows and their anguish, and will also help them know that sport is being conducted along fine, clean lines, then indeed this body may give up some of its Members; and in that case our Nation will be grateful for such of our Members who enter and adorn that realm.

Today the Committee on the Judiciary reluctantly—and I say reluctantly advisedly, because of his fine service on that committee since I have been on the committee with him—acknowledges that fact that it must give up a member of the committee, who will continue in the service of his country by helping to maintain the fine, clean sportsmanship that will take from the hearts of the people of America the sorrow which might burden them. Mr. President, I refer to the junior Senator from Kentucky, who has been called into a powerful place where he will serve the Nation in the future. I refer to Senator HAPPY CHANDLER—and I use the term affectionately—who has been called into a fine place in the Nation's work.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to join in the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Nevada with respect to the junior Senator from Kentucky. As acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, I know that I am expressing the feelings of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], by saying that Senator CHANDLER will be sorely missed by the Committee on Military Affairs. He has taken a great in-

terest in the work of that committee and he has taken a foremost part in it. His experience in the last war, his observations since the last war, and his observations gained by his tours all around the globe have made him considerable of an expert on war strategy and on the conduct of the war. So his colleagues will miss him tremendously in the work of that committee.

On the other hand, Mr. President, sports have made a great contribution to the war effort in this country. In many instances I think the difference between the success of our arms and the failure of the enemy can very well be attributed to the sportsmanship which the American soldier learns in America, in the games which are played here—baseball, football, and the other athletic contests. I feel that our good friend and colleague, Senator CHANDLER, will make a great contribution to America in his new position and his new tasks.

We will miss him here; there is no question about that; we will sorely miss him; but he will continue to contribute to America and to America's greatness in the very high position which he is about to assume.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, knowing that everything which has been said with reference to Senator CHANDLER is true, I wish to "Amen."

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that during my temporary absence my name was reached on the roll call and I did not respond. As a country boy would say, "I have been in sight of the Senate Chamber all day."

At some later time I hope to have the opportunity of expressing to my dear friends in the Senate my appreciation of their generous comments concerning me. After having continuously served the people of Kentucky since 1929, I expect to experience many miserable days when I shall not be able to devote myself to the concerns of the people whom I have represented. If I were a poet I should like to write the kind of a poem which Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, and express the hope that after I leave I shall have an opportunity from time to time to visit with the boys, my beloved friends of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I wish to add my little meed of praise of the character of our loved colleague upon whom an honor has been recently conferred.

All my life I have been a devotee of the sport of baseball. I have looked many times upon exhibitions of that great sport, and I have been very proud of the men who were in charge of it. I am much gratified that my friend, the Senator from Kentucky, will be in charge of organized baseball from now on. He is a man of undisputed "guts." He will stand upon his own feet. He will permit himself to exercise no favoritism, and to do nothing of any kind or character which might bring into question his great patriotism and his fitness for the position for which he has been recently chosen.

Mr. President, I am glad to know that we may look forward to the future of the sport of baseball, which is an American sport, in the same way that we have

looked at it in the past, and know that it will be conducted with strict impartiality, and that it will represent the highest principles in sport in this country. We shall always look our friend in the eye, as we have during his period of service in this body, and know that the great sport which he will now undertake to lead will be properly conducted.

I can only say to the Senator, God bless you; continue in the way you have heretofore pursued, and the sport will be aided materially in every activity which it may follow. We look to you, Old Man—though you are not an old man—to insure that the sport retains its present high standing among the sports of America. It is peculiarly our sport, and we would want to see it preserved by someone such as you.

I was delighted when I saw that you had been appointed the chief mogul in the realm of baseball. There is no lecture which I could give to you that would be of value. I can think of none whatever. I would merely admonish you to follow your bent while you are managing baseball. See that it represents you in the idealism which you have entertained for the best interests of the sport. Pursue that line, Old Man, and you cannot fail.

Here is to you, HAPPY CHANDLER; here is to you. An old fellow congratulates you upon your new position. No greater position could be awarded to a man of your character than that of leading the baseball sport of the United States. Go on and lead it just as you have been leading in all your life, and in this body particularly, as I have observed you from time to time since you came to the Senate. I have watched you, and I cannot sufficiently praise you, nor say what a boon you will be to the baseball sport. I ask you to follow your bent to the last day. Whenever any question arises between you and the so-called magnates of baseball, you should represent, and you will represent, the best in American sport. If you do that you will be following the correct course in this sport which all of us love. Good-by and good luck to you.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I shall have to undertake to reply to my beloved friend, the senior Senator from California. I know that all my colleagues who have spoken will appreciate that I am grateful to them for every word they have uttered. I have sought earnestly to merit the respect of the respectable and good people of my country. I shall never forget, as long as I live, the generous and warm words of approval which have just been uttered by my dear friend, the distinguished senior Senator from California. He is one of the greatest Americans our country has ever produced. The senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] knows that I have the same feeling for him.

As long as I live, the words of the Senator from California will ring in my ears. My children will be able to read them when both the Senator and I are gone, and I promise him that, with God's help, we will keep baseball clean so that the youth of the country can enjoy this sport, because it has been the lessons gained in competitive sport in America

which to a large degree have enabled our boys to take the American spirit into action and to overcome all our enemies. That spirit must be kept and must be sustained, and as we try to do it may the spirit of God be with us all.

I sincerely thank the Senator from California, and I cannot tell him how deeply I appreciate his generous comments concerning me.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as a minority Member I have had the good fortune to serve with Senator CHANDLER on the Committee on the Judiciary. It has been a real pleasure to serve with him, because on all occasions he has been vitally interested in matters pertaining to the judicial branch of the Government. If one did not agree with Senator CHANDLER one always knew exactly where the Senator stood. He stood for the things which he believed to be right. All his efforts were valuable contributions to the work of the committee. He attended its meetings, and was a very active member. He has always been interested in the youth of the Nation. The private soldier at the front received his very careful consideration and attention. I know that every Member of the Senate wishes him Godspeed when he leaves. We hope that he may go forth to civilian life and serve the youth of this Nation as he has at all times attempted to serve the Nation through his work in the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting nominations of sundry postmasters, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

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

FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of John W. Snyder, of Missouri, to be Federal Loan Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James J. Caffrey to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James J. Caffrey to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

THE ARMY

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

LT. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we have on the Executive Calendar the nomination of Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, for promotion from major general to lieutenant general. It is a well-merited recognition of the amazing part that General Gregory has played in World War No. 2.

No other quartermaster general in the more than 100 years that have passed since Congress created the Quartermaster Corps has ever encountered the problems of supply which have faced General Gregory. His wartime predecessors encountered only the problems induced by one-front war; clothing, food, and equipment suitable for one man was suitable for all. Our modern Army must be clothed and equipped to meet conditions induced by virtually every type of terrain and climate known to geographers. In addition, he has been confronted by manifold problems of distribution. In World War No. 1, scarcely 2,000,000 Americans were overseas, requiring but one ocean's sea lanes for transportation of supply; today, we have more than 5,000,000 fighting men scattered over the 5 continents of the world and on many little-known islands, requiring the planning and filling of supply lines sometimes as much as 12,000 miles long.

It requires a vast amount of research, analysis, and study to provide the right supplies in the right amounts at the right time for so many men deployed in such a manner. Foreseeing the immensity of the task, General Gregory selected a few of the foremost people in science, business, and the professional field to aid him in both military and civilian capacities. Thus, he created and trained an

organization that has performed an almost unbelievable feat of supply.

Since Pearl Harbor, the Quartermaster Corps has procured, stored, and distributed approximately \$15,000,000,000 worth of food, clothing, and general supplies, involving about 70,000 individual items. I have ascertained that approximately one-half of this business was placed with small businesses and war plants.

As an example of the extent of some of this business, I might mention that during the past 18 months alone, the Quartermaster Corps has provided approximately 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 500,000,000 gallons of Diesel oil, and 200,000,000 gallons of lubricating oils for the tanks, trucks, and other ground mobile equipment of the Army.

I should mention, too, that the Quartermaster Corps is just as interested in maintenance and reclamation of material. Since Pearl Harbor, its hundreds of shops and depots have repaired and returned to use or to stocks for re-issue some \$2,000,000,000 or more of property, thus eliminating new procurements in a like amount.

Under General Gregory's direction, the Quartermaster Corps has simplified and coordinated its policies and procedures, permitting tighter schedules to prohibit high stock levels or excesses of perishable products.

These are examples of operations as well as the organization and administration of procedures and policies. General Gregory directs an organization of a half-million military personnel, together with 75,000 civilians in the depots, repair shops, and other installations under his jurisdiction. General Gregory is not a man to demand utilization of facilities from others that he does not himself practice. In 1942, during the organization for the war effort, his own office consisted of some 4,500 employees. Through training programs and other means for the development of efficiency and good administration, his own office, which is responsible for the administration and direction of all quartermaster operations, now functions with about 2,900 employees, although the work load has more than doubled.

For similar work and responsibilities in civilian endeavor, General Gregory could write his own ticket. But he has no such aspirations. This quiet, capable man wishes only to perform the best possible job in his chosen career and in the role into which he was cast at the beginning of the war. Some idea of what high military officials think of him is obtained from the fact that when his regular tour of duty of 4 years as Quartermaster General was concluded last year, he was asked to continue in the job. The Nation owes him a debt of thanks for the capable way in which he has administered his part of the great Army supply program. In confirming his promotion to the higher rank, for which he is eminently qualified, we will in small measure pay part of that debt.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified

forthwith of all nominations confirmed today.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, April 26, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 25 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

Iva W. Hedworth, Winkelman, Ariz., in place of M. W. Hand, retired.

ARKANSAS

Martin A. Gassner, Alexander, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

ILLINOIS

Oscar Hayword Holman, Geff, Ill., in place of P. P. Simmons, transferred.

Rollin M. Meisenbach, Pearl, Ill., in place of B. D. Sutter, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Glenn F. Hozendorf, Coral Ridge, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MICHIGAN

Eldon S. G. Huber, Montrose, Mich., in place of A. B. Beebe, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Alice Lucille Wood, Cass Lake, Minn., in place of A. G. Swindlehurst, retired.

MISSOURI

Raymond Nickles, Fair Play, Mo. in place of Forrest Beason, transferred.

Ruth J. Tate, Grain Valley, Mo., in place of C. H. Johnson, transferred.

Hubert B. Brown, Slater, Mo., in place of J. C. Hains. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

NEVADA

Nettie W. Wills, Goldfield, Nev., in place of J. J. Noone, resigned.

NEW MEXICO

Pearl Komfala, Gamero, N. Mex., in place of E. N. Pitts, resigned.

Meliton Struck, Ranches of Taos, N. Mex., in place of Meliton Struck, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

William Trigg Music, Elk City, Okla., in place of T. R. Johnson, resigned.

OREGON

Donald R. Muth, Empire, Oreg., in place of James Hinds, resigned.

Harold M. Laws, Rogue River, Oreg., in place of G. M. Heath, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

LeRoy S. Seymour, Dingmans Ferry, Pa., in place of E. D. Hunt, resigned.

D. Clyde Clapper, New Enterprise, Pa., in place of Ellis Walter, transferred.

Manly C. Beebe, Pleasantville, Pa., in place of V. G. Kingsley, resigned.

William R. Cumpston, Waynesburg, Pa., in place of A. L. Moredock, removed.

TENNESSEE

Rosamond V. Earnest, Afton, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mary A. Martin, Crab Orchard, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

VIRGINIA

Jesse N. Cahoon, Clifton Forge, Va., in place of W. D. Bowles, removed.

WEST VIRGINIA

Grace Watkins, Seth, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 25 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATION

John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

James J. Caffrey to be a member for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1945.
James J. Caffrey to be a member for a term expiring June 5, 1950.

IN THE ARMY

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be generals

George Smith Patton, Jr.
Courtney Hicks Hodges

To be lieutenant generals

Joseph Lawton Collins
Oscar Wolverton Griswold
Lucius DuBignon Clay
Geoffrey Keyes
Edmund Bristol Gregory
Walton Harris Walker
Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr.
Wade Hampton Haislip
Eugene Reybold

POSTMASTERS

KENTUCKY

William H. Vitatoe, Albany.

MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen A. Boland, Andover.

MISSOURI

Horace Walker Ames, De Soto.

OKLAHOMA

Clifford C. McKown, Maud.

VIRGINIA

Cecile B. Thompson, Blairs.
Sarah Ella Kirkland, Bonny Blue.
Edgar C. Michael, Brodnax.
Henry C. Humphrey, Trevilians.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God of infinite resources, we have many needs which Thou alone canst supply. Always and everywhere we need Thee; in our weakness to sustain and support us; in our strength to discipline and restrain us; in our sorrows to comfort and encourage us. We need Thee to keep us from pride when we are prosperous; from despair when we are in want; from bitterness when we are in distress.

Today we are joining struggling and war-torn humanity in its prayers for Thy special blessing upon those chosen representatives who are now seeking to organize the good will of the nations of the earth for a lasting peace. May their vision of such a peace be so clear and commanding that all the noblest desires within their souls shall rise up with a passion to make it a blessed reality.

Answer their loftiest aspirations with Thy divine inspiration.

Grant us all a nobler skill in the art of mutual understanding and brotherly love and in finding for mankind the way to the more abundant life. Hear us in the name of the Christ to whose sovereignty we would yield ourselves in glad and willing obedience. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2625. An act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include two editorials and one newspaper item.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement submitted by the New York State Federation of Post Office Clerks to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 24.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a tribute to the late President Roosevelt by a Negro pastor from his district.

Mr. ROE of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two questionnaires.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include a brief announcement by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

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

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENT IV OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AND H. R. 2200, TO REVISE, CODIFY, AND ENACT INTO POSITIVE LAW TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE"

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, I should like to announce that cumulative Supplement IV to the 1940 edition of the United States Code is presently available. This supplement contains all the laws enacted up to the close of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

We are grateful for the cooperation which we have received from the editorial staffs of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co. and also from the Government Printing Office. The supplement is available approximately the same date as Supplement III was made available last year, although it contains approximately 500 more pages of text. The Members' quotas of these supplements are placed to their credit in the folding room.

I should also like to remind the membership of the presence on the Unanimous-Consent Calendar of the bill (H. R. 2200) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," and to renew my suggestion that any Member who has any question with respect to the suggested bill communicate with the committee chairman as soon as possible, as we hope to ask for action on the bill shortly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARY, Mr. JAMES J. DELANEY, and Mr. MURDOCK asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include in each an editorial.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Akron Beacon Journal.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two timely articles pertaining to the Polish question.

Mr. BURGIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from the Cleveland Press.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to Hon. Robert Patterson.

Mr. TALBOT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in the first an editorial and in the second a letter.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHARP asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Hon. W. Kingsland Macy at the National Republican Club in New York.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Times-Herald, and in another an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Republican conference yesterday.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution relating to the Missouri Valley Authority.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some short excerpts.

Mr. LE COMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short original poem.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an editorial from the Washington Post and in the other a statement by Maj. George Fielding Eliot appearing in the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from one of the New York papers.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the proceedings of the Forum for Democracy on March 2, 1945. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$442, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING A FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 906) granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I am not going to object, may I ask simply for the information of the House if this is a privilege similar to that we have granted to the widows of all Presidents?

Mr. BURCH. A similar privilege has been granted to the widows of all our Presidents.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield, as I understand it, this franking privilege applies only to her personal mail?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all mail matter sent by the post by Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, under her written autograph signature, be

conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "signature", insert "or facsimile thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 145 AND HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at any time next week it shall be in order to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 145) providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 39) to declare a governmental policy in relation to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals; and that there shall be not to exceed 1 hour's debate on each, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand it, this is simply a procedure bringing the two pieces of legislation to the House and the Members are assured of their chance for both debate and amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

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

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 8, 9, 42, 46, 53, 55, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 63, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,162,257"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and in line 4, after the word "for" where it occurs the second time, insert the following: "completing the work of"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$271,651"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and expenditures by the Authority for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses and funds received from such payments or reimbursements may be used only for the payment of all necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Authority at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Authority not in excess of the amount authorized

by the Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made: *Provided*, That there shall be available for such purpose during the fiscal year 1946 to each such agency or establishment not to exceed 50 per centum of the amount authorized for the same purpose for each such agency or establishment for the fiscal year 1945, except that in the case of the Veterans' Administration the amount available for such purpose shall not exceed 75 per centum of the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1945."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 26, 29, 34, 60, 64, 65, and 66.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
WALLACE WHITE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1984) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates \$2,162,257 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,227,257, as proposed by the House and \$2,004,532, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$445,300, as proposed by the House, for national defense activities; and limits to four the number of regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia which may be maintained by the Bureau, instead of prohibiting the maintenance of any such office, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Restores the appropriation of \$40,000 for the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in war areas, as proposed by the House, amended to provide that such appropriation shall be for all expenses necessary for completing the work of the commission.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Appropriates \$8,673,882, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$9,512,520, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; and provides that not to exceed

\$217,000 shall be available for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$236,270, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$6,032,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,032,000, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, national defense.

Nos. 8 and 9: Restores the authorization and appropriation for the purchase of not to exceed five passenger-carrying motor vehicles by the Federal Communications Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of the elimination of such authorization and appropriation, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of three automobiles; appropriates \$2,072,000 for salaries and expenses, of which not to exceed \$1,315,991 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$20,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the Senate, instead of an appropriation of \$2,150,000, for salaries and expenses, of which \$1,300,000 would have been available for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$10,000 for consultants and special counsel, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$48,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 15: Provides that not less than \$171,673 of the appropriation to the Federal Trade Commission for salaries and expenses shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$271,651 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$293,302, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, relating to public works advance planning, Federal Works Agency: Inserts the language changes proposed by the Senate "for carrying out" the provisions of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, and "to be immediately available"; appropriates \$17,500,000 for such purpose, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$35,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides that not to exceed 3 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 4 per centum, as proposed by the House; and authorizes the use of not to exceed \$20,000 for travel expenses, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House, and \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30 and 31, relating to the Public Buildings Administration: Appropriates \$1,335,710, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,347,890, as proposed by the House, of which \$638,540 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$639,650, as proposed by the House, and not to exceed \$513,500 for personal services in the field, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$522,700, as proposed by the House, in connection with general administrative expenses; appropriates \$6,000,000 for repair, preservation and equipment, outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of four automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$25,495,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,495,000, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of three automobiles in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$11,500,000 for such salaries and expenses,

as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,160,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 32 and 33, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorizes the purchase of fifty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of seventy-three, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the Federal-aid highway system, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 35 and 36: Strikes out the proposal of the House to authorize the purchase of an automobile for the General Accounting Office, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates \$2,769,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,910,445, as proposed by the House, for general administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$2,488,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,620,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$388,319 for valuation of property of carriers, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$431,465, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of thirty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 42, 43 and 44, relating to the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency: Restores the House language authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$449,825, as proposed by the House; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House provision authorizing the purchase of one automobile.

No. 45: Authorizes the use of \$7,490,127 for salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,502,583, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 46, 47, and 48, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Restores the language of the House authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$10,250,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$10,537,747, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for payment of losses, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the Federal Public Housing Authority: Authorizes the use of \$2,200,000 of available funds for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,327,400, as proposed by the House, and \$2,072,241, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the proposal of the House relating to expenditures for representatives at sites of non-Federal projects, amended to specifically restrict the use of funds so received for such purpose or for administrative expenses not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress.

No. 51: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of \$4,134,500, as proposed by the House, and \$4,017,250, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52: Appropriates \$1,054,061, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,065,160, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.

No. 53: Appropriates \$583,207, as proposed by the House, instead of \$549,727, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.

No. 54: Appropriates \$823,410, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$914,900, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission.

No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama, in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Nos. 56 and 57: Strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of not to exceed three automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the United States Maritime Commission.

Nos. 58 and 59: Appropriates \$900,000,000 to the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance, instead of \$1,000,000,000, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

No. 61: Restores the House provision relating to attendance at meetings amended to restrict the use of such funds to 50 per centum of the amount authorized for 1945, except that 75 per centum of such amount may be used for such purpose by the Veterans' Administration.

No. 62: Corrects subsection designation.

No. 63: Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of Government automobile for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments in disagreement

Amendments reported in disagreement are as follows:

No. 26: Relating to acceptance of a mural for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 29: Relating to use of furniture now owned by United States in public buildings. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 34: Placing certain restrictions on the use of funds for construction of the Inter-American Highway. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 60: Relating to the restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 64: Relating to the filing of a report with the General Accounting Office in connection with exchange or sale of equipment. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 65: Granting of priorities to veterans in the matter of obtaining materials for building and repairs to dwelling houses to be occupied by them. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 66: Correcting a section number. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM
JOE HENDRICKS
GEORGE MAHON
GEORGE ANDREWS
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH
HENRY C. DWORSHAK

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report. I know of nothing contained in the report which is of a controversial nature. May I inquire if the gentleman from Massachusetts wishes any time on the conference report?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like just a minute or two.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to state to the House that this bill in its final form is \$173,000,000 under the budget estimates. There are one or two items that I would like to have seen

further reduced had it been possible. As the gentleman from Virginia says, however, the report is a unanimous one and supported by the minority as well as the majority conferees.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to the action which was taken in regard to the fund for the planning of post-war work, by which \$17,500,000 is made available to the Federal Works Agency for loans to States and their subdivisions for advance planning.

In this connection, I would like to express the hope that the Federal Works Agency, in working out plans with the States on postwar work, will give special consideration to the planning of community hospitals in the hope that the postwar work program will be of the utmost benefit to returning veterans and to the various communities and the Nation. Without question, the United States is going to do more to promote national good health in the future than it has in the past. I do not refer to what is called socialized medicine; I refer to what is known as preventive medicine. There is a growing demand for clinical examinations and for hospital facilities. Our national postwar public-works planning should be geared into this demand.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN].

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD relative to a very unusual procedure of a Federal agency with reference to the funds appropriated in this appropriation bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the people of an excellent town in my congressional district are greatly disturbed, in fact outraged, over the general opinion that a very unusual procedure has been indulged in by the Federal Housing Administration, for which appropriation is made in this bill. They object to such handling of any matter, but particularly one connected with the war effort. While not thoroughly familiar with all of the circumstances, the information I have gained from these very reputable citizens and from the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration very much inclines me to believe they are correct. If this is true, it is one of the most damnable occurrences which has come to my attention since I entered Congress. So much so that I regard it as the duty of all honorable people, whether in representative capacities or not, to prevent its repetition.

Toward that end I have passed on the request for a full and complete top-to-bottom investigation of this transaction with the chips being permitted to fall where they may. If the report indicates that such a real investigation has oc-

curred, the matter will conclude insofar as I am concerned, regardless of its nature. However, I have numerous indications that such may not occur. My 11 years' experience as an Examiner of Accounts for the State of Alabama, during the latter half of which much work of an investigatory nature was done, qualifies me, I think, not only to observe suspicious occurrences and know how to investigate them, all of which information and suggestions I have passed on to the Agency, but to evaluate a report on such an investigation. Therefore, if after studying whatever report I receive, I conclude that a whitewash has happened, which I naturally very much hope will not occur, my belief in the correctness of this conclusion will prompt me to wish to pursue the matter further. In this event, I shall request permission of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], to appear before his subcommittee when next an appropriation for the Federal Housing Administration is under consideration and shall probably also request him to yield me sufficient time to lay all of the facts before the House when the next bill which appropriates funds for this Agency reaches the floor.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 22, line 11, after the word "buildings", insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: On page 23, line 13, insert the following: "Provided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 29, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 30, line 17, after the word "expended," insert the following: "Provided, That no part of

the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: On page 66, line 15, insert the following:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within 90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 71, line 5, after the word "thereof", insert "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amend-

ment insert the following: "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 65: Page 76, line 11, insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 215. In order to enable persons who have served 90 days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of said amendment, strike out the words "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert in lieu thereof "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me that that is an extremely wise provision. I am very glad it is in the bill. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think it would be very helpful if the Veterans' Administration was a department of veterans' affairs, with a Cabinet head, in order that matters so necessary for the veterans may be taken up at Cabinet meetings. The head of the Veterans' Administration should sit in with the President and Cabinet at all meetings. Every department in the Government has and will have something to do with veterans. Now you have an out-moded building, out-moded procedure, red tape, antiquated processes all around. I think the only solution will be a department of veterans' affairs with a Cabinet head.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will say to the gentleman I am one of the Members of the House who feels that the Veterans' Administration, while it has a very stupendous task to deal with, especially in the coming months when a great number of veterans will be returning, is one of the best operated and best managed departments of the Federal Government, and I would be very slow to make any change in it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman that the abuses that undoubtedly have crept into the Veterans' Administration and the care of veterans could be obviated if you had a department that was strong enough in Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I doubt if those abuses that we have heard about, perhaps many of which are unavoidable, would be obviated if you turned the Veterans' Administration into a political Cabinet job. My fear would be that instead of having a fine, splendid able administrator like we have in General Hines, we would have some political Cabinet officer, which I think would be a step in the wrong direction. Of course, that is just my opinion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me it would be just as sensible to say that the Army is not properly run because that has a Cabinet officer, or the Navy Department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; we have generals and admirals in the Army and the Navy, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy very wisely let them run the show. That probably would not be true in the case of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the same would be done in the Veterans' Administration. It is going to be the most important department in the United States Government. We certainly owe these men who are coming back everything we have.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think we are being very liberal with them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not agree with that. They are getting very slow attention. They are not getting proper care due to shortage of personnel.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. We are now going through an investigation of the Veterans' Administration. I dare say there is not a department of this Government, taken as a whole, that is better operated than the Veterans' Administration.

When our committee meets tomorrow we are going to start in hearing those Members of Congress who have been to these various hospitals and gone through them, then we are going to take other witnesses. We are going to the very bottom, and whatever injustice or whatever irregularities we find we are going to try to correct. But I want to say I thoroughly disagree with the statement that our veterans are not treated at least as well as the veterans of any other country in the world, if not better.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Canada has a Department of Veterans' Affairs or a similar department. General Hines has stated that the Veterans' Administration is 14,000 short in personnel. If it was headed by a Cabinet officer and he had a strong organization here in Washington that would not happen. To my mind it is inexcusable that the veterans do not have proper attention. Ask any veteran or group of veterans who are trying to get their rights under the GI bill, veterans who are trying to get hospitalization and other things, such as compensation and vocational training, widows and orphans trying to get their compensation, widows trying to get their

insurance. The Veterans' Administration does not have the personnel, and General Hines and his staff agree 100 percent in the statement that it does not have the personnel to take care of these veterans promptly. The abuses in the hospitals were brought about to my mind largely through a shortage of nurses and a shortage of doctors.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot understand how putting somebody in the Cabinet would get more nurses for the veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then you would have a man there who would fight for the veterans' interests and secure the unnecessary personnel in less important bureaus here in Washington, and put those in the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. A Cabinet officer would not get nurses to go to work for the Veterans' Administration. This House passed a bill recently which, if enacted, would remedy the nurse situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It passed the House, but it has not passed the other body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How would it remedy the situation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. By drafting nurses.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Oh, not for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They could be drafted for the use of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. No. That was not agreed to in either the House or the Senate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If that bill becomes a law, the Veterans' Administration will get its share of the nurses; we can count on that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but the amendment suggested by General Hines was not accepted in either the House or the Senate. All the House bill did was to defer the Army's drafting nurses from the Veterans' Administration if General Hines objected. The draft would take additional civilian nurses, who might go into the Veterans' Administration if there were more inducements.

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

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mr. RANKIN. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Virginia that whatever is wrong in the Veterans' Administration could not be cured by putting the head of the Veterans' Administration in the Cabinet.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You would be building up a top-heavy bureaucracy; just what you do not want.

Mr. RANKIN. In my opinion, it would just result in a top-heavy bureaucracy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is something very wrong with the present set-up.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 66. Page 77, line 1, strike out "215" and insert "216"

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 66 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motions on the conference report were agreed to was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 44, 45, 46, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, and 48 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,730,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$906,990"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,888,589"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,663,708"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,206,208"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$445,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,293,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,649,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 22, 24, 26, 42, and 50.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN (except
as to amendment 33),
WALT HORAN,
Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, etc., as they have been adjusted to the action of the conferees on other amendments: Nos. 5, 7, 13, 14, 28, and 30.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, penalty mail: Appropriate \$3,238,740 as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,418,670 as proposed by the Senate, for penalty mail fund for the Department as a whole; and earmark \$30,000 of the corporate funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for penalty mail, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 4, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,730,000, instead of \$1,680,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,808,500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 6, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$453,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 8, economic investigations: Retains the increase of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, crop and livestock estimates: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$150,000 for farm wage statistics.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 10, construction of buildings: Retains the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, providing that the total cost of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 11, Bankhead-Jones Act funds: Appropriates \$2,663,708, instead of \$2,463,708 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, Alaska station: Appropriates \$27,500, instead of \$22,500 as proposed by the House and \$32,500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 15, animal husbandry: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$15,000.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 16, cattle-breeding investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$20,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, field crops: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

Amendment No. 18, forest diseases: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$10,000 for investigations of little leaf disease of southern pines.

Amendment No. 19, agricultural engineering: The Senate provided an increase of \$170,000 for studies of farm structures and of \$25,000 for development of farm uses for electricity. The conference agreement provides an increase of \$112,500, in lieu of the Senate increases, to be allocated between the two projects within the discretion of the Department.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 20, insect investigations: Retains the Senate increases of \$12,900 for spruce budworm control work and of \$20,000 for investigations on the phloem necrosis of elms. These increases will provide a total of \$75,000 for work on the spruce budworm and of \$31,000 for work on the phloem necrosis of elms, with particular reference to insect vectors of the disease. A companion item, totaling \$46,570, was provided in the bill as it passed the House for investigations of the diseases of the elm tree under "Forest diseases" in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Amendment No. 21, insect and plant disease control: Provides an increase of \$17,500, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate, for phony peach and peach mosaic disease eradication; an increase of \$10,000, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate, for Japanese beetle control work; and an increase of \$35,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for prevention of the spread of the gypsy moth.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 23, national forest protection and management: Provides increases of \$200,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forests, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and of \$100,000 for re-seeding in the national forests, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, range investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment No. 27, forest development roads and trails: Appropriates \$4,418,778 as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,418,778 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29, forest highways: Retains the Senate provision making the appropriation of \$1,500,000, provided by the House for maintenance of forest highways, available also for reconstruction of such highways.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32, construction of buildings: Retain the Senate provision fixing a maximum of \$10,000 for the cost of any buildings erected, purchased, or acquired, instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 33, administration and enforcement of War Food Order 79 relating to fluid milk and cream sales: Appropriates \$1,350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, agricultural wage stabilization: Eliminates the Senate provision that no part of the appropriation under this head shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity, unless, "where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group" within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 35, salaries and administrative expenses: Authorizes \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,562,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36, nonadministrative expenses: Eliminates the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, limiting expenditures for nonadministrative expenses to \$1,600,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY PROGRAM)

Amendments Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41: Provide a total of \$313,000,000 for the program, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House;

and authorizes a total for administrative expenses of \$22,911,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,911,200 as proposed by the House, out of which \$6,382,103 may be expended at the State and national levels, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,382,103 as proposed by the House. The appropriations provided by the House of \$12,500,000 for seeds of grasses and legumes and of \$29,750,000 for the flax program remain unchanged.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 43, market news service: Retains the Senate increases of \$8,700 for establishment of livestock news service at Billings, Mont., and of \$1,700 for one-half the cost of special Florida citrus reports.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 44, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$22,357,264 as proposed by the House, instead of \$22,720,549 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45, rural rehabilitation loans: Provides \$67,500,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46, loans to veterans: Eliminates the Senate provision that "in the selection of new borrowers for rural rehabilitation loans" "veterans shall be given preference."

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 47, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48, loans: Provides \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49, limitation on farm tenancy loans: Strikes out the following provision inserted by the Senate: "and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made", and inserts in lieu thereof the following: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 percentum above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made as determined by the 1940 farm census."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 51, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,200,000, instead of \$3,150,000 as proposed by the House, and \$3,330,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52, loans: Provides \$80,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates the Senate provision that \$35,000,000 of the fund provided for Rural Electrification Administration loans shall be immediately available.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 3, penalty mail, Commodity Credit Corporation: Increases by \$12,000 the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 22, limitation on salaries in the District of Columbia, Forest Service: The motion of the managers on the part of the House will be appropriate to the action of the House on other Senate amendments under the Forest Service.

Amendment No. 24, forest management: The Senate has provided the following increases:

Reforesting strip-mining areas..... \$50,000
 Experimentation, anthracite region.. 25,000
 Watershed protection and develop-
 ment, western areas..... 75,000
 Experimental forests, Southeast..... 800,000

The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 26, forest products: The Senate amendment appropriates \$1,228,900, instead of \$1,001,380 as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 42, Triple-A farm program for 1946: The Senate amendment provides that the total expenditures under such program shall not exceed \$300,000,000. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the appropriation for "Water conservation and utilization projects" under the Case-Wheeler Act: The Senate amendment makes the appropriation available for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

M. C. TARVER,
 CLARENCE CANNON,
 HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
 JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
 CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
 H. CARL ANDERSEN
 (except as to Amendment 33),
 WALT HORAN,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report will bring about, if it is approved by the two legislative bodies concerned, a reduction of \$82,293,007 below the amounts carried in the bill for appropriations, reappropriations, authorizations from corporation funds for administrative expenses, and loan authorizations as the bill passed the Senate, and \$83,335,530 below the amount which was recommended by the Budget, provided motions to be offered by the House conferees on amendments still in disagreement are approved.

The Senate, in the consideration of this bill added \$128,794,827 to the total sum involved of appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations. I am not undertaking at this time to distinguish between appropriations and loan authorizations, because I feel that there is no substantial difference, the result being the same whether the money is directly appropriated or whether loans are authorized from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for expenditures.

The total amount which will be carried in the bill, if the conference report is agreed to and if the motions which will be offered on the part of the House conferees are approved, is \$892,648,232, as against the Budget estimate of \$976,651,282 and as against the appropriations carried in the Senate bill, which are, as I have said, approximately \$129,000,000 in excess of the House figures. The House totals were \$846,813,932.

I believe that if the consideration of the bill is concluded in the way which is being recommended by your House conferees, we will have brought about the enactment of one of the best agricul-

tural appropriation bills which has ever been enacted by the Congress during my period of service on this committee. I believe that the action taken by the House in the initial consideration of this bill, in adopting a rule, under which appropriations of the type which have ordinarily been made by the Congress but which are not authorized by law might be considered in the House without awaiting Senate action, has resulted in our being able to get this bill through during the latter days of April, when it has been the custom heretofore to wait until the last of June before it was finally enacted, and has also resulted in bringing about a very substantial reduction in the total amount of money made available by the bill. I think the House will probably not be interested in my undertaking to enter into a detailed discussion of the contents of the conference report, which has been printed in the RECORD and with which you are all familiar. So unless there are some questions that you desire to ask me at this time, I shall yield some time to some gentlemen who, I understand, desire to discuss some features of the conference report, and conclude my own remarks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I state to the House at this time my complete approval of the method by which the gentleman from Georgia has conducted not only the hearings, but also the conference in connection with this bill. I have found him very fair throughout, and even though we disagreed preliminary in regard to the waiving of points of order, I hope never to have the occasion of serving under a better chairman.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that under the heading of "Rural electrification" the amount of \$80,000,000 is provided instead of \$60,000,000 as carried in the House bill, and \$125,000,000 in the Senate bill, for loans for Rural Electrification during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. TARVER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. The Senate raised this item from \$60,000,000 to \$125,000,000. Presuming that the war in Europe is rapidly drawing to an end, as we all hope, there will be available material that would absorb a great deal more money than the amount provided here. Since this money is not to be expended, or even loaned, unless the materials are made available, I am just wondering why the committee did not give us at least the amount the Senate provided, namely, \$125,000,000.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will remember that he advanced a similar argument in the consideration of the bill in the House, offering one amendment to increase the amount to \$150,000,000 and then another to increase it to \$100,000,000, and that the House dis-

agreed with the gentleman and decided that \$60,000,000 would be sufficient for the next fiscal year under conditions insofar as we could anticipate them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 additional minutes.

The House conferees have agreed to \$20,000,000 more than was approved by the House. Certainly it is not within our province to insist that the entire amount of the Senate addition should be agreed to, notwithstanding the attitude taken by the House on the consideration of the bill which was that \$60,000,000 would be sufficient.

May I say to the gentleman, as I said when the bill passed the House, he is not more interested in rural electrification than I am, nor in the provision of sufficient funds for its reasonable activities than I am, but the provision of funds largely in excess of any reasonably anticipated needs is not a service to rural electrification nor to the American farmer. If conditions should arise under which more money can be wisely expended than is authorized by this bill, I would be among the first to urge that the additional funds so made necessary be provided.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it not a fact that the Rural Electrification Administration asked for \$150,000,000 and the Budget recommended it?

Mr. TARVER. Yes, that is true, but at the same time our committee had evidence on the subject, evidence which indicated that the Rural Electrification Administration has already allocated \$111,000,000 which it has been unable to expend; that of the \$22,000,000 allocated during the present fiscal year it has spent only slightly in excess of \$2,000,000; so we could not go along under that evidence with the insistence of the gentleman and others that the sky should be the limit and that all of the money asked for should be provided whether its authorization is justified or not.

The question was discussed by the gentleman and myself when the bill was pending in the House, and it seems to me that no good purpose would be served by further discussion at this time. However, if the gentleman desires, I will yield to him further.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to say that if the war closes in Europe, materials will be made available immediately, and in my opinion even the \$150,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget will not be sufficient to meet the demands for the next fiscal year.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman advanced that opinion upon the consideration of the bill in the House, and the House disagreed with him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the only reason I am asking for this time is that I want to point out in connection with section 33 that \$1,300,000 is provided to the War Food Administration to ration milk and cream. There are two points involved when we make this appropriation. The first one is that it might be interpreted

that we are losing faith in the O. P. A.; in other words, that the O. P. A. is not capable of rationing cream and milk. The second is that the rationing of milk and cream is to have a different rationing set-up than is provided for butter, cheese, and evaporated milk. Wisconsin produces about one-eighth of the milk of this Nation, and 90 percent of the Wisconsin milk goes into the manufacture of dairy products. Although we have complained and had quite a few arguments with the O. P. A., we have not stopped milking the cows. Wisconsin has produced nearly a third of the condensed milk, over half the cheese, and over a third of the powdered whole milk of the Nation. These are all war foods. They should have had more consideration than they have ever had. Cream and milk should have been rationed when the manufactured dairy products were subjected to rationing. Why should we appropriate funds to the War Food Administration to ration milk and cream and provide other funds for the O. P. A. to ration butter, cheese, and evaporated milk?

We are evidently showing a lack of appreciation of what the O. P. A. has tried to do. With all its criticism, I claim it has done a pretty good job. It has received plenty of criticism for things the War Food Administration has done. The War Food Administration has done just as many unwise things as far as milk production is concerned in this country as has the O. P. A. I just do not believe it is a good policy to take an industry and divide the responsibility between two governmental agencies at this late hour. If the milk and cream are to be rationed by the milk dealer, the milk dealer will be telling the people who are and who are not to have milk and cream. Do you want the milk dealer or do you want a governmental agency rationing foods? If dairy products are to be rationed, all the dairy products should be rationed by one agency. If this administration wishes to assume the responsibility for passing this legislation, let them do so.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is the outstanding authority in the House of Representatives on anything having to do with milk and dairy products. The point that he brings out demonstrates the very reason why I refuse to sign in full this particular conference report. In connection with Senate amendment No. 33, I felt it was not discussed by the House as to whether or not it is good business for us to create another small Office of Price Administration in the War Food Administration at this time.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota. I think the reason we get into most of these situations is because we have so much of our legislation with reference to agriculture scattered around among so many committees of the House instead of emanating from the Com-

mittee on Agriculture, which committee is supposed to be looking after these agricultural matters.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES].

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, may I call to the attention of the House a relatively trivial example of administrative waste, bungling, and inefficiency; but an example which, nonetheless, gives us a key to the peculiar puzzle as to why this, the richest and most productive Nation in the world, is confronted with a critical shortage of essential foods.

With the greatest potential and actual dairy production that the world has ever known right here in this country, American housewives for the past 3 years have found it increasingly difficult to provide butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and other processed milk products for their family tables. The explanations for the increasing shortages of dairy products have been many. Our armed forces have required tremendous quantities of these products. Lend-lease shipments to our allies have taken another tremendous slice of our domestic production. The story has it that even though our dairy industry is delivering these products in an all-time high volume, there is still only a little left for our home civilian markets.

Remembering these official explanations, I ask my colleagues to examine the tin containers I have here before me, and to read carefully the official and authentic analyses of the contents, as provided at my request by the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Administration, and by Dr. Michael X. Sullivan, Georgetown University. This evidence I offer in support of the following amazing story about a single small instance of bureaucratic waste and bungling.

Ten days ago in my home city of Kokomo, Ind., officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation, now operating under the War Food Administration, undertook to remove from dead storage and destroy some 128 cases containing 6,144 14-ounce cans of evaporated milk. The responsible officials merely hauled this canned milk from the warehouse, dumped it on vacant ground within the city limits, and attempted to burn it, cases, cans, and all.

The story has it that this quantity of milk was an accumulation of spoilage from the several large lots of such milk which have been handled through the warehouses in that city since 1942. But public-spirited citizens of my home community, seeing the attempt to dispose of this accumulation of so-called spoiled milk, started making personal investigations. Walter H. Unversaw, colonel, United States Army, retired, and director of civilian defense in my community, wrote me about the matter. James H. Maguire, my good friend who represents me and my community in the senate of the State of Indiana, salvaged whole cans of milk at random from the dump after it had been fired.

The Kokomo Tribune, daily paper, and WKMO, local radio station, fully publicized the matter.

When I received the samples from this milk dump, I took one specimen to the Food and Drug Administration, and another to the laboratories of Georgetown University for analysis. The story of the responsible local officials is that this milk had been tested and found unfit for human consumption. But I ask the Members of this body, particularly those who are members of the special committee of the House War Food Investigating Committee to examine these unquestionably authentic analyses; and to note well that both have found the specimen submitted pure, wholesome, and safe for human consumption. I do not know where or how the Commodity Credit Corporation had this milk examined; but I am certainly willing to accept the findings of the two unimpeachable authorities which I consulted in this instance over the findings of any testing laboratory in this country.

Basing my opinion upon the results of my own investigations, I assert that the responsible officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation are grossly in error in declaring this entire lot of milk spoiled. Certainly some of this milk, possibly all of it, was absolutely pure and wholesome—even after it had been dumped and fired.

Now, I do not impugn the motives of the responsible C. C. C. officials in this instance, even though the circumstances indicate that they were merely seeking an easy way to write off earlier mistakes.

Let us assume for the minute that every can of milk in this discarded lot was spoiled and useless as human food. The report from B. S. Soleau, Assistant Chief, Shipping and Storage Branch, C. C. C., which I also submit here for your examination, states that the 235 cases of milk in this lot were accumulated in these warehouses from 1942. This same official has also advised me that during the year from April 23, 1944, to April 24, just yesterday, Commodity Credit Corporation destroyed a total of 25,235 cases of canned milk. That is a total loss of more than a million cans of the size I have here before me. I hope each of you will check in your own households, and with housewives generally about the civilian supply of condensed milk, for I know you will find that canned milk of the very sort I speak of here has become increasingly hard to get over the past 3 years and that it is practically impossible to find a can of it on any grocer's shelves today.

Remembering that canned milk is a staple item which will keep almost indefinitely, please ask yourselves why supplies of this staple should be held in Government warehouses to the point of spoilage while American housewives cannot buy a can of it, even if they have the red points to spare for it.

Mr. Soleau also assures me that this lot of milk was destroyed only after efforts had been made to dispose of it as stock or poultry feed; but, knowing thrifty American farmers as I do, and

knowing there have been critical shortages of feed in many areas, I find it impossible to believe that no way could be found to salvage this very considerable lot of milk that certainly would have proved highly valuable in the feed lot or poultry yard.

C. C. C. finally explains that the warehousemen in my home city desired to get rid of this milk before it created serious unsanitary conditions in the warehouses. But still the disposition was to dump the whole mess on vacant ground right within the city limits. How that solves any sanitary problem I would very much like to know. It merely took the problem off the hands of individual warehousemen and dumped it in potentially more serious form in the lap of the city.

Obviously, our C. C. C. bureaucrats did not even do a good job of dumping, for the sort of fire they built from corrugated cases and probably some gasoline, both critically short and rationed items, failed to melt the milk tins and spill the vermin and bacteria-breeding swill within the city limits. If the fire had been sufficiently hot I could not today exhibit tins from it, or show you analyses of the dumpage to prove that the whole activity flagrantly violates common sense and ignores the serious food problem which confronts us today.

I am handing this information in detail today to the special committee of the House now investigating our national food problem, and shall insist that immediate relief be provided the American people.

Maybe we are rich and strong enough as a nation to afford bureaucratic tomfoolery in normal times; but right now we are plainly at the point where common sense and superior administrative ability are absolutely necessary if we are to feed our own people adequately, to say nothing of feeding much of the rest of the world.

APRIL 19, 1945.

Col. W. H. UNVERSAW,
Director Civilian Defense Council,
Kokomo, Ind.

DEAR WALTER: This will acknowledge your letter of April 17, 1945, advising that a quantity of canned milk owned by the Government and stored in the Main Street Government Warehouse, has been destroyed.

I have discussed this matter with officials of the War Food Administration in the Department of Agriculture and they confirm your statement except that they insist that the canned milk destroyed was not fit for human consumption and efforts to dispose of the same for livestock feed had failed. There were 128 cases ordered destroyed. I am getting a complete report on the matter, together with the names of the inspectors who ordered this destruction.

After I receive the sample cans which you say Jim Maguire is sending me, I shall have it examined here and if it is not spoiled you may be sure I shall seek some explanation for this wanton and inexcusable waste of food. When I get all of the facts, I shall write you again.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

HOWARD COUNTY CIVILIAN
DEFENSE COUNCIL,
Kokomo, Ind., April 17, 1945.

Hon. FOREST A. HARNES,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FOREST: Yesterday I was called by John Carl Jeffrey, Lawrence Deardorff, and

Clyde Long, to investigate a bunch of canned milk that was thrown out from the Government warehouse on North Main Street.

This warehouse is located in the old Midwest Box Co. building, now used by the Government. They piled about 50 cases of this milk back of the warehouse and set fire to the cases. A man working for Clyde Long was passing and gathered quite a few cans and took them home and found them O. K. These gentlemen asked me to go with them and I saw this endeavor to destroy the milk which, so far as we could see, was O. K.

Jim Maguire is mailing you two cans of this milk which we salvaged from the pile which you can see is in no way damaged except by the fire which they used to destroy it. Mr. Long tells me he cannot buy any condensed milk at all, and here these fellows are throwing it out in vacant lots and destroying it. We thought you would be interested in knowing about this and having the evidence to show. I shall endeavor to get you a picture which I understand Mr. Jeffrey had taken, and send it to you. I understand that this was ordered by a Government inspector. I do not know how true this is but that is what was in the Kokomo Tribune last evening. You, no doubt, get the paper and if you will look in the April 16 issue you will find the article.

I haven't heard you say as how you like the new President. It looks to me as if he's starting off on right foot and trying to get in center. Of course, with the set-up which was left him, he has quite a problem on his hands and I think if he can accomplish such a result he is worthy of commendation.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. UNVERSAW.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
OFFICE OF SUPPLY,
April 19, 1945.

Hon. FOREST A. HARNES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARNES: Pursuant to your telephone request of this morning, I am furnishing the following information in connection with your inquiry of our holdings in the Charles & Greenwich Stores Inc., facilities at Kokomo, Ind., as well as facts concerning the destruction of 128 cases of evaporated milk at that facility.

As of February 7, 1945, the chief of the Warehouse Examining Division of this branch reported to me the following relative to out-of-condition evaporated milk at the Charles & Greenwich Stores, Inc., Kokomo warehouses at 1300 North Main Street and 1100 South Union Street, Kokomo, Ind.

"There are 235 cases (48/14-oz.) evaporated milk at these warehouses; 160 cases at 1300 North Main Street, and 75 cases at 1100 South Union Street, this is all out-of-condition milk consisting of swells and leakers and rusty cans and have a very bad odor. They are an accumulation of bad cans removed from cases as milk was being turned, and have been accumulating since 1942 to date, were removed from various lots of different processors. The examiner understands that this milk has been tested and that the Department has made several attempts to sell it for animal feed but have not been able to find a buyer. Warehouseman would like to have this milk disposed of before it causes an unsanitary condition in the warehouse. Previous reports showed this to be 101 cases but that was 1942 milk—this report includes all out-of-condition milk they have on hand to date at both warehouses."

As a result of this report, an inspection of the 235 cases of evaporated milk was made on February 23, 1945, but the Inspection and Grading Division, Dairy and Poultry Branch, Office of Marketing Services, and attached to the certificates of inspection which were forwarded to us by Mr. Henry G. F. Hamann, chief of the above-cited Inspection and Grad-

ing Division, was a memorandum setting forth a recommendation that the 128 cases be destroyed and the remaining 107 cases be disposed of in channels other than for human consumption. For your information, as you requested, the name of the official grader signing the certificates of inspection was "B. J. Hrabik, per Small."

Pursuant to the above, our warehouse examiner at Chicago was instructed to destroy the 128 cases of evaporated milk and the balance of 107 cases was referred to the sales branch, Office of Supply, for disposition.

The destruction of the 128 cases of evaporated milk was accomplished at Kokomo, Ind., on Saturday, April 14, and Monday, April 16, and was supervised by Mr. Charles O. Parsons, warehouse examiner operating out of our Chicago office.

This accumulation of 235 cases arose from the handling of approximately 153,000 cases, or 100 carloads, which were stored from time to time at the above-mentioned facilities since May 11, 1942.

We have as of April 1, 1945, 110 carloads of dried peas, canned fish, dry skim milk, and dried beans at the Main Street warehouse; and 31 carloads of dried peas and dry skim milk at the Union Street warehouse.

In connection with the information conveyed to you by persons in Kokomo, setting forth that some of this evaporated milk which was destroyed was suitable for human consumption, we should be glad to hear of your findings at such time as you receive the samples which you indicated they are forwarding to you.

If there is any other information you may desire in this connection, we shall be glad to furnish it to you.

Sincerely yours,

B. S. SOLEAU,
Assistant Chief, Shipping and
Storage Branch.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1945.
Hon. FOREST A. HARNES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARNES: Examination of the can of Pet irradiated evaporated milk, which you handed to Dr. Hunter on April 20 with a request that it be tested to determine whether it was fit for food, has now been completed and has shown no defect in the product.

By bacteriological test the milk was found to be free from living micro-organisms. Its flavor, appearance, and consistency were normal except for a very slight separation of the fat. Careful microscopic examination failed to disclose any development of crystals which sometimes form on storage and no foreign or extraneous matter. Our examination classifies the milk in this can as a normal product fit for food. Obviously, as Dr. Hunter discussed with you, that conclusion can be offered by us as applying only to the single specimen which we have had opportunity to examine.

In accordance with your telephone conversation, we are returning the empty container with the label affixed.

Very truly yours,

P. B. DUNDAS,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY,
CHEMO-MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1945.

Analysis of a sample of evaporated milk submitted by FOREST ARTHUR HARNES. This sample was tested only for indole as a mark of decomposition of protein and for lactic acid as a mark of decomposition of carbohydrate.

Ten cubic centimeters was tested for indole by the Herter beta-naphthoquinone method employed directly on 10 cubic centimeters of the milk.

Ten cubic centimeters was also distilled and similarly tested with negative results.

Ten cubic centimeters were extracted with 20 cubic centimeters of ether. The ether layer was tested for lactic acid. No lactic acid could be found.

These tests showed no putrefactive or micro-organic decomposition of protein or of carbohydrates.

These tests tell nothing as to the utilization of the milk as feeding stuff for animals or man.

However, the can was intact, no perforation, and the paper around it was still intact. The milk was of the proper shade. The can in places was rusted and had some dirt on top and bottom.

M. X. SULLIVAN,
Research Professor of Chemistry,
Graduate School, Georgetown University.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at the end of my statement the letter received from W. H. Unversaw relative to this matter, my reply thereto; a letter I received from the War Food Administration or the agency of the Commodity Credit Corporation which handles this; a report concerning the destruction of this milk; and the two certificates, one from the Commissioner of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, and one from the Chief Chemist of Georgetown University.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3: Page 4, line 11, after the word "Corporation", insert "and the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 3.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that action upon amendment No. 22 may be deferred until other amendments are disposed of, because action on amendments 24 and 26 will determine what action should be taken on amendment No. 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 24: Page 40, line 6, strike out "\$520,900" and insert "\$970,900."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 24.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLMER moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 24.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment was placed in the appropriation bill by the Senate and is the result of quite a great deal of study on the part of the people who are interested in forestry. The amendment would make available \$300,000,000 for forestry research, mostly in the southeastern section of the country.

A substantial number of Members of the House appeared before the Committee on Appropriations when it was conducting its hearings in the House, and asked that such provision be made for further experimentation in the matter of forestry. Unfortunately, the House committee did not see fit to go along with that suggestion, and I understand wanted some further time to study the question. But the Senate inserted this item, and it is a matter of much concern to many of us.

The question of forestry is a most important matter. During the war period our forests have been called upon to bear the greatest burden of furnishing material, lumber, pulpwood, and various forest products, all out of line with the normal demands. The result has been considerable depletion of our national forest resources.

This is not a sectional or local matter. It is a matter that affects the entire country. It is a matter that affects the post-war period of this country which we hope to shortly enter—the question of replenishing this great national resource, our national forests. So a number of forestry associations and a number of people who have studied the forestry question have interested themselves and have come forward with this idea of stimulating the growth of our forests, experimentation in the expansion of our national forests, and it was found that additional funds were necessary for that purpose. I am very hopeful that this House will see fit to concur in the Senate amendment.

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

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. With reference to the Senate proposal, it is to supplement the work that is being done in the established agencies by providing for further experimental work in other areas in the South, as well as the West and in other parts of the country where timber is grown, so that experiments themselves can be brought home to the people and thus replenish the forests of our Nation that have been depleted largely as a result of the war.

Mr. COLMER. That is quite true, except that I do not think the South should be emphasized to the exclusion of the rest of the country.

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

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. I am very glad to hear the gentleman speak that way, because this affects not alone the South, but it affects as well many of the Northern States and many of the Middle Western States where there is bituminous and hard coal mining, where reforestation is a vitally necessary problem to the coal production of this Nation and a guaranty to the future of a supply of coal.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that one purpose of this study is to focus attention on the possibility of farm forestry, down to the family farm unit, rather than sticking solely to the big forests as has been more or less our custom in the past?

Mr. COLMER. That is my understanding.

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

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously interested in this proposition also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the Senate amendment to increase the appropriation for forestry so as to provide for the establishment of additional forestry experiment stations. The people of America have in about 150 years largely denuded this country of virgin timber. We once had the finest forests in the world. Now, our forests are largely gone and we have millions of acres that have no commercial timber to speak of and that is resulting in erosion to a degree that is alarming. The restoration of our forests is a national problem. It is as much a national problem as the restoration of our lands, and we have long ago regarded that as a national problem.

We have already learned that in our warm southern climate, southern pine will grow very fast. The growth of southern pine on land that is protected from fires affords land owners a pretty good financial return. But the growing of timber is a matter of paramount interest to the Nation. The preceding generations have used up our forests. The coming generations are not going to have timber unless we take the proper steps to grow timber. It is an obligation of this generation to take those steps so that our children and our children's children may have the benefit of forests and timber products. This amendment, therefore, to provide these experiment stations to further study and promote reforestation is of tremendous importance, not only to the sections directly involved, but to the

whole Nation. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this amendment. I urge that we take this great forward step. I advocate this, not as a sectional matter, but in the interest of this whole Nation.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] such time as he may desire.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I desire to endorse the proposal for the \$50,000 appropriation for a study of reforestation of strip-mining areas included in this amendment.

In three counties of my district, some 13,000 acres of land have been left in deplorable shape by the practice of what is known as strip mining. In this operation, coal and clay are removed by delving into the surface of the earth with a steam shovel to such depths as is necessary to reach the mineral deposits. The overburden so removed is left in spoil banks, sometimes 10 or 15 feet high. Opposite to these are the deep valleys left by the excavation.

It is proposed with the money allowed in this amendment to have the United States Forest Service, probably through the Experiment Station, at Columbus, Ohio, find out what kind of trees can be successfully grown on these abandoned lands, as a guide in returning them to useful production.

There are some experts who say that if the banks are leveled it might create soil conditions making successful reforestation hazardous. This is one of the things we want the experts to investigate, and this probably can be done only by staking off planting plots for experimental use.

It is conceivable that such forestation might provide wood pulp, fence posts, and other useful products. In some sections, fruit orchards have been planted.

In Ohio the legislature is now concerned with trying to regulate strip mining, with the idea of having the lands leveled off in the future, when new operations are undertaken.

The approval of this appropriation will be, in my opinion, a distinct step forward in our conservation program.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in retaining this Senate amendment. This money is needed to start us on an orderly program that eventually will be Nation-wide in the rehabilitating our forests and in developing forest farming.

For the years past in normal times our forests have been sufficient to supply us with our timber needs. However, the method of cutting those forests has been pretty much a hit-or-miss matter. Only in large public forests and in the larger privately owned forests have practices been observed that would conserve this great national resource. The result of this indifferent manner of cutting our timber, coupled with the terrific strain placed on us by the demands of two World Wars within one generation, has brought us to the danger point. It is time we were taking a forward step such as this looking toward the rehabilitation of these timber lands.

It is my understanding, also, that one part of the program proposed here has to do with forest farming. So much of our farm lands have wasted away and now are definitely submarginal. There is no good reason why this land should not be used for forest farming. In this way soil wastage will be stopped and at the same time we shall be building up an asset on the individual farm thereby bettering our national economy.

Our farmers individually do not understand either the advantages or the methods of successful forest farming—the planting and cultivation of young trees, selective cutting, and all of the other things involved. Where experiment stations have functioned and the people have been able to see for themselves that forest farming is not the impossible or too difficult matter they have conceived it to be forest farming has taken hold. Where those who already own timber tracts can be shown the actual process of selective cutting, its practice has meant conservation of forests and more money to the owners. It has been shown to be well worth while and I think it is high time that we extend this program to a workable extent.

For these reasons I am supporting this motion.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in this amendment. Other Members of the House have indicated their interest.

Mr. Speaker, I think probably one of the greatest tragedies in this country has been the exploitation of our vast timber resources. To recede and concur in this amendment, Mr. Speaker, would provide the Forestry Service with funds very badly needed for the protection and development utilization of this great resource.

I have asked for this time in order that I may give the House the benefit of my knowledge of, and actual experience with, perhaps the outstanding experiment station in the United States. I refer to the Crossett Experiment Station at Crossett, Ark. This is in the heart of the southern pine Timber Belt. I have been through the project and personally observed the great work that is being done there. It is not necessarily a Government project. It is a cooperative project. The Crossett Lumber Co. donated to the Government 7 years ago 1,680 acres for this program.

The tremendous amount of good in the preservation and conservation of our southern forest timber has proven most helpful and beneficial; in fact it was so beneficial to the forestry program of this country that only recently the Crossett Lumber Co. donated an additional 1,200 acres of land for this great program.

Mr. Speaker, this great work has been carried on at Crossett with a very limited amount of funds; in fact, \$14,000 annually. This would increase the funds available by \$20,000, making a total of \$34,000 available annually. If you could see as I have seen what they are doing down there in order to continue this great

program of timber development you would be convinced as I was of the thorough justification of providing this additional fund.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? I wish some information.

Mr. HARRIS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am very much interested in this particular subject. Upon what basis was the land donated and this expenditure made?

Mr. HARRIS. The land was donated by the Crossett Lumber Co. to the Government to be used in the development of the pine timber of this country. This is quick growth timber that we are dealing with down there.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does the company receive any benefit from it?

Mr. HARRIS. The company receives no benefit except the knowledge that may be gained from the experiments being conducted at this station. It is in the heart of the company's large timber holdings, something like 500,000 acres.

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

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I wish to say for the gentleman's information that I have visited this experiment station at Crossett, Ark., and it is my view that if experiments similar to those being conducted there could be conducted in other parts of the country it would be a splendid thing. I do not know where we could get such large returns for such a small appropriation. For years I have been interested in adequate forest research and management. The best way to promote reforestation is to provide experimental stations in each State. Such stations that can be visited by farmers will be of great aid to farmers in growing trees and in reforestation.

Mr. HARRIS. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution to my statement. The farmers in the whole area receive a tremendous amount of good from this experiment station. They conduct a farmers' visiting day at this station every year, during which time the farmers throughout the whole area are invited to come and personally observe the work that is being done there; and I have observed the increased timber production of the small farmer throughout south Arkansas and north Louisiana, areas which have greatly benefited from the work of this experiment station. If, as the gentleman from Mississippi said, the other sections of this Nation could have the same type of program the farmers of the other sections would receive like benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope this motion will prevail, and I wish to include with my remarks the proposed distribution of these funds if provided for forest management research, by experimental forest units in order that you can be advised just where this money would be used. The State, name of forest unit proposed, and the amounts are as follows:

Proposed distribution of \$300,000 for forest-management research, by experimental forest units

State	Name	Present appropriation	Increase	Total
Arkansas	Crossett	\$14,000	\$20,000	\$34,000
Texas	Nacogdoches	0	30,000	30,000
Mississippi Delta	Delta	5,000	25,000	30,000
South Mississippi	Harrison	0	30,000	30,000
Alabama	North-central Alabama	0	30,000	30,000
Florida	Olnstee	10,000	20,000	30,000
Georgia	Hitchiti	5,000	25,000	30,000
South Carolina	Santee	0	30,000	30,000
North Carolina	Bent Creek	6,000	30,000	36,000
Virginia	Virginia coastal plain	0	30,000	30,000
Arkansas	Sylamore (north Arkansas Ozarks)	0	30,000	30,000
Total		40,000	200,000	340,000

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, this amendment that we are considering at the present time does not solve all the difficulties that we face in our forestry situation. There is no question, and no one denies, that our national forests are being depleted at a very dangerous rate. For many years in the past, almost everyone would talk to you about reforestation, but there has been very little done about it.

The full-scale operations of our Army could never have been carried out with the speed achieved had it not been for the enormous amount of lumber that the United States was able to produce. We are now arriving at a full realization as to what this inroad on our forests means to our future national economy and security.

There are only 32 forest States in the United States. In the last 6 years we have taken something like 184,000,000,000 board-feet. This is lumber entirely, not counting other products such as pulpwood and cordwood that are taken from the forests of this Nation. The estimate on pulpwood and cordwood is said to run around 45,000,000,000 board-feet. This, of course, has brought us face to face with the fact that we are near the end of our virgin stand of timber, and for the last few years we have been cutting in on the national forests' supply seriously. In 1944 we cut over 3,000,000,000 feet from our national forests.

It has been estimated by the best authorities that we should have something like eight to ten billion feet of standing timber at all times. At the present time this country has something like four to five billion cubic feet of standing timber.

So we can readily see what we have to try to do to develop a program which will restore this country's timber supply to a point that is safe for security and economic purposes.

This amendment before us will not solve all the problems that I have outlined but will at least lend a helping hand. Timber can be replaced if properly managed, and we have given far too little thought to this national resource. It is my opinion that the States, too, have given far too little thought to this problem, and you and I and everyone else must be responsible.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss briefly the merits of the Senate amendment providing these experimental forests. Frankly, there are very few Members of this House with whom I have not from time to time discussed at length the many advantages to be had by the consummation of the program we have been sponsoring for some time.

Very few of us realize the extent to which the forests of this Nation have been dissipated through the years, and especially through the period of this war. If something is not done to educate the people in the care, protection, and harvesting of our forests, and a war should again creep upon us within the next 30 years, we would find ourselves in desperation for the lack of forest products. It is impossible for anyone to realize the extent to which the forests have contributed to our war effort. Billions of feet of lumber have been drawn from the forests which had to be had to carry on. In addition to this, turpentine products have played a great part in the manufacture of our explosives.

We must have these experimental forests set up in various parts of the country to teach the citizenry the care of forests in various types of soil and various types of timber. This program provides for such forests for every different type of soil and timber throughout the Southland. Not only will experiments in research develop many uses heretofore unknown for these wood products, but timber growers and farmers will be invited to visit these forests and profit by the observation of transplanting and growing methods and general care of the forests; and greater than all this, proper methods of harvest to where annually a year's growth only will be taken from the forests and thereby make them perpetual sources of income. This is done through a systematic and educational program of thinning the forests. Interest will be so stimulated until the small farmer with only a limited acreage in timber will receive a large annual income from his forests without dissipating same. The operations of these forests throughout these sections will stimulate interest in the growing of timber beyond the hopes of the most optimistic.

I say to you gentlemen that if this program is approved the sums herein sought to be appropriated, and all other sums of public moneys spent in the next 20 years, will be more than repaid to the Public Treasury by income tax on the

increased incomes of the forest owners throughout the area.

There is no investment that pays the dividends as an investment in research and educational work. Timber is the only natural resource that can be reproduced year after year.

As stated before, it is useless for me to consume time to go into the minute details of this program for the simple reason that I have so discussed the same with a great majority of this House. I was reared in a timber-growing area, and I know of first-hand knowledge what can be accomplished in this work. I know the progress that has been made in the production of naval stores products. I wish I had time to recount what the little nation of Finland has done with such program, figures on which are startling. If we as the representatives of our people deny this appropriation and take from our Nation the tapping of this great source of potential wealth then we will be unworthy of the trust imposed in us. Our people have a right to expect more of us. Think of the millions of dollars that this Congress has appropriated to be literally thrown away, and then see an intelligent body of men attempting to defeat the appropriation of \$300,000 for a program that will create employment for millions of people from the forest on through the mills. I wish you would bear in mind that only recently there was spent \$300,000 in public money to conduct a strike vote for the notorious John L. Lewis. Who wants to strike, and who is willing to pay such a price for one, and yet unwilling to furnish an equal amount of money to create jobs where honorable men can make an honorable living by honorable toil? I cannot conceive of my colleague from my native State of Georgia—being one of the States that would so greatly benefit by this appropriation—in his strategic position of chairman of the subcommittee on such appropriation, standing up here and fighting this project. I refer to my good friend MALCOLM TARVER, and again I say I cannot understand his position.

I conclude, gentlemen, by asking my friends in this House to rally to the support of this very worthy project and let us remember that we never gain by giving funds away, but we will gain when we make a wise investment in the resources and people of our own Nation.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, there is no question but what this is a very commendable project but shall we not consider this problem from a national viewpoint rather than that of a portion of the United States? The Senate put in this bill what you might plainly term a pork-barrel program for a certain portion of the country. We, on the subcommittee, have requested of the Forestry Department that they come before our subcommittee and give us a good, well-thought-out national program for this particular undertaking. We hope to have this report for next year so that a program of the utmost possible benefit to our entire Nation will result, rather than piecemeal legislation designed to

help only certain favored sections of the United States. I hope the House will reject the motion to recede and concur and back up the subcommittee in its efforts to keep our agricultural appropriation bill free from the stigma of sectional pressure.

So I repeat, if you care to vote for a pork-barrel proposition, vote for the amendment which has just been offered to recede and concur. Personally I am opposed to it.

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

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. We, who are affected by this, have gone on record unequivocally as fostering a national program, so why should we be penalized because somebody else did not do it?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly the gentleman will admit that a program of this nature should be national in scope, and we should not just go down into one region of these United States of America and commence such a project. We are all for it. We know that it is good.

Mr. RIVERS. Every one of us is on record for that very same program. We should not be penalized for it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. After all, the other five big segments of the United States of America have a right to be considered also.

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

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. With the gentleman's permission, I would simply like to call attention to the fact that last fall this Congress passed an act which conveyed land from the Farm Security Administration to the Forest Service down at Nacogdoches, Tex.; this tract, which contains 2,500 acres could be utilized, if some of the money in the item we are discussing is made available for the purposes we Members have been pointing out.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to make myself clear that I am very friendly to this particular project, but it certainly is not giving it a good name by making a pork-barrel project out of it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment our colleagues are to be commended for calling attention to the very great importance of the problem for which they are here seeking a solution. I have the utmost sympathy with the objective which they have in mind. I feel that experimentation in forestry should be decentralized, and that too much of it has been carried on at the Madison Laboratory in Wisconsin when it should be carried on in different areas of the country so that problems that are peculiar to the forest production of each section of the country may receive specialized study. But this is not the way to solve this problem. We had these gentlemen before our subcommittee and we heard them for several hours and with a great deal of interest before we brought this bill to the floor of the House. The matter had not been

presented to the Budget. There had not been any national plan for the expansion of forest experimentation worked out by the Forest Service in cooperation with the forest authorities of the several States which we thought ought to be done.

So that in bringing in the bill we said we had considered the proposal very sympathetically and felt that the Forest Service in cooperation with the State forestry officials should work out before the next session of Congress a plan under which this type of experimentation, to be had not merely in one section of the country but generally throughout the forest areas of the United States, might be worked out and submitted to the Budget and the Congress for approval. That is the way in which we feel it ought to be done, not that we should merely put in here more money for 11 stations in the South, as is proposed here—I have a list of them—6 of which are already authorized and 5 of which are not, and a station in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio, and a station somewhere in the West, which locations have been severally advocated by interested Members of Congress; in other words, that because Congressman So-and-So came in and said, "Give me a station in my district," we should put that in, and because another Congressman from another State came in and said, "Give me a station in my district," we should put that in, until we should put in 11 stations in the South, 1 in the West, 1 in Ohio, and 1 in Pennsylvania, whereas there are other areas in the country whose Congressmen may not have testified before our committee that are entitled to equal consideration in the working out of this Nation-wide plan which we think would be appropriate to the solution of this problem, rather than a sectional plan in which only certain particular areas of the country would be benefited.

What is it proposed to do by this motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment? You have in this bill for forest management \$520,000. You are proposing to add here by this motion \$450,000 above the Budget for proposals which have not been considered by the Budget, almost double the amount of the appropriation carried in the bill for forest management, upon the solicitation of these worthy colleagues of ours who desire to secure these new projects for their congressional districts. I admit they make a strong showing. When you get 11 stations in the South, 1 station in Ohio, 1 station in Pennsylvania, and 1 station in the West, you get a lot of people who are necessarily interested. As I said, I think they are bringing to your attention problems that ought to be dealt with, but they ought to be dealt with in a proper way upon a Nation-wide basis and after careful study by the forestry officials of the Federal Government and of the States.

I certainly feel that this proposal to recede and concur ought to be rejected. These gentlemen, after they appeared before our subcommittee and urged this proposal, when we left it out of the bill did not get up on the floor of the House

and offer an amendment to put it into the bill when the House was considering this legislation. They did not even offer an amendment for your consideration in the House. It is only after the Senate with its usual spirit of liberality has incorporated all of these projects in the bill in a sum of money almost equal to what we carried in the bill for all other purposes of like character, and the bill has come back to the House with that proposal in it, that these gentlemen have joined forces here from Georgia to Pennsylvania and Ohio, all around, everywhere where there is a project located, and are endeavoring to get your approval of putting all this money in the bill. I certainly hope you will not do it.

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat embarrassed to have to take a position in opposition to some very able men on the Appropriations Committee who do not represent my ideas with respect to the situation which obtains when the Senate undertakes to increase appropriations above the figures the committee itself established. I am in accord with the position taken by the chairman of the subcommittee, and that is where I stand. It is embarrassing for us to have cut, and to have to deny some things which a lot of folks would like, but unfortunately it is a position which we have to take in order to save the taxpayers' money, and we should be upheld, especially when we bring in a report sustaining the recorded position of the House. I am fully and 100 percent in support of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute in order to yield to the gentleman who is on his feet.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman. May I say that the inference has been made here that this is a southern sectional matter. I come from the far West and am very much in favor of including this item in the bill and am therefore in favor of the motion to recede and concur.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the preferential motion of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOM and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 72, noes 26.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make a point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 94, not voting 105, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]
YEAS—233

Abernethy	Gary	Murray, Tenn.
Adams	Gathings	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Gavin	Neely
Anderson, Calif.	Gearhart	Norrell
Andrews, Ala.	Gerlach	Norton
Angell	Gibson	O'Brien, Ill.
Arnold	Gillespie	O'Brien, Mich.
Auchincloss	Gossett	O'Hara
Bailey	Granahan	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Grant, Ala.	Outland
Barrett, Wyo.	Green	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Patman
Beall	Hagen	Patterson
Beckworth	Hale	Peterson, Fla.
Biemiller	Hand	Phillips
Bolton	Hare	Pickett
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Poage
Boykin	Harris	Price, Fla.
Brehm	Hart	Price, Ill.
Brooks	Havenner	Priest
Brown, Ga.	Hays	Quinn, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Healy	Rabaut
Brumbaugh	Hébert	Rabin
Bryson	Hendricks	Randolph
Buckley	Henry	Rankin
Bunker	Heslton	Rayfield
Burch	Hill	Reece, Tenn.
Burgin	Hinshaw	Rea
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoch	Riley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hollfield	Rivers
Camp	Hook	Rizley
Campbell	Hope	Robertson, Va.
Carlson	Huber	Robson, Ky.
Carnahan	Hull	Rockwell
Case, S. Dak.	Jarman	Roe, Md.
Celler	Jenkins	Rogers, Fla.
Chelf	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Chipfield	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, N. Y.
Colmer	Johnson, Okla.	Rowan
Combs	Luther A.	Russell
Cooper	Johnson, Ky.	Sadowski
Corbett	Lyndon B.	Sasscer
Courtney	Johnson, Okla.	Savage
Cox	Jonkman	Schwabe, Mo.
Crosser	Keefe	Sikes
Cunningham	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
D'Alesandro	Kerr	Smith, Wis.
Davis	Kilday	Somers, N. Y.
Delaney,	King	Sparkman
James, J.	Knutson	Spence
De'aney,	Kopplemann	Starkey
John J.	Landis	Stevenson
Dickstein	Lane	Stigler
Dingell	Lea	Stockman
Dolliver	Lenke	Sullivan
Douglas, Calif.	Lesinski	Sumners, Tex.
Douglas, Ill.	Lewis	Talbot
Doyle	Link	Thom
Drewry	Lyle	Thomas, Tex.
Durham	Lynch	Tibbott
Dworshak	McCowan	Tolan
Earthman	McDonough	Torrens
Eberharter	McGehee	Traynor
Elliot	McGlinchey	Trimble
Ellsworth	McGregor	Vinson
Engel, Mich.	McKenzie	Voorhis, Calif.
Engle, Calif.	McMillan, S. C.	Vursell
Ervin	Mahon	Wasielewski
Fallon	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Fenton	Marcantonio	Welch
Fernandez	Morrow	West
Fisher	Michener	Whitten
Flannagan	Miller, Calif.	Whittington
Flood	Mills	Wickersham
Fogarty	Monroney	Winstead
Folger	Morgan	Wood
Forand	Mundt	Woodhouse
Gallagher	Murdock	Zimmerman

NAYS—94

Allen, Ill.	Chenoweth	Gillette
Andersen,	Church	Gillie
H. Carl.	Clason	Goodwin
Andrews, N. Y.	Clevenger	Gordon
Arends	Cole, Kans.	Graham
Barden	Cole, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.
Bates, Mass.	Crawford	Griffiths
Bishop	Dondero	Gross
Blackney	Ellis	Gwynne, Iowa
Boren	Elston	Halleck
Buck	Feighan	Harness, Ind.
Buffett	Fellows	Hess
Bulwinkle	Fuller	Hoeven
Butler	Gamble	Hoffman
Cannon, Mo.	Gifford	Holmes, Mass.

Horan	Madden	Schwabe, Okla.
Jensen	Martin, Iowa.	Scribner
Johnson, Ill.	Martin, Mass.	Shafer
Jones	Miller, Nebr.	Sharp
Judd	Pittenger	Sheppard
Kean	Plumley	Smith, Maine
Kearney	Powers	Smith, Ohio
Kilburn	Ramey	Springer
Kinzer	Ramspeck	Stefan
Kirwan	Reed, Ill.	Sumner, Ill.
Lanham	Reed, N. Y.	Taber
Latham	Rees, Kans.	Tarver
LeCompte	Robertson,	Thomas, N. J.
LeFevre	N. Dak.	Wigglesworth
Ludlow	Rodgers, Pa.	Wolcott
McConnell	Rooney	Woodfenden, Pa.
McMillen, Ill.	Sabath	Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—105

Anderson,	Geelan	O'Neal
N. Mex.	Gore	Patrick
Andresen,	Gorski	Peterson, Ga.
August H.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall	Philbin
Barry	Edwin Arthur	Ploeser
Bell	Hall,	Powell
Bender	Leonard W.	Rains
Bennet, N. Y.	Hancock	Rich
Bennett, Mo.	Hartley	Richards
Bland	Hedrick	Robinson, Utah
Bloom	Heffernan	Roe, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Herter	Ryter
Bradley, Pa.	Hobbs	Sheridan
Canfield	Holmes, Wash.	Short
Cannon, Fla.	Howell	Simpson, Pa.
Case, N. J.	Izac	Slaughter
Chapman	Jackson	Smith, Va.
Clark	Jennings	Snyder
Clements	Kee	Stewart
Cochran	Kefauver	Sundstrom
Coffee	Kelly, Ill.	Talle
Cole, Mo.	Keogh	Taylor
Cooley	Kunkel	Thomason
Cravens	LaFollette	Towe
Curley	Larcade	Vorys, Ohio
Curtis	Luce	Wadsworth
Daughton, Va.	McCormack	Walter
Dawson	Maloney	Weichel
De Lacy	Manasco	Weiss
Dirksen	Mansfield,	White
Domengeaux	Mont.	Wilson
Doughton, N. C.	Mason	Winter
Eaton	May	Wolverton, N. J.
Elsasser	Morrison	Woodrum, Va.
Fulton	Mott	Worley
Gardner	Murphy	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Richards with Mr. Short.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Bennett of Missouri.
Mr. Manasco with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Coffee with Mr. Cole of Missouri.
Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. August Andresen.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. McGLINCHY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. GARY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the previous amendment makes necessary some change in Senate amendment No. 22 which had been temporarily passed over.

I ask that we return to Senate amendment No. 22.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Senate amendment No. 22.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 35, line 25, strike out "\$820,861" and insert "\$354,181."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and agree to the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$842,861."

The motion was agreed to.

TO AMEND NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 227) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 511) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING SECTION 401a OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 228) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 387) to amend section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as

ordered on the bill and amendments thereon to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING SECTION 201 OF THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 229, Rept. No. 445), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 388) to amend section 201 (g) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 26. Page 40, line 13, strike out "\$1,001,380" and insert "\$1,228,900."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 26.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 26.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Wisconsin 5 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendment No. 26, the gentleman from Georgia has moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment. I have made a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. If the motion which has just been reported is adopted, it will mean that the amount of the Budget estimate in the sum of \$227,520 as inserted by the Senate will be added to this particular item.

This is the item that provides funds for the maintenance and operation of the United States Forest Products Laboratory. It should not be confused with the program upon which the House has very emphatically placed its approval a few moments ago. The Forest Products Laboratory is an institution maintained by the Federal Government for the purpose of scientific research in methods of utilization of wood products and wood-waste products. Those who are familiar with the operation of that great insti-

tution know it has done one of the most remarkable pieces of research over the period of its existence of any institution of Government. Time will not permit me to recount the benefits to industry, to the workers, and to the population of this country that have occurred as a result of the magnificent contribution made by the Forest Products Laboratory in the field of research in the utilization of forest products, and especially waste products. Its scientists are presently engaged in research which is vitally necessary if we are to provide the employment that is sought in the post-war period. The results of this research have opened new opportunities to develop new industries in many fields.

When the Forest Products Laboratory came before the Bureau of the Budget they asked for an increase in their appropriation over the current appropriation of \$1,500,000. The Bureau of the Budget allowed only \$227,520 of the increase requested by the Forest Products Laboratory. The committee in charge of this bill reduced the amount of the appropriation by that amount, below the Budget estimate. I understand they did so on the theory that the Army and the Navy had made allocations for research to the Forest Products Laboratory and that they felt the Forest Products Laboratory could get along with this reduction in their appropriation below the Budget estimate because of the allocations to it from the Army and the Navy.

A careful reading of the testimony in the hearings will convince anyone, I believe, that the Army and Navy have clearly indicated that the allocations they have made for research to the Forest Products Laboratory were for specific purposes connected with Army and Navy projects. As soon as the war in Europe is over these projects will be cut off and curtailed, and the laboratory will be without the funds to carry on its expanded functions in the field of research in the utilization of wood products.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, regardless of where a Member may come from he should support the additional appropriation. This is not a sectional matter. This institution is servicing the entire United States in the matter of research. I wish I had time to point out the benefits that have come to the industries of this country as a result of the direct accomplishments in research by the Forest Products Laboratory. When the picture is properly presented and its activities realistically appraised, I am sure you will not want to curtail its activities by a single dollar. In the post-war period with our forests denuded and with lumber in a critical situation we must make use of every piece of tailings, shavings, sawdust, and every piece of bark that comes from the forest. When you see what they have done in the matter of the utilization of those products which were formerly considered to be waste, in the development of plastics and resinous woods, in the development of laminated plywood, in the development of the so-called plus wood, in the development of a hundred and one other things that will directly contribute

to employment in this country and to the utilization of our natural resources which formerly were considered waste, I think you will agree with me it would be shortsightedness to reduce the appropriation for research of that character. My opinion in that regard will be reflected in every appropriation bill that comes before this Congress. We cannot afford, in the condition that is facing this country today, in my opinion, to curtail the expenditure of money for research that is vitally necessary if we are to be able properly to use and utilize the remaining resources we have. This is an institution that has rendered outstanding service. I can say to you that the institution has discovered processes whereby you are able to utilize in the Southeast the southern pine wood in the manufacture of bond paper, and paper mills have sprung up in the South as a result of the utilization of the information and research carried on by this Forest Products Laboratory. We have developed a large institution in my own city in the manufacture and utilization of the so-called plus wood, laminated veneer, that is being used to replace steel in many cases and offers an opportunity as the result of the investigation and research conducted there that is going to open the door to a tremendous new industry in the future. We cannot afford to curtail and cut down the necessary expenditures of such an institution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to give a specific explanation about the item in question and the national need for agreeing to the motion made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. In the first place, I believe I scarcely need point out that this country can no longer be wasteful of the products of its soil. We recall the buffalo era when great herds of buffalo on the plains were slaughtered and the valuable hides and carcasses left to rot, only the hams being removed. Mr. Speaker, right now and for the last two, three, or four generations in this country we have been doing about the same thing with reference to the utilization of the wood from our forest lands.

The only way that we can find out how a greater utilization of these trees can be made is by research. Research has been going on for some little time, and a great deal has been accomplished, as pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. However, additional funds during the coming fiscal year are needed, and let me explain specifically why this \$227,000 is requested. In the first place, the Forest Service people have discovered that it is necessary to broaden out the research operations so that the money in the fund we are now talking about may be impartially used for the purpose of supporting the wood utilization units in different regions of the country.

Such research units are to be located in the following regions: the Allegheny,

the Appalachian, the North Central States, the Lake States, the Northern Rocky Mountain States, the Northwest, and the Southern States. This program is well placed over the entire Nation, and without the funds in this item, that program cannot go forward. It is a grand program of research. The second need for this item is that of the laboratory at Madison, Wis. That laboratory will use a large portion of the amount under discussion specifically for the purpose of applying the results of war research to peacetime uses. That is important. The war appropriations which have been mentioned before are, of course, for specific studies for war. One of the results of research was to make a high-strength laminated material which is used in planes and in other war implements. Further research will be used to place this product in commercial operation.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was surprised a few days ago upon investigation to find that the State of Ohio, which is considered a great manufacturing State, produces a great quantity of lumber. It does it from small mills, and from the help it gets from just this sort of a program. Otherwise, we would not be able to do it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Research is vital to the forest products industry, and it is also vital to prevent further waste of forest products and I sincerely hope the House will adopt the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact that this is not a sectional matter but that general benefit will result to the whole country?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. ANGELL. And we are particularly interested, in our section of the country, the Pacific Northwest, because we have the largest stand of timber in the United States.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is so.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact that wood products have contributed very materially to our war effort and we have been wasteful in our expenditure of this valuable asset? This appropriation is vitally needed to furnish research and experimentation to conserve wood products. It will enable full utilization of our timber resources and the development of new uses for waste products. I hope this appropriation will be approved.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is true, and it is necessary that we should be able to curtail our wasteful use of wood. The research program will show us how to get the best out of our forest lands, in the production of alcohol, protein feed, and other products from wood that is now being wasted.

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

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is familiar with the magnificent work that

the laboratory has done in the matter of developing new types of boxes and crates, for shipment. I was especially interested in the development of the cheese box industry, where they developed a package that could be used in foreign shipments without destruction.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make plain the position of the subcommittee in this matter. Your subcommittee should not be placed in the position of being against research to make the wisest use of our forest products. The debate might indicate that our course was against this research laboratory. That is not true. When we got into this matter we were brought face to face with the tremendous job of rebuilding the forests of this Nation, not only in research, but in reforestation and in other ways. We asked the Forest Service to bring us a pattern, a program, for which we could intelligently appropriate money. We wanted that program to include a complete study of the work to be done and also to point out where effective help in that program could be contributed by States and private industry. We feel that the Federal contribution may actually have to be increased, but, because of our great national debt, we wanted the program to have every source of aid.

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

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon, whom I consider one of the outstanding authorities in this House on forestry problems.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I believe that the gentleman refers to the plan proposed under the item just passed.

Mr. HORAN. No. I am not only referring to forest products, but to reforestation, experimental forests, and the whole program involving 32 forest States of this Nation. I do not believe we are making a start at all in the matter of rebuilding our forests or of making the wisest use of our forest products. I believe that next year this House is going to be brought face to face with the job of really considering a program of the fullest proportions. Our forests have to be increased in size and every waste must be eliminated if this Nation is to continue to have forests and forest products in this Nation. If we have to increase these appropriations it seems to me that wisdom demands that we approach the problem in a factual manner. There is always danger to the program itself if we indulge in piece-meal, hit-or-miss, pork-barrel practices.

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

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, in whose State this laboratory is located.

Mr. KEEFE. This particular item has no relationship whatsoever to the problem of reforestation that the gentleman speaks of. This item only refers to the utilization of the forest products after they are grown.

Mr. HORAN. This item is a most important part of the whole program, and I am talking about the whole program. They are all related. We wanted an intelligent program so that we could treat all of these phases adequately and justly on a national basis. That program will have to come from the Forest Service, and your subcommittee is insisting that a full and related program be submitted for next year's consideration. Only in that way can we intelligently appropriate.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, various Members who have spoken on the pending motion and on the preceding motion have stressed the fact that we are confronted with a grave national problem of reforestation and the proper use of the products of the forest confronting us. I want to add that we will also be faced in the post-war period with the grave problem of full employment. For those of us who are concerned about achieving full employment, the work of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison has been of the utmost importance and will be even more so in the years to come. Testimony has been given on this floor, and much more could be given if time permitted, as to the many uses which the Forest Products Laboratory has found for the byproducts of timber and for the more effective utilization of the timber stands which we now have. Those of us who want 60,000,000 jobs in this country are going to have to find new lines of employment. That is exactly what the Forest Products Laboratory has been doing. I very much hope this House will see fit to follow through in logical fashion and pass the pending motion as it passed the previous one. There is a close relationship between them. They are both concerned with making a better and more scientific approach to the problem of reforestation and a proper use of the products of the forest.

I am sure that every section of the United States benefits from the work of the Madison laboratory. This is by no means a sectional matter. It is a matter that concerns the South, the West, the North, and the East. It certainly concerns the State of Washington, as you just heard. The people in the South who have been following the forestry development down there know full well that as a result of research by the Madison laboratory they have succeeded in developing a paper industry that was greater than ever existed down there before. I think all of us recognize that if we do apply scientific knowledge to our standing resources in the timber field, we are doing a real job for conservation in this country and at the same time will create more jobs. That is the proposition that is before us and it is one that I hope this House will support.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I take no exception to anyone in this room, as manifested by those who are for the

Madison laboratory, because the record will show that I am the laboratory's original best friend, have been all the time, and am now. But we have given them a million dollars with which to operate. That is exactly what they had the year before and they ought to get along with it during this period of the war. Plus that, they are having plenty of help and plenty of contributions financially from the War Department and from the Navy Department, which does not appear.

Of the advantage of this work to the whole country there can be no question.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI].

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Forest Products Laboratory has contributed greatly to our war effort and has contributed products which I am confident will play an important role in the post-war program. As was indicated by one of the previous speakers, it has created a new industry. It is not unreasonable to expect it may be responsible for many new industries. I am confident that if it is permitted to continue its work uninterrupted it will contribute materially and play an important role in helping us to meet the full employment problem that will follow the war. This appropriation provided for the Forest Products Laboratory is definitely an investment in the future and will materially add to our national wealth and well being.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, one would feel that from some of these speeches here today, that the committee had not dealt fairly with this institution, but the fact is we have given them exactly what they had last year and upon which they operated successfully this past year—\$1,001,000. If we have any regard at all for economy, might I suggest that the House take the opinion of the subcommittee, which has looked very carefully into the needs for the coming year of this particular project. The Madison laboratory has had in addition large sums from the Army and Navy to make certain studies; but to hear certain gentlemen speak today, one might think we had not given them anything for the ordinary operations of the laboratory. This \$1,001,000 should carry on their line of operations very satisfactorily and continue the good work they are doing. I think it is high time to think a little about economy in government and show some consideration for the taxpayers of this Nation. It is my hope that this House will vote down this request for additional large sums of money. It is a worth-while project, but there must be a ceiling to each and every one of these demands for appropriations. We have tried to be generous in this bill for research of all kinds, but we cannot, in justice to the people of America, appropriate more money than testimony before our subcommittee seems to justify.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I earnestly invite the attention of the Members of the House to a situation which is too often overlooked, and that is that the United States Government is in the red. If any private individual or firm owed as much in proportion to its assets as the United States Government, it would be declared bankrupt. We cannot go ahead and spend money as we did before the war. That day has gone by, even for deserving expenditures.

This Madison laboratory has been on our doorstep ever since I have been a member of the committee. I state to you consideredly, after 10 or 15 years' study of it, that there are two outstanding features in connection with its fiscal history. First, it is one of the most persistent lobbyists that has ever wheedled funds from the American Congress. Second, it has spent more money in proportion to the results it has secured than any other governmental agency.

As a matter of course all who come in these critical times asking excess funds are adroit in tying themselves up with the war program and now especially with the post-war program. But they do not identify themselves with the great post-war problem and it is that problem that should concern us from now on. The instant it is announced that Germany is through, and the European war is over, there will descend upon the American Congress an army of businessmen demanding a reduction in taxes. And they are entitled to a reduction in taxes. But how can we reduce taxes when we vote for every proposal to spend money offered on the floor?

The Committee on Appropriations is hard pressed by the spenders on all sides. When, after long study, it reluctantly decides an expenditure is not advisable, it should have the support of the economy-minded Members of the House. There is no other way to reduce expenditures. There is no other way to hold down expenditures. And the United States must hold down expenditures or repudiate its obligations. It cannot continue borrowing money for expenditures of this character indefinitely and remain solvent.

Business organizations and chambers of commerce all over the country are marshaling their forces for a hegira to Washington to intercede with the Committee on Ways and Means to reduce taxes. While they are planning their antitaxing campaign, they had better include an antispending campaign. A dollar saved in appropriations is as good as a dollar saved in taxation. The two go together. The American people should impress on the American Congress the fundamental fact that every amendment to increase appropriations is an amendment to increase taxes. You cannot spend unless you tax. And the more you spend the more you must tax. If you agree to this amendment, you must later on agree to that much more taxes. The Government has no other way of getting this money. A vote against this amendment is a vote against

wasting money and a vote to start paying our national debt that much sooner.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, of course, your subcommittee believes in the work of the Madison laboratory. If we did not, we certainly would not have brought in a bill appropriating over a million dollars for the purpose of carrying that work on. The record of the last several years shows that from year to year we have increased within reasonable bounds the appropriations for that activity. But that is far from saying that because we think the Madison laboratory is doing a good work, therefore, any sum which may be suggested for appropriation for uses in that institution should be approved. We have studied this proposition carefully. We had extensive hearings concerning it. We do not claim to be possessed of any more wisdom than other Members of the House, but we do know we heard the evidence on the subject which other Members of the House did not have the opportunity to hear; that we studied it sympathetically; that we had the earnest desire to provide for the reasonable needs of this institution and at the same time not provide more money than is reasonably necessary; and that after having heard the evidence and accorded the subject that type of consideration we arrived at the conclusion that the appropriation for the present fiscal year is adequate for the purposes of the laboratory for the next fiscal year. Therefore, we have provided in the bill exactly the same amount of money for the next fiscal year which it has had for the present fiscal year. There are wartime allocations of funds made by the Army and Navy which this year aggregated \$1,500,000 to take care of war connected problems in wood uses. This worthy work which the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. KEEFE, is talking about, in regard, I believe, to containers for cheese, was done with money furnished by allocations to the institution from the war services. It was not done in the regular appropriation which we are here considering. I am fully justified in asking you to accord with the viewpoint of the committee and vote down the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. We have merely made here a reasonable economy in adhering to the amount which was utilized by this laboratory during the present fiscal year.

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

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman, my colleague from Wisconsin, in whose judgment I have ordinarily the utmost confidence, but I think his interest in Wisconsin has somewhat influenced him here.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman that my interest in Wisconsin has not influenced me in the slightest degree. This laboratory is not in my congressional district and it does not contribute politically or in any other way to me personally. I am interested in it as a national institution. I would like to ask the gentleman, is it not a fact that the amount which is embodied in the proposal which I have suggested is the exact

amount which was recommended to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget? We are not asking you to exceed the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but we have restored the appropriation to the amount carried in the present fiscal year. I think it ought to be said in this connection that it is said by the laboratory that one of its purposes in asking for these additional moneys is to decentralize to some extent its work. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] called attention today to the fact that some of the money was to be spent in seven different regions of the United States. In an amendment relating to substantially the same subject matter, the House just receded and concurred in the Senate amendment No. 24, disagreeing with your subcommittee, and appropriated \$450,000 which is to be distributed so generally throughout the country that enough Representatives were interested to succeed in providing the appropriation in the bill. So if the decentralization idea is all that is insisted upon here, it has been more than accomplished by the adoption of the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] to recede and agree to Senate Amendment No. 24.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were yeas 64 and noes 57.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Apparently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 163, nays 143, not voting 121, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

YEAS—163

Adams	D'Alesandro	Hale
Allen, La.	Davis	Hare
Anderson, Calif.	Delaney	Harless, Ariz.
Andrews, Ala.	James J.	Harris
Angell	Dingell	Havener
Arnold	Dolliver	Hays
Bailley	Douglas, Calif.	Healy
Baldwin, Md.	Douglas, Ill.	Hedrick
Beall	Doyle	Hendricks
Beckworth	Durham	Henry
Bell	Dworshak	Hill
Bennet, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Hinshaw
Biemiller	Engel, Mich.	Hoch
Blackney	Engle, Calif.	Hollifield
Bonner	Fenton	Hook
Boykin	Fernandez	Hope
Brehm	Fisher	Huber
Brooks	Flood	Hull
Bryson	Fogarty	Jenkins
Byrnes, Wis.	Forand	Jennings
Carlson	Gallagher	Johnson, Calif.
Carnahan	Gary	Johnson, Ind.
Case, N. J.	Gavin	Johnson
Chelf	Gearhart	Lyndon B.
Colmer	Gerlach	Judd
Combs	Gibson	Keefe
Cooper	Gillespie	Kerr
Courtney	Gordon	King
Cravens	Grant, Ala.	Kopplemann
Cunningham	Gregory	Landis
Curtis	Hagen	Larcade

Lea	O'Konski	Smith, Va.
Lemke	Outland	Smith, Wis.
Lesinski	Patman	Somers, N. Y.
Lewis	Patrick	Sparkman
Link	Patterson	Starkey
Lynch	Peterson, Fla.	Stefan
McCowan	Phillips	Stevenson
McDonough	Pickett	Stigler
McGehee	Pittenger	Stockman
McGregor	Price, Fla.	Sullivan
McKenzie	Price, Ill.	Talbot
McMillan, S. C.	Priest	Thom
Madden	Randolph	Thomas, Tex.
Mansfield, Tex.	Rankin	Tolan
Marcantonio	Rayfiel	Traynor
Morrow	Rea	Trimble
Michener	Riley	Voorhis, Calif.
Miller, Calif.	Rivers	Wasielewski
Monroney	Robertson, Va.	Weaver
Murdock	Rockwell	Welch
Murray, Tenn.	Roe, Md.	West
Murray, Wis.	Rogers, N. Y.	Winstead
Neely	Sadowski	Wolcott
Norton	Savage	Wood
O'Brien, Mich.	Sikes	Woodhouse
O'Hara	Smith, Maine	

NAYS—143

Abernethy	Gifford	Mundt
Andersen	Gillette	Norrell
H. Carl	Gillie	O'Brien, Ill.
Arends	Goodwin	O'Toole
Auchincloss	Gossett	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Graham	Plumley
Barrett, Wyo.	Granahan	Powers
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ind.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.	Green	Rabaut
Bishop	Griffiths	Rabin
Bolton	Gross	Ramey
Boren	Gwynne, Iowa	Reece, Tenn.
Brown, Ga.	Halleck	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Rees, Kans.
Brumbaugh	Harness, Ind.	Robertson
Buck	Heseltun	N. Dak.
Buffett	Hess	Robison, Ky.
Bulwinkle	Hoeven	Rodgers, Pa.
Bunker	Hoffman	Rogers, Mass.
Burgin	Holmes, Mass.	Rooney
Butler	Horan	Rowan
Byrne, N. Y.	Jarman	Russell
Camp	Jensen	Sabath
Campbell	Johnson	Sasser
Cannon, Mo.	Luther A.	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chenoweth	Jones	Scrivner
Chiperfield	Jonkman	Shafer
Church	Kean	Sharp
Clason	Kearney	Sheppard
Clevenger	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Kans.	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Kilday	Smith, Ohio
Corbett	Kinzer	Snyder
Crawford	Kirwan	Spence
Delaney	Lane	Springer
John J.	Latham	Sumner, Ill.
Drewry	LeCompte	Taber
Eberhart	LeFevre	Tarver
Elliot	Lyle	Thomas, N. J.
Ellis	McConnell	Tibbott
Elsaesser	McGlinchey	Torrens
Elston	McMillen, Ill.	Vinson
Ervin	Mahon	Vursell
Fallon	Martin, Iowa	Whitten
Feighan	Martin, Mass.	Whittington
Folger	Miller, Nebr.	Wigglesworth
Fuller	Mills	Woodrum, Va.
Gamble	Morgan	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—121

Allen, Ill.	Cooley	Hall
Anderson	Cox	Leonard W.
N. Mex.	Crosser	Hancock
Andresen	Curley	Hart
August H.	Daughton, Va.	Hartley
Andrews, N. Y.	Dawson	Hébert
Baldwin, N. Y.	De Lacy	Heffernan
Barden	Dickstein	Herter
Barry	Dirksen	Hobbs
Bender	Domeneaux	Holmes, Wash.
Bennett, Mo.	Dondero	Howell
Blair	Doughton, N. C.	Izac
Bloom	Earthman	Jackson
Bradley, Mich.	Eaton	Johnson, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Fellows	Kee
Buckley	Fiannagan	Kefauver
Burch	Fulton	Kelly, Ill.
Canfield	Gardner	Keogh
Cannon, Fla.	Gathings	Knutson
Celler	Geelan	Kunkel
Chapman	Gore	LaFollette
Clark	Gorski	Lanham
Clements	Granger	Luce
Cochran	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ludlow
Coffee	Hall	McCormack
Cole, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Maloney

Manasco	Ramspeck	Taylor
Mansfield	Reed, N. Y.	Thomason
Mont	Rich	Towe
Mason	Richards	Vorys, Ohio
May	Rizley	Wadsworth
Morrison	Robinson, Utah	Walter
Mott	Roe, N. Y.	Welch
Murphy	Rogers, Fla.	Weiss
O'Neal	Ryder	White
Pace	Sheridan	Wickersham
Pfeifer	Short	Wilson
Philbin	Slaughter	Winter
Ploeser	Stewart	Wolfenden, Pa.
Poage	Summers, Tex.	Wolverton, N. J.
Powell	Sundstrom	Woodruff, Mich.
Rains	Talle	Worley

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Hart with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Talle.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Johnson of Illinois.
Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Holmes of Washington.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
Mr. Crosser with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Domeneaux with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Poage with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Ludlow with Mr. Cole of Missouri.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. LaFollette.
Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Short.
Mr. Richards with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Bennett of Missouri.

Mr. Gross changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SHAFER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. McCOWEN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 42: Page 50, line 14, after the word "amended", insert "the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be \$300,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 42 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 50: Page 70, line 14, after the semicolon, insert "construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects in said area."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 50.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CASE of South Dakota moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 50 with an amendment to strike out the words "farm and other buildings and."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from South Dakota 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this amendment deals with water conservation and utilization projects under what has been popularly referred to as the Wheeler-Case Act. Under that program there have been some small irrigation or supplemental water projects authorized in various parts of the country. Under the original language of the act and under the original program I think many of us never contemplated that any part of the money would be used for the construction of farm buildings or homes. However, in the administration of the act some of the money was used for the building of homes on tracts that were cut up into smaller farms. At the same time, in the administration of the act some of the equipment which the Farm Security Administration or the Department of Agriculture was using for the leveling of land was used for the relocating of some roads where they were dislocated, or the building of such additional roads within the project as might be necessary to serve the additional homes created by reducing the size of the farms. The Comptroller General a few months ago determined that under the language of the original act the money appropriated under this head might not be used for farm buildings or for roads. On the score of building houses and barns I am in sympathy with the interpretation given by the Comptroller General. I believe that the use of money for the building of homes and other farm buildings was not originally intended, and certainly that practice used up the small amount of money that was appropriated under this head very rapidly.

The Senate amendment proposes to permit money to be used—at least the money in this bill—to be used for the building of farm buildings and homes, and also for the locating or relocating of roads. The effect of my amendment to recede and concur with an amendment striking out that portion of the Senate amendment which would permit the use of the money for the building of homes and other farm buildings is to restrict the authority to roads. It does not change the dollar sign one bit—merely permits the use of the money for the building of roads for the use of the project occupants on lands within the boundaries of these authorized projects. It will not permit the use of the money or the equipment owned by the Government outside the boundaries of the projects. It will permit them to use the equipment which they already have and will be using in the building of canals or in the leveling of the land; it will permit them to use that equipment on the relocation or alteration of the roads within the project; and it seems to me that is a very sensible solution of the problem. I had nothing to do with pro-

posing this amendment in the Senate; I am merely taking the situation as it comes before us and suggesting a procedure which I hope might be acceptable to the committee.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield. Mr. MURDOCK. I have the feeling that the gentleman's amendment, if carried, will effectuate the original intent of the law. I favor it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman. He is chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and was a member of the committee when the original act was passed and knows its intent and its history.

May I add that the language does not call for the maintenance of these roads; it merely says construction and alteration, meaning, as I take it, the relocation or alteration of the roads that have been disturbed or whose creation has been made necessary by the reduction in these projects from large farms down to small farms. It is supplemental to and properly a part of the basic program.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Cannot those roads be built from funds in the access roads program?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Roads might be built to the projects from those funds, but I question whether that is the intent of the law if the gentleman is referring to military or mineral access roads.

Mr. HORAN. Is it the gentleman's understanding that access road money could not be used for this purpose?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Access to projects is not involved here. This concerns only roads within the boundaries of these small irrigation projects.

I may point out in closing that this is the only amendment left in controversy. All other amendments to this conference report have been ironed out. With this modification of the Senate amendment the entire conference report can be disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, since I do not come from the western part of the country, I am necessarily not very familiar with the problems which are involved in these water-conservation and irrigation projects, but I wish to point out that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who offers this preferential motion to recede and concur, is one of the joint authors of the legislation under which this work is carried on.

It is admitted here that this language was not carried in the Case-Wheeler Act. It is, therefore, legislation. The Comptroller General has so decided, and I do not understand that my colleague takes issue with that decision.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield just briefly there?

Mr. TARVER. I will yield in just a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are being asked here to amend the Case-Wheeler Act in an appropriation bill. Very frankly, our Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations has not had hearings on the question of whether the Case-Wheeler Act should be amended or not, and no other committee has had hearings on the subject of whether that act should be amended so as to authorize the construction of roads on these projects. I do not think we ought to amend the substantive legislation under which this appropriation is made, by action on an appropriation bill. If the legislation should be amended, I think that the gentleman who has offered the motion should introduce a bill to have it amended, and then let the legislative committee having jurisdiction hold hearings as to the effect of the bill, and the necessity for the proposed legislation, and submit a recommendation to the House, to be considered in a regular and an orderly way. I do not know whether these roads ought to be constructed at the expense of the Government or not. I am impressed with the idea that they ought not to be, that if this takes care of the expense of reclaiming of these arid lands, then the matter of road construction ought to be an obligation on the locality where the project is located, and it should be taken care of out of public funds provided for the construction and maintenance of roads. The matter of whether I am right or wrong in that is of no importance. I think the important matter here is that we should not amend the law by a provision on an agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not think it would amend the act for two reasons. In the first place, this would apply only to the funds in this bill, and for the second reason, under my amendment as suggested by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] it conforms to what we have understood to be the intent and purpose of the original law, and as the gentleman from Arizona further pointed out, this does not authorize anything not contemplated in the original law, it does not authorize a building program, except within the boundaries of the project, and the construction of such roads essential to the project. Further, these projects are reimbursable, and the Federal Government would be reimbursed out of any funds expended for this purpose.

Mr. TARVER. The provision sought to be inserted here is purely legislative in character. As already stated, I do not think we should in an offhand way, without the subject matter having been given consideration by any committee of the House, not even by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, undertake to amend the substantive law under which this money is provided. I sincerely hope the House will vote down the motion of the gentleman from South Dakota and reject the proposed amendment, and accept the motion offered by

the committee. As far as the conclusion of the agricultural appropriation bill is concerned, I think I can assure Members of the House that if this is done they will not be required to give more consideration to this bill in the present session of Congress.

I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 7, noes 62.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TARVER, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement showing the amounts carried in the bill, as it passed the House originally for appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations, the amounts carried in the bill as it passed the Senate, and the amounts carried in the bill after it passed the House today.

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

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1945

	House bill	Senate bill	As finally passed	Conference report compared with House bill, (+) or (-)	Conference report compared with Senate bill, (+) or (-)
Total of items carried in bill exclusive of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and corporate funds for administrative expenses.....	\$666,301,932	\$687,593,759	\$682,800,752	+\$16,408,820	-\$4,793,007
Direct appropriations.....	576,432,700	\$594,724,527	589,931,520	+13,498,820	-4,793,007
Transfer from permanent appropriations.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000		
Reappropriations.....	39,869,232	42,869,232	42,869,232	+3,000,000	
From Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds (for loans).....	167,500,000	275,000,000	197,500,000	+50,000,000	-77,500,000
Authorizations from corporate funds for administrative expenses.....	13,012,000	13,015,000	13,015,000	+3,000	
Grand total of items carried in bill, including Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and corporate funds for administrative expenses.....	\$846,813,932	\$975,608,759	\$893,315,752	+46,501,820	-82,293,007

¹ Includes Budget amendment of \$1,350,000 contained in S. Doc. No. 37, submitted after passage of bill by the House.

² This figure compares with total 1945 appropriations for comparable items of \$792,252,251 and total 1946 Budget estimates for this bill of \$976,651,282.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Mrs. BOLTON. 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 Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is probable that never before in the history of our country have we as a people—all of us as citizens, each of us as individuals—felt so great a weight of personal responsibility for the solution of international problems as we feel today. And I mean "today" quite literally—this calendar date of April 25, 1945, which is witnessing the opening of the World Security Conference at San Francisco. Men and women have gathered together there from all over the world to talk of peace. These horrible years of war have shown us that man still needs restrictions and restraints to curb his inclinations to greed and avarice, to cruelty and to selfish purposes. Possible formulas for restraints will be discussed in the coming weeks as the whole world waits.

In these last years we have learned, as we had never expected to learn, what insecurity means to the world. We have

seen, as we had never expected to see, the stone and steel of great cities crash to rubble, the laws of powerful nations become as meaningless as the words of a forgotten language, entire peoples become wandering tribes over the face of an unfriendly earth. We have seen that happen in the twentieth century of our civilization. We know that it is still happening, now, today, on this 25th day of April 1945. We are resolved that such destruction and such horror shall never again be unloosed by any members of the human race.

Because we are so resolved we are deeply aware of our responsibility. We know that we must transform determination into realized fact. The San Francisco Security Conference must lay the foundation stones of the structure that will guarantee the security of the world. Many difficulties will present themselves, many seemingly insoluble problems will be encountered but its purpose must not be thwarted nor set aside.

I know how deeply every one in this House is feeling the sense of personal responsibility to our own country and to the world. I know that our awareness of responsibility extends out from the Capitol, from Washington, and is shared by

men and women in every remotest section of the United States, and throughout the Western Hemisphere, that it reaches across the eastern and western oceans and over all the world. It is mankind that feels responsible at this hour. The heart of humanity, that has been laboring so long in anguish and torment, is throbbing today with hope, and also with dread lest expectant hope be betrayed.

Not only the delegates of the people of 46 nations pledged to work for the security of their people at the Conference; not only the representatives of the people in the councils of their many governments, but the people themselves—the men and women in homes and fields and factories and on the far-flung battle lines share that dread and that hope. It is the great brooding thought today in the mind of the whole world, this sense of responsibility for making sure that men shall not again devastate the earth, but that they shall protect each other from the passions and the forces of evil within them which if unchecked rise up and destroy the beauty that is the Lord's.

The desolation, the burning fires of agony that have been spread across the world must not be left smoldering—rather must they be transformed into the funeral pyres of cruelty and selfishness and greed from whose ashes may arise a new conception of man's relationship to man and his responsibility to the Eternal God.

We can build fear or we can build security out there in San Francisco, and each one of us has a responsibility in the matter. We can sow the seeds of more wars or we can open that Golden Gate to the new world of peace that stands upon the threshold of time waiting to be born, a world which in the words of the great Chinese sage Lao-tse, will insure to its children "Action without aggression, development without domination, and progress without possession."

Such a goal beckons. Let us as free Americans determine that we shall indeed fulfill our destined part in the great family of nations with quiet courage, sincere humility, and unflinching faith in man's ultimate victory over the dark passions within his own soul. Let us on this momentous day rededicate ourselves to the vision of freedom that made us a nation, reconsecrating ourselves to the service of God and the welfare of men.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day and to include a proposed distribution of funds by experimental forest units.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE (at the request of Mr. HORAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. STARKEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the San Francisco Conference.

AMENDING TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 231, Rept. No. 446), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 694) to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and myself.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the length of general debate will be decided at the end of the day?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3024, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is with no small degree of pride and satisfaction that the committee in charge of the annual supply bill for the Interior Department has made unanimously its recommendations and report on the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946.

Having been a member of the Appropriations Committee for more than 10 years, the most of which time I have served as acting chairman or chairman of this same subcommittee, I have naturally become familiar with the activities of every phase of the Interior Department. It has been my privilege and pleasure to compliment certain activities of the Interior Department in the past and to rejoice in its accomplishments. Repeatedly have I pointed out in the past the contribution it has made to the war effort. On the other hand, it has been my duty also to observe many of its deficiencies and shortcomings. I hope that in the time allocated to me that I shall be able to discuss the pending bill as reported in a fair, frank and dispassionate way, giving to Members facts concerning the Department and its activities in an unbiased manner.

In past years, it has been a genuine pleasure to state to the House that this subcommittee, of which I have the honor of being chairman, has worked harmoniously and without friction. In fact, the splendid teamwork a year ago, together with the fine and generous spirit of cooperation on the part of the membership of this House, enabled us to pass the Interior bill within a few hours without material changes, whereas, a few years ago, it was a several days task. It is a pleasure to announce at the outset that our committee is again in accord on the bill as reported after several weeks of tedious hearings. Again I am glad to report to you that Members left their partisanship outside the committee room and that there were no bickerings, misunderstandings or serious differences of opinion. As a result of the fine spirit of cooperation we have presented a bill that, in my judgment, will mark a milestone in legislative history. No chairman ever had better support on any bill than that given me in the preparation of the pending measure. For all this I am deeply grateful. They are the salt of the earth and I am sure their fine services will meet with the approbation of the Congress and the country. They are, as you know, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from

Ohio [Mr. JONES], the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

First and foremost, Members want to know if the bill as presented is above or below the Budget estimates. I am glad to report to the House that the bill as reported is nearly \$39,000,000 below the Budget estimates as presented to our committee. To give you the exact figures.

The committee considered Budget estimates totaling \$141,346,047.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$102,602,628.

The committee recommends a reduction under the Budget estimates totaling \$38,743,419.

The reductions proposed in this bill are by far the most drastic ever made in connection with an Interior Department supply bill in all its history. The savings which we have made in connection with this bill, if we receive cooperation at the other end of the Capitol, and substantially all these savings could and should be retained, would pay the salaries of all the members of the subcommittee on Interior Appropriations for a period of more than 5 centuries.

Inasmuch as the Department of the Interior complained that it was ruined by this committee last year when it reduced appropriations less than \$10,000,000 below Budget estimates it does not take any great amount of imagination to foresee that this committee will again be criticized for what might seem, at first blush, to be entirely too drastic reductions below Budget estimates. In nearly every instance the estimates proposed herein to be eliminated or reduced drastically are new proposals, including construction items, plans and surveys for post-war construction and the further expansion of existing agencies and activities. In very few instances has the committee reduced any agency or activity below what it actually had in funds with which to operate during the current year.

If Members will take the time to examine the rather extended hearings and the report of our committee it will be found that practically every one of the twenty-odd agencies within the Interior Department, including those which have no connection whatever with the war effort, ran true to form this year by once again demanding bigger and better appropriations. They all wanted new jobs, new functions, and new fields to conquer.

As the hearings continued from day to day and witness after witness appeared from the various agencies it became increasingly evident that the heads and spokesmen of the various agencies of Government have one thought in mind, and many have one thought only—that of expanding their own particular sphere of governmental activity.

The thought or idea of reducing any part of their activities apparently has never been given the slightest consideration. Despite the fact that thousands of temporary and permanent employees have been separated from the service because of the war, the committee was

amazed to find that the Department has placed on the rolls a considerable number of new employees not authorized by the Congress. This situation has been made possible because of the huge amount of lapsed salaries. Those many lapsed salaries are caused, of course, by the many employees who have been called into the armed services and whose positions have not been filled. Nevertheless the Department asked for and secured Budget approval of a total of approximately 4,015 new positions for the next fiscal year. Practically all these proposed new positions were eliminated by the committee. A few were allowed where the committee felt they made a good case. In slashing these estimates nearly \$39,000,000, however, the committee is not attempting to punish any agency or any individual, but, in effect, it is saying very definitely to the Department of the Interior that it must henceforth operate on the sum appropriated by the Congress and not continue a determined drive on Congress and the Treasury for additional funds to expand and grow until, like the Grazing and the Indian Services, which I will discuss a little later, it becomes unwieldy and top-heavy.

A moment ago I mentioned the fact that the Interior Department, like many other departments of Government, has many lapse salaries of employees that have been called to the armed services. This, of course, has created a surplus. But this surplus cash, like that in a small boy's pocket, seemed to have burned the fingers of high officials in the Department of Interior. Instead of that money of lapse salaries going back to the Treasury where it belonged, the Interior Department has proceeded to spend their surplus cash in devious ways never dreamed of by Congress, much less authorized. Again, the Department used considerable surplus cash in its contingent expense fund in giving awards to employees ranging from \$10 to \$1,000 who made the best suggestion on ways and means allegedly for the purpose of improving the service. One of these awards of \$20 was for a bright suggestion about playing canned music during lunch hour. The Department decided to make this practice permanent and asked for \$21,000 for that purpose, which the committee very promptly denied. Strange as it may seem, about the most serious complaint or criticism that has been made against the committee on its pending bill is because of committee action in refusing to dole out \$21,000 of the taxpayers' money for this purpose.

Of course, we realize that there are some agencies within the Department, like the Bureau of Reclamation, which will no doubt continue to expand in the post-war years, but there are several other agencies, such as the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, the Solid Fuels Administration, the Fishery Coordinator, that must necessarily retrench their huge present day expenditures. And I am assuming, of course, that the agencies engaged solely in war

activities will in due time be completely eliminated.

Another practice that has become popular with the Interior Department, a custom that has also become too popular with many other departments and agencies of Government, is the sorry practice, after this committee following weeks of hearings refuses their appropriations for all sorts of new planning with its multiplicity of new proposed jobs, of rushing over to the other end of the Capitol where, I regret to say, they are usually successful in having every dollar this committee has refused, inserted in their bill. Then, when this committee "stands hitched" if I may be pardoned for using that vernacular, as it did a year ago, and which I hope that it will do again this year, and the Department fails to get favorable action upon their multiplicity of inflated requests, they resort to another reprehensible practice of coming in at the "back door," the deficiency subcommittee, and demanding the same appropriations that both Houses of Congress have definitely refused them. It is disheartening to any committee, after working long hours and wading through days and weeks of tedious hearings and trying honestly without fear or favor and irrespective of personalities involved to do a sincere and courageous job, having in mind the people at home who must pay the bill, and our children and our children's children, who are paying and will still be paying heavily for this war for generations to come; it is discouraging to the utmost to have heads of departments constantly slipping in as I say, at the back door, asking for funds turned down once by the regular committee with what they call supplemental estimates under the guise that it is an "emergency." This growing practice has reached the point where it has become so tragic and costly that Congress cannot further ignore it.

If Members will turn to page 3 of the committee report, you will find a bird's-eye picture of the recommendations made by this committee. It is interesting to note the three columns of figures to the right of each activity. The first column shows the Budget estimates, the second column the amount allowed by the committee for the same activity and the third column shows the amount of increase or decrease as the case may be with a minus or plus sign. It will be noted that there are no plus signs in this right hand column and that in every instance save one small item there is a minus sign, meaning, of course, that the committee has made a reduction below the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget. And again I want to emphasize that the recommendations in practically every instance are no more or less than a refusal on the part of the committee to permit the agencies within the Department to insist on its determination to further expand and grow.

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR TELEPHONE TOLLS AND TELEGRAMS

Members will recall that last year when the committee placed a limitation

of \$40,000 each on telephone tolls and telegrams, a wail went up from certain high officials in the Interior Department denouncing the committee for what it called arbitrary and unreasonable action. The country was told that the Department would be seriously embarrassed, that the restriction would interfere with the proper functioning of the Department and that people might even suffer from cold because of our action. But despite such absurd statements, criticism, and pressure, the committee stood pat with a statement that if any real emergency arose the Congress could and no doubt would take care of the situation adequately.

I am glad to report to the Congress that except in two instances, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Solid Fuels Administration for War, the Interior Department has not to this day used all the funds made available for rapid communication services. In those two agencies, and in those agencies only, small supplemental requests were made, both of which were allowed either in whole or in part. It is a genuine satisfaction to report to you that several responsible officials in the Interior Department admitted to the committee that the limitation placed on communication funds has produced very wholesome results. In fact, at no time during the hearings was the repeated statement that the limitation has produced a wholesome effect ever contradicted. Yet, as an example to show that many requests were padded, or inflated, the Department actually asked for \$216,000 for long-distance calls alone for the next fiscal year. Some representatives of the Department stated that in their judgment the limitation was too drastic. Possibly so. Therefore, your committee, in allowing a total of \$80,000 for long-distance telephone tolls, instead of \$216,905 requested, and \$70,000 for telegrams and cablegrams, as is provided in the bill, instead of the \$123,230 as requested, has been extremely fair and liberal in the matter of providing funds for rapid communication services during the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Let me for a moment discuss the office of the Secretary of the Interior. That office has been treated no better and no worse in this bill than other agencies within the Department. To the wail made in the past and that may be made in connection with this bill, that personal antagonism to the Secretary is responsible for any cuts made, the answer is that if you will examine the record you will find that not a single job has been eliminated from the office of the Secretary.

The committee's action and attitude toward the Secretary's office was in keeping with its attitude toward the entire Department. It felt that there was no justification for granting 4,015 new jobs for the entire department, 25 of which were for the Secretary's already crowded Washington office. Moreover, it was fully convinced that of the other

3,990 new jobs requested, substantially all of which the committee had denied, all were equally or better justified than those envisioned and actually demanded for the Office of the Secretary. Before Members shed too many tears about the shabby manner in which the office of the Secretary of Interior has been treated let me suggest they examine the record. The fact that the records disclose that the appropriations for the Secretary's office have increased from a mere \$358,695 to \$1,064,140 within the past 10 years is sufficient answer to the charge that the office has been mistreated or discriminated against during the past decade. But so much for the time being for overgrown office of the Secretary of Interior.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA

The committee is extremely interested in the welfare of Alaska. In years past, because of our great confidence, admiration and respect for Hon. Tony Dimond who for so many years effectively represented Alaska and now a distinguished Federal judge, the committee has resolved any doubts with reference to proposed appropriations in favor of Alaska.

The present delegate from Alaska, Mr. BARTLETT, appeared this year and made a very splendid presentation in favor of Alaska. I might add that a number of the very few new positions granted by the committee were allowed for that Territory.

But it will be recalled that only a few months ago the Deficiency Subcommittee was presented with a request backed by a Budget estimate which contemplated an Alaska Development Advisory Commission. Believe it or not, the Department actually asked Congress for \$3,860,000 which is approximately one-half the amount we paid for Alaska, to send a commission there the purpose of which was somewhat hazy. That subcommittee listened patiently to all the alleged evidence that the Interior Department could muster in support of that fantastic proposal, and then unanimously disallowed every dollar requested. In denying the initial request for \$3,860,000 the committee in its report on the bill stated in part as follows:

The proposal contemplates duplicating investigations and reports upon every conceivable topic which would be of interest to potential settlers or enterprising commercial interests.

The Library of Congress has shelves filled with documents and reports and writings upon the subjects of geography, meteorology, geology, industries and resources, wildlife resources, The Library of Congress only recently published a bibliography containing 168 pages of titles of publications on Alaska on the subjects indicated.

Imagine the surprise of our committee to find the same bundle in reduced form on our committee doorstep when we started hearings on this bill. This time the name of the proposed commission was not referred to and the item was designated merely as the item for the Development of Alaska. In fact it was not proposed to develop Alaska but to make another so-called survey. In unanimously refusing to approve the re-

quest the committee points out in our report that the General Land Office has three land offices in Alaska, one at Fairbanks, another at Nome, and a third at Anchorage. It also calls attention to the fact that an informative pamphlet has been issued by the Land Office to prospective home owners and that the Library of Congress has published a book as a comprehensive research work and survey of Alaska. So we feel amply justified in following the lead of the Deficiency Subcommittee in disallowing all funds for this purpose.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

In connection with the Bonneville Power Administration, which, as Members understand, has charge of the distribution and sale of power generated both at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams the committee was pleased to learn of the increasingly important part that this and other power and reclamation projects in the West are playing in the war effort. Had it not been for the far-sighted and courageous leadership of our late lamented leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in taking the initiative and expediting many of these power-projects so vitally essential to a successful prosecution of the war, one shudders to contemplate what might have happened in America upon being forced to enter a global war almost without notice.

Except for the aluminum and other metals produced with power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville there is no question but that the war would have been prolonged considerably. It will be interesting to note that since 1940 the total amount of revenues received from the operation of the Bonneville Power Administration, which, as you understand, includes power generated at Grand Coulee as well as Bonneville, is in excess of \$86,000,000. During the calendar year of 1944 the Bonneville Power Administration produced nearly 9,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy and the revenues derived therefrom exceeded \$22,000,000.

The committee has provided for continuation of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville Power Administration on exactly the same basis and in the same amount as was provided in the current law; that is, we have authorized the use of construction funds heretofore appropriated for operation and maintenance of the power system. The Budget estimates proposed an appropriation of new funds in the sum of \$3,500,000 and also \$706,690 from unobligated funds. However, on inquiry, we found that on January 31, 1945, there was an unobligated balance on hand of \$24,147,244 and that on July 1, next, it was estimated the balance would be not less than \$17,282,969. The committee could see no reason why some \$3,487,000 should not be made available for operation and maintenance as has been the practice for the past several years. While it was contended that some \$15,811,000 of the unobligated balance might be used for construction purposes, permit me to point out that clearance from the War Production Board has not been secured for 1 cent of this program and it was admitted by the Bonneville Power

Administrator that it was a gamble whether the construction program recommended was essential during the war. So, in providing for this activity on the same basis as in the present year, we believe that we have provided adequately and fairly for its operation during the next fiscal year.

GRAZING SERVICE

I desire to speak briefly about the Grazing Service. Many of you recall that a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Honorable Ed Taylor, was author of the Taylor Grazing Act. Because of overgrazing in the far West he saw the dire necessity for some kind of stringent regulation to prevent further erosion of the lands due largely to such overgrazing. Some of you were active in assisting Chairman Taylor in the passage of that act. But certainly, he did not envision the kind of set-up that now exists, and I am convinced that he would be disappointed and chagrined and outraged to know that some \$37,000,000 had been spent over a period of 10 years by or for the so-called Grazing Service with such extremely meager beneficial results. It occurs to me that it would be worth while to read into the RECORD at this point the report of our committee with reference to the present activities of the Grazing Service. Members will find it on page 10 of the committee report. Here it is:

The committee has unanimously recommended a reduction in the estimates for the Grazing Service as submitted in the Budget estimates, and has recommended substantially the amount provided for the current year. The estimates for this Service total \$1,693,700 in comparison with an appropriation of \$999,030 (with overtime deducted) for the fiscal year 1945. The committee has recommended a total reduction of \$626,730 in the Budget estimates. The committee is of the opinion that, with the exception of increases for within-grade promotions and reallocations, additional funds cannot be justified from any standpoint.

It will be recalled by members who knew and cherish the memory of the late Edward T. Taylor, author of the Taylor Grazing Act, and former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that it was his contention that the Grazing Service should at all times be self-supporting. This has not been the case since its first year of operation. In appearing before the Senate Committee on Public Lands on April 20, 1934, Mr. Taylor made the following statement:

"Secretary Ickes says he has the necessary force and he fully believes that he can administer the 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year in conjunction with the Forest Service."

During additional hearings before the Senate Committee on Public Lands on the same day the following testimony with reference to the proposed Grazing Act was given by the Secretary of the Interior who appeared in support of the legislation:

"Senator McCARRAN. Have you any definite policy in your mind, or any policy at all, Mr. Secretary, as to the cost of the administration of these matters?"

"Secretary ICKES. Our estimate is that it will cost \$150,000 a year."

The first estimate that came to the Congress, however, for 1935, requesting an appropriation for the Taylor Grazing Act, was for \$250,000 instead of \$150,000. Since that time this organization has grown year by year from this rather modest beginning to a Budget request of \$1,485,200 for salaries

and expenses only for the fiscal year 1946. The committee has also learned that this service has received substantial sums from other appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, for instance, funds from all sources totaled \$1,825,000, and that all funds available to this service during the last 10 years approximate \$37,000,000. The committee is convinced that the Grazing Service has become so top-heavy that it is virtually impossible for it to function appropriately as was originally planned.

The committee further believes that the mushroom growth of the Grazing Service is largely responsible for its failure to function properly and for its lack of success in producing sufficient revenues to maintain itself. It finds that the Service is headed by a director's office, with 10 regional offices and 60 grazing districts with 57 administrative units. This overgrown organization is highly impractical, and unbusinesslike. It recommends the elimination of many of the sub-offices and other duplicating activities. The fees collected of 1 cent per month for sheep and 5 cents per month for cattle, in most areas, seem to be entirely out of line. The committee also recommends an adjustment of grazing fees to the end that the Grazing Service shall be self-supporting, as was originally intended.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The General Land Office has received an increase over current year appropriations. That does not mean that the committee allowed all of the requested additional positions by any means. The Land Office, like every other agency in the Department, was pleading for more money than the committee felt justified in allowing. It is only fair to say, however, that the General Land Office, under the able leadership of Commissioner Johnson and his efficient staff, turned in an excellent report this year, as in the past several years, and by that I mean that the Land Office is one of the two or three agencies in the Interior Department that is actually self-sustaining. It has constantly collected more revenues and actually turned them into the Treasury than the cost of its operation, and in recent years these revenues have amounted to about \$14,000,000 annually, or six times the cost of operation of the Office. The committee is glad to commend the Land Office upon its enviable record.

INDIAN SERVICE

The committee has been rather severe in its report on the activities of the Indian Service. I am convinced, however, that the committee, over the past several years, has been extremely patient with that agency of Government that has expanded from year to year when in the judgment of most people, including the Indians of the country, it should be retrenching its expenditures. During the current year its appropriations are \$28,930,000, including overtime, and the committee was amazed to find a request in excess of \$30,000,000 for the next fiscal year, exclusive of overtime pay, which will require an additional sum in excess of \$3,000,000.

I am glad to report that the amount allowed by the committee has been reduced from \$30,000,000 to \$26,214,000, a reduction of \$3,786,000. I am convinced that if properly reorganized and operated on a business basis, that the amount

allowed could be reduced considerably more, and by that I mean by several million dollars, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Indian Service. The committee's report speaks for itself. At this point I would like to incorporate a part of the report in my remarks:

In its report last year the committee pointed out in some detail a few of the many weaknesses, shortcomings, and gross inefficiencies of the Indian Service and quoted at some length the report of a special investigator representing the Committee on Appropriations concerning the Office of Indian Affairs. At that time the committee was so impressed with the investigator's report that it recommended that "the Office of Indian Affairs needs a thorough overhauling and reorganization with a view to securing greater administrative efficiency and control and the resultant economies which will necessarily follow such change."

The committee regrets to report that despite the above suggestion the recommendations of the committee have been completely ignored. Within the past year there has been no overhauling or reorganization in that Office and, apparently, no effort whatever has been made to secure either a higher degree of administrative efficiency or to effect economies either in the Chicago office or in the field. On the other hand, the committee was faced with a request from the Indian Office for increased appropriations involving many new positions in each phase of its activities, instead of elimination of red tape, the combining of several activities into one, and the curtailing of overhead expense.

The committee was called upon to provide a total of 306 new positions in the Indian Service alone and to make funds available totaling in excess of \$30,000,000 for the next fiscal year, which is four and one-quarter million dollars in excess of the appropriation made a year ago for the Indian Service. This request is more appalling considering the fact that each Indian Service activity has actually been curtailed because of the war program. There has been a drastic falling off of Indian children attending most of the Indian schools throughout the country. The relief load has also lessened considerably because of the manpower shortage. Several Indian hospitals have had an appreciable falling off of patients. And yet, it is significant that when the committee questioned officials as to the need for items in the estimates that were clearly inflated, the stock answer was that they needed more money for more jobs in order to improve and facilitate Indian Office business.

To recite one example of inefficiency and lack of knowledge of actual conditions on the part of the Indian Service, the committee had reason to believe that an estimate for funds for the operation of 18 nonreservation Indian boarding schools was based on too large an enrollment. Replies from a direct inquiry by telegraph on the part of the committee to each school superintendent were received from 17 of the 18 schools and showed a discrepancy of 317 pupils less than the estimate submitted by the Department and the Budget Bureau. In 5 of these schools the discrepancy ranged from 34 to 120 pupils. The committee has been able to effect a saving of approximately \$80,000 in this item alone.

For some time this committee has been convinced that the regional offices in the Indian Service, like regional offices in many other departments, are duplicating and complicating and actually slowing down the efficiency of the service, aside from the enormous expense involved. The committee believes that the elimination of all regional offices in the Indian Service would result in increased economy and actually accelerate the work of the office.

Although the committee has, upon occasion, criticized the Indian Service and feels that such criticism is justified, it has not hesitated to commend this same service when such commendation is warranted.

In this connection the committee calls attention to the fact that one activity in the Indian Bureau has been performing an important and efficient service. The Director of Extension has performed a splendid job by increasing agricultural production of value to the war effort. Probably his outstanding achievement in this connection has been in the production of livestock. The beef cattle inventory at the close of the calendar year 1943 showed 344,895 head valued at \$21,731,355 owned by the Indians. This represented an increase of 22,745 head over the number owned in 1942 and an increase of more than 100 percent over the number owned in 1932. The number of dairy cattle owned in 1943 was 50,558 in contrast with only 16,406 in 1933. The total income from the sale of livestock and livestock products for 1943 was \$13,960,000 as compared with \$1,299,888 in 1932.

Last year the committee expressed the belief that the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs was conscientious and had a fervent desire to better conditions among Indians throughout the country, but also stated that he was a weak administrator who held many impractical theories and was unfortunate in some instances in the selection of supervisory personnel. This is one instance where the Department has very reluctantly followed the suggestion of the committee in that a new Commissioner has been appointed.

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Brophy, received his appointment and confirmation during the current hearings. He appeared before the committee and exhibited extreme interest in the welfare of the Indians throughout the country, including Alaska. The committee is hopeful that Commissioner Brophy will display the ability to bring order out of chaos in the Office of Indian Affairs, effect much needed economies, and secure a general improvement in the administration of Indian affairs.

The committee again reiterates the urgent need for overhauling, reorganizing, and streamlining the Office of Indian Affairs, which is costing the taxpayers of the Nation more than one and a half times as much as the cost of the entire legislative branch of the Government. With Commissioner Brophy at the helm the committee is hopeful that a year hence he will be able to report real and definite progress along the lines indicated above.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Reclamation Service has done and is doing today an excellent job under the efficient leadership of Commissioner Bashore. The fact that the committee allowed substantial sums for the continuation of construction and completion of several important projects is evidence that it feels these projects are worth while and have justified their continuation and enlargement. If Members will examine our report it will be found that the various reclamation projects have already become important cogs in our war food production program. The record discloses that last year the crops produced on the reclamation acreage were valued at approximately \$400,000,000. More than 9,000,000 tons of food were produced on Bureau projects in 1944. Power revenues from installations under the jurisdiction of the Bureau amounted to \$13,530,000 during the fiscal year 1944.

It will be seen that the committee has made a reduction of more than \$14,000,000 in the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation. This reduction may at first seem to be too drastic, but again it must be pointed out that no reclamation projects are being closed down and that few if any substantial reductions have been made in projects on which the early completion of work will result in increased food production in the near future.

The committee considered at some length an estimate of \$4,480,000 for the proposed Missouri River Basin project, contained in a supplemental estimate authorizing funds to expedite certain work preliminary to actual construction. Because of the great interest in this project it will be noted that the committee has printed rather extended hearings in a separate volume and made as many available as possible. As Members know, the project was authorized by section 9 of the recent Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, authorizing the appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the partial accomplishment of works to be undertaken by the Interior Department. As Members will recall, the Flood Control Act also provided authorization for the same amount, for the Corps of Engineers to initiate certain flood-control work in the Missouri Valley Basin. Recently, the Congress passed the War Department Civil Functions Act containing an appropriation of \$1,440,000 for what is called advance planning in connection with this same project, for flood-control work by the Corps of Engineers. The committee, in allowing the same amount, \$1,440,000 for the Reclamation Service, feels that it has been fair and most reasonable in its recommendation.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes. I am pleased to yield to the chairman of the important Committee on Reclamation and Irrigation of the House.

Mr. MURDOCK. This may not be the proper place for me to ask the gentleman to yield, but it seems because of the comment the gentleman has just made on reclamation concerning which our late beloved President had such a deep interest I should say that I have in my hand a very valuable letter signed by the President of the United States on April 10, probably the last signature that Franklin D. Roosevelt attached to a document to any Member of Congress. I wanted the gentleman to know of this because of his great love for our former chief, and I wanted him to know that the last word of an official nature to any Member of Congress or any congressional group was written from Warm Springs, and that it was in regard to the great cause of reclamation for which the President had done so much, as the gentleman from Oklahoma has indicated. The last time President Roosevelt talked with my Committee on Reclamation he expressed a great concern and deep interest in the Missouri Valley development.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Arizona for his valuable contribution. I am

sure that he is justly proud of the letter in question. May I express the hope that the gentleman will place the letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Because of the enthusiastic support and untiring energy the gentleman from Arizona has given the great reclamation program in the West, it is appropriate and highly significant that our late beloved President should have sent him such an important document. I might say that I also have what to me is an important document, forwarded to me by the Department of Justice and signed by our late President. It is dated the 9th of April. I see that the gentleman's letter is dated the 10th, so that this letter is one day later. I repeat that I sincerely hope the able gentleman from Arizona will place his communication from the President in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey, as was stated a year ago, has been devoting a very substantial part of its time to activities directly connected with the war. Its investigations for deposits of minerals and ores vitally essential to the war, the mapping of areas of military importance, and the study of water resources of value to military and post-war activities are all important contributions to success in the present and in the future. It is admitted by all in a position to know that the Geological Survey has rendered outstanding service in these matters. However, the committee believes that with organized resistance approaching an end on the European front that the committee would not be justified in allowing appropriations for the Geological Survey on the basis the estimates were prepared—a two-front war—although it realized that there is still an important task for the Survey to perform in connection with the successful conclusion of the war.

BUREAU OF MINES

Last year this committee called the attention of the House to the fact that the Bureau of Mines had been more actively engaged in the war effort, especially since Pearl Harbor, than any other agency in the entire Department. The importance of new ore reserves so essential to the war located and developed by the Bureau of Mines cannot be over-emphasized. The Bureau has also carried on diligent research and experimental work in the processing of ores that has made a substantial and important contribution to the successful promotion of the war. As pointed out in the committee report, during the past year the Bureau of Mines has forged ahead to new and greater achievements in the field of exploratory research work which will be of inestimable value in the future security of the country as well as the present struggle in which America is engaged.

The Budget estimate for the Bureau of Mines, like that of every other agency in the Department, was prepared on the basis of a two-front war and it was admitted that with organized Nazi resistance approaching an end that considerable tapering off of the activities of the Bureau could be expected for the next

fiscal year. Therefore, the committee has recommended a rather substantial reduction of more than \$9,000,000 in the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Mines. However, this bill makes available to the Bureau of Mines more than \$15,000,000 for the next fiscal year, as compared with less than \$3,000,000 appropriated for its use during the fiscal year 1940, the last pre-war appropriation made.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

America's entry into the war affected the National Park Service far more than any other agency within the entire Department. Whereas 21,000,000 civilians visited areas under the Park Service in the last year previous to the war, only 4,000,000 visited these areas during the 1943 travel year. It is also interesting to note that prior to the war the appropriations for the Park Service reached a maximum of more than \$26,000,000 in the fiscal year 1939, whereas during the past year the appropriations amounted to only \$4,740,000. It will be noted that the estimates in the pending bill have been reduced \$724,000 and that the sum of \$4,237,000 made available in this bill is the smallest amount appropriated for the Park Service since the fiscal year 1927. This further reduction recommended by the committee should not be construed as being a criticism of the Park Service. On the other hand, this Service is to be commended for the spirit with which it has carried on, under extremely adverse circumstances. At the suggestion of this committee several parks are being used for convalescents, for wounded and disabled men and women, and for other purposes of value to the war program. Experience has shown that the parks are highly desirable for these purposes and the committee has urged the park officials to continue to operate to the limit in increasing such activities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Fish and Wildlife Service, as pointed out in the committee report, has played a most important role in aiding the war program. Its work and that of the Coordinator of Fisheries has resulted in the production of a considerably increased yield of fishery products. In 1943 the total yield was approximately 4,000,000,000 pounds, an increase of 300,000,000 over the previous year. Final figures on the yield for 1944 show that the total for that year will reach the record figure of 4,366,000,000 pounds. This is one of the few activities for which the committee allowed some new positions. We have eliminated none of its present activities and allowed a total of \$5,689,425 for the next fiscal year, which is approximately twice the amount appropriated to this Service in the pre-war year of 1939.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I am deeply grateful to Members of this House for their patience in listening to this rather lengthy and detailed statement with reference to this annual supply bill for the Department of the Interior. I also desire to again thank the committee for its cooperation and support and the Members of this House for the sympathetic consideration given me personally.

ally in the past and for aiding and exciting the passage of this legislation through the House. This, of course, is not a perfect bill, but, in my judgment, it is by all odds the best job ever done on an annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. The time has come when this Congress must say to the respective departments of government, "you cannot further expand."

Several years ago I stood in the old city of Rome and heard D'Annunzio, Mussolini's aged right-hand man and spokesman, who was known as the poet war lord of Italy, say that "Italy must expand or die," and added that "Italy will not die." That well-known slogan by D'Annunzio, expand or die, seems to have permeated the very atmosphere in most of the departments of the Nation's capital.

I am sure all of you were deeply impressed, as I was, with President Truman's first address to the Congress last week in which he pleaded with the Congress and the country to help him in the tremendous task that he has been called upon to assume. I am sure each of you felt as I did, that you wanted to take him by the hand and assure him of your wholehearted support and assistance in the hard struggle ahead. In my judgment there is no better way of upholding his hands than to accept our full responsibility as Members of this House, cut appropriations to the bone, reduce and eliminate useless expenditures and make heads of departments understand that they must live within the appropriations made by the Congress of the United States. To that end your committee submits for your careful consideration the annual supply bill for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1946.

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, first I want to pay tribute to our able colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. JED JOHNSON, who was recently nominated by our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to be judge of the Customs Court of New York, a Federal court. He has since been confirmed by the Senate. This is probably the last Interior Department appropriation bill that he will present. I know I express the sentiments of the entire subcommittee when I say we certainly hate to see him leave our midst. We are very glad for him, however, that he has been named to this position which is a recognition of his training and temperament. The committee hearings of the last several years during his membership in Congress will ably recommend him to the presiding judge and to his associate justices on the bench better than anything that can be said here by his colleagues who love him and have high regard for him.

The committee will be missing a good examiner of witnesses. The committee will be missing a man who knows the art and skill of searching for the truth from the witnesses before him. This is a splendid background, together with the temperament that for a judge on the bench the gentleman from Oklahoma, JED JOHNSON, has, I know he will succeed and be a good judge. Would to God all judges who are appointed to a

Federal court had as much character and background of legal training, temperament, and trial experience as the gentleman from Oklahoma, JED JOHNSON.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior bill has been a pleasure to consider because of the exceptional amiability of my colleagues on the committee, both Democrats and Republicans. The attitude of the committee was one searching for information. I must say that it was a pleasure to work without interruptions from

one or more colleagues during the examination of the other. This discipline of the Members upon themselves, with the help of the able chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma has paid dividends to the Congress. The committee has reported a bill that is nearly my objective in relation to appropriations made in the fiscal year 1945. The following table from the report of the subcommittee will illustrate graphically what I mean:

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
Grand total, Department of the Interior.....	\$107,886,461.13 ¹	\$141,346,047	\$102,602,628	-\$5,283,833.13	-\$38,743,419
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding 1945 overtime (\$9,744,463).....	98,141,998.13	141,346,047	102,602,628	+4,460,629.87	-38,743,419

¹ Includes \$24,384,450 contained in Public Works section of 1945 Budget and excludes \$1,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

² Includes \$44,827,750 contained in Public Works section of 1946 Budget and excludes \$1,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Now, I think this is an improvement over appropriations bills generally this year. The Budget Bureau does not seem to be fully aware there is a two-front war on and has allowed extraordinary requests for all departments of Government for the fiscal year 1946. The Budget Bureau seems to have secluded itself last fall when the Interior Department was before them. They apparently never heard of the alleged labor shortages to produce materials for war; because they allowed funds to hire increased personnel in the Interior Department to do work that had and has little or nothing to do with the war effort.

The subcommittee has been more realistic than I have ever observed in the consideration of these requests for funds as the table I have just presented shows to the Congress; but we have failed to take cognizance adequately of one evil which gives the Interior Department in particular the bureaucracy in general the financial rein of the Government to spend millions of dollars, hire thousands more than shown in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946. I refer to the evil of unexpended balances from previous years appropriations. The war has curtailed the abnormal pre-Pearl Harbor squandering of funds by authority of labor shortages and materials shortages. The Budget Bureau has allowed requests for funds to be expended in labor shortage areas and has approved requests for construction of projects for which the W. P. B. has not allocated materials to be used in projects that do not have W. P. B. approval. Congress of course, has been equally at fault by appropriating the funds which are now available to the Department of Interior. As of January 31, 1945, these unobligated balances, available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1946 without the funds proposed to be appropriated in this bill give to Secretary Ickes and his Interior Department nearly 166 percent more to spend. Let me emphasize this point

again. If there was no appropriation bill for the Department of Interior in the fiscal year 1946, which we are now considering, the Interior Department had on January 31, 1945, 166 percent of the amount in the bill to spend in 1946. So that there will be no argument about my statement I insert a portion of the hearings on this specific subject at page 68, part 1, as follows:

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, ALL FUNDS, ON JANUARY 31, 1945

Mr. JONES. That is, a statement of the unobligated balances and contract authorizations and unobligated balances of appropriations from revolving, trust, and other funds which the Department of the Interior has at this time, or for as late a date as you can give it to us?

Mr. FORTAS. Yes, sir; we will give you that. (The statement requested is as follows:)

Unobligated balances as of Jan. 31, 1945¹

	Unobligated balance
General accounts:	
Annual appropriations.....	\$35,956,372
Continuing appropriations.....	95,468,245
Contract authorizations not covered by appropriations.....	11,650,000
Permanent appropriations.....	9,999,212
Transfer funds.....	10,636,687
Working funds.....	1,332,064
Trust fund appropriations.....	4,793,096
Total.....	169,835,673

¹ Excludes War Relocation Authority.

² Includes unobligated balances for construction which have been deferred because of the war.

Mr. JONES. That includes the trust funds that are in each appropriation bill. Does that reflect the employees that would not otherwise be covered?

Mr. FORTAS. Yes.

When these requests for funds which are now available to the Interior Department were made to the Budget Bureau and to the Congress, the number of man years proposed to be hired accompanied the requests. The money was not spent and the employees allowed to be hired thereby were not hired then; but they will be hired when W. P. B. stop orders

and manpower controls are lifted. If all of the funds are expended in the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 they will be added to the employees allowed in the funds appropriated in this bill.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT

I have always had the impression, I confess, until this year that Congress knew within a reasonable proximation the number of employees of the Department of the Interior when requests for appropriation bills were reported to the House for action. I find that I have been under a misapprehension. Additional employees above the ceilings provided in the appropriation bill may be hired in the following way:

First. Transfer of funds from other Government agencies. In the table above you will note that there are \$10,636,687 unobligated balances in this class of funds as of January 31, 1945.

A detail of the transfer of funds from the President's emergency funds and other departments and agencies of the Government to the Interior Department may be found on pages 63 and 64 of part 1 of the hearings. The manpower involved in such transfers for the fiscal year 1945 and estimated for the fiscal year 1946 is in the hearings at page 65 and is as follows:

Appropriations for fiscal year 1945 and estimates of appropriations for fiscal year 1946, compared with funds received by transfer from other departments and establishments, fiscal years 1945 and 1946

Item	Estimates, 1946		
	Amount	Man-years	
		Departmental	Field
Total, annual appropriations	\$132,331,047	3,331.9	31,226.6
Total, amount received by transfer	3,288,120	364.5	1,392.2
Grand total	135,619,167	3,696.4	32,618.8
Item	Appropriation, 1945		
	Amount	Man-years	
		Departmental	Field
Total, annual appropriations	\$103,217,261	2,790.8	26,916.6
Total, amount received by transfer	6,915,514	485.5	1,614.1
Grand total	110,132,775	3,276.3	28,530.7

¹ Excludes Solid Fuels Administration for War and War Relocation Authority.

Second. The trust funds provide another source of authority for manpower for the Department of Interior above the amounts contemplated in the Appropriation bill. The break-down of manpower in this category of funds appears on page 68 of the hearings, as follows:

MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER TRUST
FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1945

Mr. JONES. In addition to the table I have asked for will you also include the trust funds?

Mr. FORTAS. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Man-years of employment estimated under trust funds for the fiscal year 1945

Southwestern Power Administration	
Grand River Dam project, "Southwestern Power Administration"	146.5
Grazing Service: "Funds contributed for administration, protection, and improvement of grazing districts"	44.9
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
"Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes"	379.0
"Indian moneys, proceeds of labor"	132.0
Bureau of Reclamation: "Reclamation trust funds"	55.3
National Park Service:	
"National Park Service, donations"	.1
"Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln"	2.7
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
"Miscellaneous contributed funds"	8.9
"Fox and fur-seal industries, Pribilof Islands"	25.0
Government in the Territories: "Funds contributed for improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"	5.0
Grand total	799.4

Employees in pay status during the second half of January 1945, on the pay roll for "Salaries, office of the Secretary"

Name	Title	Grade	Annual salary
Division of Information:			
Ryckman, John E.	Director of Information	CAF-15	\$8,250
Hollowell, Frederick T.	Assistant Director of Information	CAF-14	6,500
Allen, David S.	Director, Radio Section	CAF-13	5,800
Aldredge, Charles H.	Information specialist	CAF-13	5,600
Hazan, Louis J.	Senior information specialist	CAF-12	4,800
Gabbert, Verb Amber	Editor-Chief, Publications Section	CAF-11	3,800
Wilkinson, John M.	Special assistant to the Director	CAF-11	3,800
Grant, George A.	Chief photographer	CAF-7	3,100
Logan, Helene	Assistant Chief, Publications Section	CAF-7	3,100
Maguire, Mary F.	Editorial clerk	CAF-6	2,300
Condon, Alice V.	Information clerk	CAF-6	2,300
Long, Joseph A.	Senior photographer	CAF-6	2,300
Steinman, Mary L.	Secretary to the Director	CAF-5	2,000
Baer, Ethel M.	Clerk-stenographer	CAF-4	1,980
Herbert, Jesse E.	Clerk-bookkeeper	CAF-4	1,860
Baughman, Mary H.	Clerk in charge of mail and files	CAF-4	1,800
Newberry, Evelyn L.	Clerk	CAF-4	1,800
Komove, Gertrude A.	Secretarial clerk	CAF-4	1,800
L'Heureux, Eva E.	do	CAF-4	1,800
Kidwell, Ethel V.	Assistant clerk	CAF-3	1,920
Collins, Ruthmae B.	Secretary-stenographer	CAF-3	1,680
Gunn, Mary V.	do	CAF-3	1,680
Richardson, Mary M.	Clerk-typist	CAF-2	1,440
Dengler, Herbert F.	Chief engineering aide	SP-8	2,600
Barton, Harry J.	Engineering aide (radio)	SP-7	2,300
Smay, Willis G.	Engineering aide	SP-7	2,300
Pace, Alfred L.	Head messenger	CPC-4	1,620
Total			\$0,230

I now direct your attention to the hearings at page 85 where the question was asked a little differently. You will note that I asked Mr. Abe Fortas, Under Secretary, how much of an information service he had in the Interior Department Secretary's office out of the funds in this bill and this bill alone. My question and the data furnished are as follows:

Mr. JONES. I wish you would put a statement in the record as to how much you are spending during the present fiscal year for the Information Service and the number of employees, their scale and grade, and how much you propose to request out of these appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1946. Put that in the record.

Mr. FORTAS. Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to present Mr. John Ryckman, the Director

Third. The third class of funds coming under the control of the Department of Interior supplementing the manpower allowances in annual appropriation bills are called "working funds." I am sorry to say that the hearings do not disclose the personnel that may be hired from this class of funds.

Some indication may be had by looking at the hearings on pages 43 and 44, wherein the following record was made with reference to the division of information:

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you furnish the committee a list of the name of each person, the position and salary, or all employees in the office of the Secretary paid from the appropriation "Salaries, office of the Secretary"?

Mr. FORTAS. The number I gave you as of December 31, 1944, was the people actually employed, not man-years.

Yes, sir; we will supply that, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested is as follows:)

of the Division of Information, to the committee.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Statement of personnel now being paid from appropriation for the Division of Information, fiscal year 1945

Grade	Incumbent	Salary
Director's office:		
CAF-15	Ryckman, John E.	\$8,250
CAF-14	Hollowell, Frederick	6,500
CAF-13	Aldredge, Charles	5,600
CAF-11	Wilkinson, John	3,800
CAF-6	Condon, Alice	2,300
CAF-5	Steinman, Mary L.	2,000
CAF-4	Komove, Gertrude	1,800
CAF-4	Newberry, Evelyn	1,800
CAF-3	Collins, Ruthmae	1,680
CAF-3	Richardson, Mary	1,620
CPC-4	Pace, Alfred	1,620
Total		\$6,970

Statement of personnel now being paid from appropriation for the Division of Information, fiscal year 1945—Continued

Grade	Incumbent	Salary
Reimbursable salary paid by Coordinator of Fisheries.		\$2,500
Balance		34,170
Publications Section:		
CAF-11	Gabbert, Verb.	3,800
CAF-7	Logan, Helen	3,100
CAF-6	Maguire, Mary	2,300
CAF-4	Baer, Ethel	1,980
CAF-4	Baughman, Mary	1,800
CAF-4	Herbert, Jesse	1,860
CAF-3	Kidwell, Ethel	1,920
Total		16,760
Radio Section:		
CAF-13	Allen, David	5,800
CAF-12	Hazam, Louis	4,800
Total		10,600
Recapitulation:		
Director's office		\$34,170
Publications Section		16,760
Radio Section		10,600
Present rate of expenditures, fiscal year 1945, for permanent employees		61,530

The difference in the size and cost of the Secretary's information service on pages 44 and 85 may be explained in the business statement appearing on page 87 of the hearings. The difference in salaries on the two pages is \$18,700 and the income of the information office is \$21,612. Nearly all of this income was spent to hire more boondoglers and there is not one scratch of legal authority for having publicity experts in the first place.

Look at the language in the appropriation for the Secretary's office and you will not find one word about authority for publicity experts. As a matter of fact, the expenditure of money in the past and in the fiscal year 1946 as a result of appropriations in this bill for this Information Division will be a violation of title 5, section 54, of the United States Code.

The record on pages 65 to 67 of the hearings show that the Secretary's office has increased out of proportion to the abnormal growth of the Interior Department since June 30, 1941—just 6 months before Pearl Harbor. From the information on these pages the ballooning of the Secretary's office may be better seen in the table I have compiled from the testimony of the Under Secretary, Mr. Fortas, as follows:

Number of employees, Secretary's office and Department as a whole

Fiscal year	Secretary's office	Percent increase	Department as a whole	Percent increase
1940	276	100	48,947	100
1941	414	150	48,569	99
1942	447	161	47,823	97
1943	479	173	44,809	91
1944	500	179	43,879	89
1945	473	171	43,022	87
1946 (estimated)	518	187	45,422	92

This is a graphic picture of bureaucracy in action unrestrained to any appreciable degree by a two-front war and trying to grow bigger by the year. By

\$4,469,629.87 we miss the goal of checking bureaucracy's march to the mastery of all of us. We are thus four and one-half million dollars above the 1945 bill because the boys in the head office at the Interior Department have developed a technique that engulfs us. They are our masters, are they not? They, not we, the Congress, will decide the number on the pay roll in the fiscal year 1946 without ever asking you, the Congress—the constitutional holder of the purse strings—how many, when, or why. How will they do it? They have complete mastery over transfers, permanent trust funds, working funds, and other income we do not know about. More than that, they have the unexpended balances that were made available until expended, and they will spend them when they want to. That is why the Secretary's office requested funds for personnel 187 percent above the 1940 number of 276 employees.

The Interior Department is an empire within an empire. Just consider for a moment the activities of two powerful bureaus in the Department. The Bonneville Power Administration sells electric energy which is produced and transmitted in the Northwest with facilities in which the Government invested the sum of \$376,317,109 as of June 30, 1944. The Reclamation Service has spent the sum of \$921,000,000 for reclamation projects from the funds of the Government. The two figures above include \$180,000,000 which the Reclamation Bureau operates and maintains and the Bonneville Power Administration sells the power therefrom, so the total Government investment involved in the two agencies is the sum of \$1,297,317,109, less \$180,000,000. Total Government investment, \$1,117,317,109. This represents the total investment that the two agencies operate or market the production from or both.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organized to reclaim farm lands in the arid and semiarid 17 Western States. It now casts its ambitious eyes about for more fertile terrain to cover. It looks with envious eyes upon the opportunity to drain the swamplands of North Carolina and Louisiana. They want to get money appropriated to operate power plants built under the Flood Control Act authority outside of the 17 Western States.

I have always gathered in listening to them in the hearings heretofore and at the start of the hearings this year, that they wanted to give the impression to the Congress that they are good, sound business managers, and worthy to expand all over the United States. In fact, Mr. Bashore gave the keynote idea in the following record of the hearings appearing at page 960 in the hearings, part 1:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I want to say you are surrounded by an army of experts who ought to be able to protect you.

Mr. BASHORE. I hope so. Mr. Chairman, it is not protection that I need, but I want to come before this committee and give you the information that you should have. I realize that you have a considerable job on your

hands when you go into the complexities of Bureau of Reclamation appropriation requests, and we want you to have all the information you desire. Anything we are not able to answer now we will get for you and be glad to do it, because we feel the more people know about irrigation, the more they will be for it.

I took Mr. Bashore at his word and asked for the interest charge on reclamation projects which the Government had constructed in the total sum of \$921,000,000. In the hearings at page 62, part 3, I wanted to know how much the interest component was on the \$921,000,000 worth of reclamation projects. Although the record of the question is twisted differently, they knew what I wanted. Instead they gave me the collections in the Colorado River Dam fund which I could get myself from the annual reports required by law. When I first saw the printed record I phoned them immediately and was promised interest computations would be furnished me. On the 21st of April I received the following letter from the Reclamation Bureau:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1945.

HON. ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. JONES: On Wednesday you telephoned Assistant Commissioner Warne asking for information with regard to the amount of interest that the Government had paid on the money that has been invested in capital improvements of reclamation projects. You asked for this by project and by years.

As you know, it is the policy of the Bureau of Reclamation to make every effort to provide the information that is requested of us by Members of the Congress, especially by members of the Appropriations Committee, which has a responsibility to the Congress as a whole with regard to our work. It is, however, impossible to provide the information you requested at this time. It will take several months of work to compile the figures. Our law does not require such computations to be made year by year and we must go back through 43 years of records and make computations. We are getting in touch with the Treasury Department for their aid in interpretation of your question and are studying the import of the existence of the reclamation fund with regard to it.

We shall continue to endeavor to get the information for you and I shall write further at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. BASHORE, Commissioner.

Now, it would seem that approximately 125 employees in the Reclamation Bureau hired as accountants ought to be able to give honest estimates to a Congressman. I suppose it would be too much to hope for or to expect, being a mere Congressman, for the Bureau to get the information from the project offices because the two sets of figures would not be the same. Few figures in the Washington office that have been furnished to the committee have been the same.

As a matter of fact the Bureau of Reclamation furnished data to the Bonneville Power Administration and I was examining the Bonneville witnesses on

apparent discrepancies in Reclamation Justifications and theirs and Mr. Marlett, controller of B. P. A., said at page 319, part 1, as follows:

Mr. MARLETT. Well, we show expense of \$1,813,968, which includes a special item of \$1,000,000 to cover the in-and-out costs of the Shasta generators.

Now, against the Bureau's figures, if you credit their revenues, you get the same expense figure that I have here. In fact, the Bureau supplied these figures for us. The only thing is we added \$1,000,000 additional because of the in-and-out costs of the Shasta generators.

It is interesting to note that on page 1252 of the hearings, the Reclamation Service witnesses testified that the Government investment in Grand Coulee Dam was as follows:

Summary of investment as of June 30, 1944

	Direct facilities	Allocation of cost of joint facilities	Total investment
Irrigation (including pumping power).....	\$7,794,305	\$53,301,136	\$61,095,441
Commercial power.....	45,072,283	33,756,625	78,828,908
River regulation.....		34,081,184	34,081,184
Flood control and navigation.....		1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	52,866,588	122,138,945	175,005,533

Mr. JONES. What is the actual cost of construction?

Mr. KUBACH. That is \$120,342,700 for the dam and the reservoir, including roads, and railroads, and bridges, the construction of the Government town, but excluding \$1,796,300 of cost of repairs to spillway. The cost of the power facilities, and for the power plant structures is \$45,072,200.

Mr. JONES. Is that in addition to the other facilities, the last figure you read is that figure in addition to the \$120,000,000?

Mr. KUBACH. Yes.

Mr. JONES. So the original \$120,000,000 is the original cost of Government construction, exclusive of the second item?

Mr. KUBACH. We have other items of expenditures for irrigation facilities of \$7,794,300, repairs to spillway bucket, cost of shot units, and other items making a total of \$180,813,189.

Now, I realize that the apparent discrepancies in Grand Coulee investment are explained partially at page 303 of the Bonneville Hearings with information supplied for the record some weeks after the hearing was conducted; but my examination of Dr. Raver and Mr. Marlett were based on exhibit E of B. P. A. which were based upon information furnished by the Reclamation Bureau furnished to B. P. A. which shows Government investment in Grand Coulee at \$185,986,426 after a deduction of \$9,289,340 for interest. To emphasize that either or both of these agencies are experts at juggling figures I submit evidence on the fact appearing at pages 1238 and 1239 of part One of the Hearings, as follows:

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT

Mr. JONES. On page 78, part 2 of your justifications you submit that the ultimate estimated cost of this project was \$513,620,000, is that correct?

Mr. KUBACH. We have submitted revised sheets for page 78.

Mr. JONES. What does that revised sheet show?

Mr. WARNE. The revised sheet shows the estimated ultimate cost is \$487,030,000.

Mr. JONES. On your self-liquidating investment, power revenues, you show on page 78, \$426,620,000, is that correct?

Mr. KUBACH. The revised sheet shows repayment from power revenues, \$398,565,000.

Mr. JONES. Why have you revised your sheets and these figures?

Mr. WARNE. This sheet was revised, Mr. JONES, for the reason that it was made out last December. The original sheet was made out last December, and since that time certain adjustments have been made in it in conformity with further studies that have gone toward an allocation report.

Mr. JONES. Did you consult with the Bonneville Power Administration before you changed these figures?

Mr. WARNE. These figures do conform with the same figures that the Bonneville Power Administration is using today.

Mr. JONES. Well, answering my question, did you consult with them after their testimony here?

Mr. WARNE. We have consulted with Bonneville after their testimony here and before that.

Mr. JONES. You consulted with them after they testified here, though?

Mr. WARNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Did you look at their testimony?

Mr. WARNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Where did you look at it, down in the Department?

Mr. WARNE. At the Department.

Mr. JONES. Why did you concern yourselves with what Bonneville testified to with reference to Grand Coulee?

Mr. WARNE. We concerned ourselves sir, with what the estimated ultimate cost is as determined since the sheet was made up, after a series of studies that went into the making of the allocations report. Now, if you would like an explanation of the differences in the two figures, I should be glad to give it to you.

Mr. JONES. I will get to that later. The Bonneville Power Administration testified that they got their figures on Grand Coulee Dam from the Reclamation Service, and I wonder why you have to consult with them to give us figures here in the Appropriations Committee. Are you not in charge of operations and construction of Grand Coulee?

Mr. WARNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. Why do you have to make your figures jibe with theirs?

Mr. WARNE. We did not make our figures jibe with theirs, Mr. JONES. We made our figures conform to the report that was in preparation at the time this sheet was originally submitted.

Mr. JONES. Well, the substantial changes in the corrected sheets that you have made are on Grand Coulee.

Mr. WARNE. Yes, sir.

I became more intrigued with the Bonneville Power Administration and the Reclamation Service when it grew apparent that the enlightenment of the committee on specific details of operation, management, and basic facts and figures to audit the financial condition of the various projects from a cost accounting standpoint, seemed to black-out or fade out in inverse proportion to the number of witnesses that appeared. While Mr. Bashore stated his willingness to give us all the facts we wanted, although he faltered to the point that the subcommittee had to hold a subsequent meeting and vote to order him to deliver a memorandum of understanding between his Bureau and B. P. A. for the

marketing of power from Coulee, he at least did have the good grace to make the statement.

Dr. Raver, on the other hand, made no such gesture to the committee, and the record bears out the fact that he was a very unwilling witness, as far as I am concerned. This is borne out by the fact that I have tried to get from him a schedule of amortization pay-out from the last of March until last Saturday, April 21, when he furnished me an alleged schedule which I think I can properly characterize as a stock promoter's statement with an Alice in Wonderland take-off.

The schedule of Rate Pay-out Test Study is not capable of being checked. Column 2 gives an assumed total operating revenue. Nowhere, however, are there any figures of kilowatt-hours sold or the amount of energy delivered from Bonneville or Coulee. Neither are the operating revenue column nor the deductions from operating revenue for Coulee generation or Bonneville generation in columns 4 and 7 capable of confirmation. Nowhere has the unit rate for electrical energy, firm or secondary, from either of these plants been given. I find that in reporting to the Federal Power Commission that the Bonneville Power Administration has in its report from No. 1 used a different unit cost for every report it has made. In this rate test study it is impossible to tell what they have pulled out of the hat this time.

Fortunately the Bonneville Power Administration is caught up in trying to mislead a member of the committee because they have gone on record for 3 full years on reports of expenses for power furnished to them from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams. The following information is taken from pages 522 and 523 of the Federal Power Commission Report, Form No. 1. It shows the amount of energy and the price allowed for this energy in their financial statements:

Bonneville Dam, 1940 and all prior: 242,261,874 kilowatt-hours for \$528,376.64, average of 2.18 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Coulee Dam, 1941: 7,455,000 kilowatt-hours for \$3,490.74, average of .47 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Bonneville Dam, 1941: 894,184,700 kilowatt-hours for \$418,695.38, average of .47 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Coulee Dam, 1942: 741,821,000 kilowatt-hours for \$263,326.28, average of .35 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Bonneville Dam, 1942: 1,807,309,000 kilowatt-hours for \$641,483.14, average of .35 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Coulee Dam, 1943: 2,816,955,729 kilowatt-hours for \$2,112,716.80, average of .75 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Bonneville Dam, 1943: 2,801,473,100 kilowatt-hours for \$2,101,104.83—above estimate—average of .75 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Not satisfied with this amount of variety, B. P. A., in submitting the test rate payout study to me, used two other figures for the same year's expenses for power furnished them by the two dams for resale. The following table shows the deception of Bonneville Power Administration in table, if not indicting, form:

Table of power consumed and paid for by Bonneville Power Administration to Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams

Coulee Dam generation in kilowatt-hours		Bonneville Dam generation in kilowatt-hours	
1941.....	17,455,000	1940.....	1,242,261,874
1942.....	17,411,821,000	1941.....	1,894,184,700
1943.....	12,816,955,729	1942.....	1,807,309,000
1944.....	25,750,940,460	1943.....	2,801,473,100
1944.....		1944.....	3,488,873,392
Total.....	9,317,181,189	Total.....	2,234,102,066

FORMULA AND COMPUTATION FOR PROVING POWER RATES PAID BY BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION TO COULEE AND BONNEVILLE DAMS

Average cost per KWH—	Payments for Bonneville	Average cost per KWH—	Payments for Coulee power
	Total deliveries		Total deliveries
	\$3,212,820-\$4,603,540 ¹		\$9,022,097 ²
	9,317,181,189		9,234,102,066
	=0.94 mill per KWH		=0.975 mill per KWH

¹ From Federal Power Commission Report.

² From Bureau of Reclamation.

³ From Bonneville Power Administration.

⁴ From Bonneville Power Administration Rate Pay Study, Apr. 17, 1945, column No. 4.

⁵ From Bonneville Rate Pay Study, Apr. 17, 1945, column No. 7.

Mr. Chairman, these tables are a devastating indictment of the accounts kept by the Bonneville Power Administration and Bureau of Reclamation Service financial accounts. Remember the rate pay-out test study of the Bonneville Power Administration carefully tried to guard against giving power consumed and the rates of purchase from the dam authorities so that their figures could be proved within the confines of the schedule. I have had to prove the, or disprove the rates reported to Congress by the Reclamation Bureau by figures on rates and energy consumed which were filed by Bonneville Power Administration with the Federal Power Commission. Now, I will submit page 78 of the justifications originally submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation and a corrected page 78 which was submitted on March 17, 1945, to the subcommittee—just 2 days before the reclamation hearings started. The original and the corrected pages respectively follow:

[Original page]

Columbia Basin project 4

Pertinent data:	
Project authorized.....	August, 1935
Construction began.....	Dec 13, 1933
Power first made available....	July 1, 1941
Financial data:	
Estimated ultimate cost.....	\$513,620,000
Construction costs, June 30, 1944.....	183,844,000
Power revenues to June 30, 1944.....	9,781,758
Power revenues accrued during fiscal year 1944.....	5,938,450
Estimated cash collections, fiscal year 1945.....	5,836,000
Estimated cash collections, fiscal year 1946.....	5,974,000
Repayment plan:	
Contemplated reimbursement by water users.....	\$87,000,000
Self-liquidating investment, power revenues.....	426,620,000
Total estimated ultimate cost.....	513,620,000

¹ N. I. R. A. funds allotted for construction prior to specific authorization of the project.

Note.—Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8526, August 26, 1940, all revenues are deposited in the Treasury of the United States for credit to a special account. The Secretary of the Interior is to determine the amount allocable respectively to the Bonne-

ville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1948

Estimated operations will reflect a net reduction in the 1946 estimate over that for the fiscal year 1945. This is due to an estimated reduction in the cost of guards, materials, and supplies consumed in the protection of life and property; also, to the elimination of an appropriation to the National Park Service for the administration and development, for recreational use, of Columbia River Reservoir.

Due to war conditions and the stepped-up program for installation of three additional power units in the west power plant, together with their associated transforming and switching facilities and the completion of additional plant services and structural details of the west power plant, ordinary plant operating costs were increased approximately 30 percent when these units were placed in operation.

Production expense, \$490,800; Operation and maintenance of the Grand Coulee power plant composed of 10 generating units on June 30, 1944, totaling 818,000 kilowatts in capacity, is estimated to cost \$0.60 per kilowatt, or a total of \$490,800.

[Page corrected Mar. 17, 1945]

Columbia Basin project 4

Pertinent data:	
Project authorized.....	August 1935
Construction began.....	Dec. 13, 1933
Power first made available....	July 1, 1941
Financial data:	
Estimated ultimate cost.....	\$487,030,000
Construction costs, June 30, 1944.....	180,813,189
Power revenues to June 30, 1944 (estimated).....	9,781,758
Power revenues accrued during fiscal year 1944 (estimated).....	5,938,450
Estimated cash collections, fiscal year 1945.....	5,836,000
Estimated cash collections, fiscal year 1946.....	5,974,000
Repayment plan:	
Contemplated reimbursement by water users.....	87,465,000
Repayment from power revenues.....	398,565,000
Total estimated ultimate cost.....	486,030,000

¹ \$1,000,000 allocated to navigation and flood control.

² Estimated at 1 mill per kilowatt-hour pending final determination.

Note.—Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8526, Aug. 26, 1940, all power revenues col-

lected by the Bonneville Power Administration are deposited in the Treasury of the United States for credit to a special account. The Secretary of the Interior is to determine the amount allocable respectively to the Bonneville Power Administration and to the Bureau of Reclamation for payment for power delivered by the Bureau to the Bonneville Administration.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROPOSED, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Estimated operations will reflect a net reduction in the 1946 estimate over that for the fiscal year 1945. This is due to an estimated reduction in the cost of guards, materials, and supplies consumed in the protection of life and property; also to the elimination of an appropriation to the National Park Service for the administration and development, for recreational use, of Columbia River Reservoir.

Due to war conditions and the stepped-up program for installation of three additional power units in the west power plant, together with their associated transforming and switching facilities and the completion of additional plant services and structural details of the west power plant, ordinary plant operating costs were increased approximately 30 percent when these units were placed in operation.

Production expense, \$490,800; Operation and maintenance of the Grand Coulee power plant composed of 10 generating units on June 30, 1944, totaling 818,000 kilowatts in capacity, is estimated to cost \$0.60 per kilowatt, or a total of \$490,800.

These pages of the justification are significant because they do not present the kilowatt-hours generated in the fiscal year 1944 so that the committee members can prove their figures of income or estimated income. I have a supplemental memorandum from the Reclamation Bureau which shows the energy generated during this fiscal year 1944 to be 5,750,949,460 kilowatt-hours. The income for this amount of power is stated in the original justification and estimated in the corrected page, you will note, as \$5,938,450. The Reclamation Service says this is at the rate of 1.1 mills a kilowatt-hour.

My conclusion is proven that the Bonneville Power Administration has charged itself a lower rate, as the tables from the Federal Power Commission, which I have previously quoted to you, show in order to make their financial picture look good to Congress. The Bureau charges in its statement of the project at Coulee a higher rate to make Reclamation's financial picture look good.

Mr. Chairman, this is a malicious accomplishment of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration, that the Congress and the people of the United States cannot ignore. The Congress had better make a thorough investigation of these agencies if other summary means cannot reach them. This is over a billion-dollar enterprise, business enterprise, paid for by the Government, and there is no one but this Congress to correct the vicious evils which are disclosed here.

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

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. The gentleman made the statement a minute ago that he challenged the information to show

that the figures of the Bonneville Administration, in particular, were wrong. Why does the gentleman think that the Bonneville Administration would try to show figures that misrepresented the facts when, as I understand the situation, the dams are built by the people's money and the electricity generated is used by and for the people? The dams are there and paid for. Why would they try to misrepresent the cost of this electricity? What is the basis or the reasoning for the gentleman's statement?

Mr. JONES. I do not have to provide the answer why the Bonneville Power Administration would misrepresent or withhold information from Congress. I think you will have to look and search the minds and hearts and the souls of Dr. Raver or Mr. Marlett and his large crew of accountants, and search the heart and soul and mind and body and spirit of the Reclamation Service to find the answer to that question. I cannot justify any reason that they give. All I can say is that I condemn it. I have heard for years that the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission were setting standards in America to stop the cheating of the public in the matter of rates based upon the amount of investment charges, with the amortization charges, charge-offs for income tax purposes, and otherwise.

I have heard that they were the watchdog of the Treasury, but apparently nobody has any control over the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville Power Administration power development, operation, and maintenance expenses, and nobody in Congress to this date that I know of has been given an operating statement. When I tried to get it, they have reluctantly given information piecemeal and have tried to wait until such a time as they thought it could not be analyzed. I can play along with Dr. Raver just as long as he wants to play. I can get the information piecemeal. I was not half so much interested in the Bonneville Power Administration and in the Reclamation Service power investment and their operation and maintenance costs, their profit and loss statement, the amount they charge to investment for power, irrigation, navigation, and so forth, until I saw there was reluctance. When a man who is a public servant shows a reluctance to tell the story and delays in giving information from public records, I begin to get suspicious. I think the analysis I have made from the records which are beyond their control, which they have made in the past, from the records of the justifications upon which computations can be checked back, justifies my suspicions.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have not yet become familiar with all the power production of the Reclamation Service, but in regard to the cost accounting of the older project, especially at Boulder Dam, I would refer the gentleman to the last

three reports the Bureau has submitted. They are given in detail with regard to the power sold at Boulder Dam.

Mr. JONES. Yes. Under a special statute they have to get out an annual report. The kind of a report that is gotten out for Boulder Dam is similar to the report, a semireport, that was given in the back of the justification for the Bonneville Power Administration. As you will find in the Reclamation Bureau hearings, I asked for reports of exhibits A, B, D, and E for reclamation projects. I showed the Reclamation Service the reports the Bonneville Power Administration had made and said, "Get those for me and put them in the hearings." I have analyzed some of them, and what do you think? In attempting to get the information in the way that Boulder has put up the records and in the way that T. V. A. has put them up, I had in the mail today a letter under date of April 24, over Mr. Bashore's signature, which reads as follows:

In response to your request, there is attached a consolidated statement of power system operating expenses, classifying in more detail the expenditures for operation and maintenance reported in summary statement inserted in the record of the hearings of the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946.

Why this delay? It is impossible to get a letter with the figures and be able to argue on the floor in the afternoon, for a layman, for an ordinary Member of Congress—impossible.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Who has the ultimate determination of the power rates to be charged by the Bonneville project?

Mr. JONES. As I understand, the basic law, the Bonneville Act requires that power rates be made which will pay the interest on the investment and the amortization of the entire cost of the project over a reasonable period of years. The point I wanted to find out and check for myself and satisfy myself about was, Are they doing it according to law? That is what the argument is all about. If they had given it to me, if I thought they had made the amortization rates correctly, if I thought they had based their figures upon the actual operations so far, I might be satisfied. As it stands, there is no method of checking them except to use collateral figures.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is there not a basic formula that they have to apply to determine what rates they shall make to recoup the investment?

Mr. JONES. That is what we are arguing about, the formula that they use. Apparently they are in the guess stage. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] obtained an admission from them in the record—he will no doubt discuss it and you can find it in his examination of the Bonneville Power Administration at page 327, part I—that they had guessed their rates. Apparently that is the way the rates have been

set, and that is the same rate they are using now. They claim now it was a good guess.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. What part does the Federal Power Commission play in this matter, if any?

Mr. JONES. I cannot answer the gentleman fully as to that, except probably to establish uniform accounting procedure.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In determining the rates, do they write off from the investment those parts of it that pertain to flood control, to recreation, to all those things which have a general cost and which should be written off, in my opinion?

Mr. JONES. I am sure I do not know, from the inadequate statements they have furnished us. The statements do not even show any charge for amortization.

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I understand in the course of history of attempting to control the Mississippi River we have spent a lot for flood control, and those are public moneys spent in the interest of controlling the floods, and even making reparations after the floods have come and gone.

I understand that in the allocation of costs which necessarily has to affect the revenue from any dam that might affect flood control, certain deductions and allowances are made from the base upon which power rates are determined. Is that true, to the gentleman's knowledge?

Mr. JONES. I can only speak regarding the testimony in this bill. I tried my best to analyze this bill, and the Reclamation Service is doing what the Bonneville Administration did.

Mr. HORAN. The charge has been made here.

Mr. JONES. Did I make a charge regarding the War Department?

Mr. HORAN. No.

Mr. JONES. No; all right. Let us stick to these facts and talk about Bonneville. I know that the gentleman is very much interested in Bonneville, and I understand that he has been given a complete set of rates from Dr. Raver last Saturday. I have never seen a complete set of rates yet. I would be very glad to give the gentleman time later on to discuss this question.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to know if the rates are wrong, and the gentleman made a direct assertion that they are, and I would like to know in what detail. If they are wrong I want them corrected, too.

Mr. JONES. I should be glad to attract the gentleman's attention to the hearings, and I know he has read them, where they say they have guessed at the rate. It is in the hearings. I have not said it. I have made no charges but I am willing to charge and agree with

them if they have guessed at that. All I want is proof that they have guessed right. I have not got it yet. That is what I am kicking about, for information to prove it.

Mr. HORAN. That is what I am after also.

Mr. JONES. They do not have a comptroller such as a private business concern. The Controller of the Bonneville Power Administration reports directly to Dr. Raver. The General Accounting Office does not have any control over the amortization costs or charges made or the rates made. No, all the Comptroller General asks, "Have you applied the money on accountable warrants for the purposes of the appropriation?" There is no one standing between fraud and honesty except the Congress of the United States. All I am saying is that they made a mistake. Their figures do not jibe. Each agency has given costs and expenditures and power generation charges which build up the financial statement in the eyes of the Congress that make each of them both look good. I am calling their hand on it and I will be glad to receive any information they have to disprove the charges.

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

Mr. JONES. Now I want to pass on. I have tarried enough on this. I will be glad to yield time to the gentleman to talk about it.

On the basis of revenues stated in this amortization rate pay-out schedule of \$20,908,468, the estimated income in 1944 the payments to the Grand Coulee for power furnished, they claim—taking their figures again—is \$4,960,000 plus.

The payments to the Bonneville Dam for power generated is \$2,787,000 plus, retained by the Bonneville Power Administration, \$13,158,122.

I realize that in commercial practice, a generator of power does not get a large share of the funds. But this is a public-expenditure program. The public is interested in this, and I point out that Dr. Raver's Bonneville Power Administration, in this kind of profit-showing in his statement for the Bonneville Power Administration, has what Sam Insull never dreamed of having. Why, with that kind of showing and allocation for costs for power purchase, he can build up his operating expenses to enormous sums to make it look good. This is a public-service proposition.

Now, let us turn to the Government investment and the figures that the Bonneville Power Administration and the Reclamation Service furnish us.

There are \$74,842,000 invested in the Bonneville Power Administration, according to their figures, which is 34 percent of the combined investment. Bonneville Dam, with a \$57,000,000 investment allocated to power 26 percent. Grand Coulee, \$89,701,000, is 40 percent of the total investment. If you apply Government investment in Grand Coulee Dam, Bonneville Dam and Bonneville Power Administration on a percentage basis in relation to revenues as a public enterprise, you get a Bonneville Power

Administration revenue share of \$7,108,880; Bonneville Dam share of \$5,436,201, and Grand Coulee reclamation project \$8,363,386. That is quite a little different picture on the basis of Government investment and operation of the application of the income those three ways.

Of course they do not have to do that, according to law, but I say you are starting a Frankenstein in the operation and combination of these three dams that you will live to regret if the Congress does not take some cognizance of the present horse and buggy laws with reference to the generation of power, and the time to do it is now. I know they are within the law on their approach to allocations, if they have made them correctly, or charging only a portion to power, but Congress had better be careful or an evil will grow that will change the entire internal economy of the whole country.

Let us look at the effect of the rate on the war production. The statement was made in the justification that the Bonneville Power Administration had saved some \$45,000,000 on the basis of their rates in the aluminum production, and the general inference was left that other power companies were robbing the people. There was also the statement that if power contracts were canceled there would be a damage charge to the Defense Plant Corporation which it would have to pay of \$9,000,000. That intrigued me, because here is a situation of one Government agency, a permanent agency as Bonneville Power Administration is, making a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, another Government agency, which is a war expenditure agency, saying, "We will drive you to the corner, just like Sam Insull in the private-utility game would be expected to do, you have got to use so much power or we will charge you damages of \$9,363,000." So I asked the Defense Plant Corporation, "What is your authority for bailing out another Government agency?" I submitted some questions, and I will put those questions and answers in the RECORD. I find to my amazement that instead of \$9,000,000 liability as reported to the committee, there is a potential liability reported in Mr. Stanfield's testimony, the general counsel, of \$32,700,000 that may have to be paid to the Bonneville Power Administration. The break-down is contained in this letter which I will insert in the RECORD.

The effect of that is this: You have a Government agency bailing out a permanent agency, making the B. P. A. financial statement look good again, and charging it up to the war effort. What kind of patriotism is this, to charge a rate of \$17.50 per kilowatt year and then put damage charges on top of it—one Government agency getting its life and breath from the United States Government, charging the same Government of the United States an excessive price to generate power to build war material, and bail them out possibly to the tune of \$33,000,000? Where is the authority for it? The record will show that they even

required that in order for the aluminum production of the Defense Plant Corporation to avoid paying excessive prices for generating power, all aluminum plants in the United States must be shut down.

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

The contracts provide that all aluminum plants must be shut down before the Defense Plant Corporation can avoid penalties under their contracts. I thought we were all putting our shoulders to the wheel to help win the war. As a citizen of the United States, I am interested in America rather than the Northwest. I have respect for Dr. Raver trying to build up the Northwest, but I despise a public official—a public official of the United States Government—who demands a gangster contract from another Government agency supported by the taxpayers of the United States for the purpose of watering his financial statement. That sort of conduct of Dr. Raver and his organization "out-Insulls" Sam Insull. It certainly is not the way for a public official to conduct the public business in peacetime; in war it is reprehensible. As long as I have breath of life to fight such conduct I am going to fight this narrow-minded, short-sighted, selfish desire of Dr. Raver for a false Bonneville Power Administration aggrandizement.

So that I may be just, I want to submit the record of this "Rob Peter to pay Paul" enterprise of the Bonneville Power Administration. At page 15 of the Bonneville Power Administration justifications the following statement appeared:

The Administration's industrial contracts normally require a payment of a cancellation or termination charge. Such charges would total approximately \$9,000,000 as of July 1, 1945, assuming cancellation of all such contracts on that date. The cancellation charge is intended to contribute toward the cost of remarketing the power made available for sale by such contract cancellations. In this connection it should be noted that the Administration has applied in all its short-term contracts its standard wholesale rates, which were fixed prior to the war and which are designed primarily for 20-year contracts rather than the short-term war contracts.

I asked the Controller of Bonneville Power Administration for more information on the subject. The record of the questions and answers appear on pages 324 and 325 of the hearings, part 1, and are as follows:

CANCELLATION CHARGES ON CONTRACTS

Mr. JONES. Well, now, you state in your justifications here on page 15 that you expect to have cancellation charges on contracts to the extent of \$9,000,000. You had them as of February 1 is that correct?

Mr. MARLETT. Where does that appear, Congressman?

Mr. JONES. In the second paragraph on page 15.

Mr. MARLETT. Yes.

Mr. JONES. You say you will collect as of July 1, \$9,000,000 in cancellation charges. Is that in accordance with amounts collected?

Mr. MARLETT. No; we would not collect that. We say that if our power contracts were canceled, under the terms of those contracts, that cancellation charges would be payable in the amount of \$9,000,000 by our customers who buy power from us.

Mr. JONES. Do you have those provisions in your contract?

Mr. MARLETT. Yes; they are in the power contracts.

Mr. JONES. I would like to see a copy of a contract with those provisions in it.

Mr. MARLETT. All right.

Mr. JONES. Have you collected any amount to date from cancellations?

Mr. MARLETT. No, sir. The cancellations so far have been by the Defense Plant Corporation. These provisions are contained in the Defense Plant Corporation contracts, as well as in private industrial company contracts. We expect, while here in Washington this trip, to have discussions with the Defense Plant Corporation in regard to settlements under those contracts for cancellations that have occurred or that will occur.

Mr. JONES. Now, do you anticipate what the total amount will be if you collect under present contracts outstanding?

Mr. MARLETT. The amount will be reduced as time goes on. If all the plants operated for 20 years, there would be no cancellation charge at all. For each year that the plants operate, the charge is reduced 5 percent. Therefore, the amount we will actually collect will depend upon when the cancellation is made.

We did have shut-downs by the Defense Plant Corporation of two aluminum-pot lines out at their Troutdale plant and two lines out at their Spokane plant. However, they are now reopening those pot lines, and we do not know when the final termination will be made. In the meantime, the power contracts were not canceled.

I next sought information from the Defense Plant Corporation to get the final details from their point of view. The questions submitted by me and the answers of Mr. Sam Husbands, Director of Defense Plant Corporation, on the subject, are as follows:

22. Question. There was testimony given by the Bonneville Power Administration that the Defense Plant Corporation had agreed with the Bonneville Power Administration to pay damages for cancellations of power contracts between the Defense Plant Corporation and the Bonneville Power Administration in connection with production of aluminum in the Northwest, and the testimony indicated that some \$9,000,000 is sought to be collected from the Defense Plant Corporation if and when cancellations are made. By what legal authority do you propose to pay damages to the Bonneville Power Administration? Will you please cite the section or sections of law upon which you rely to make this kind of a contract and payment of damages?

Answer. Pursuant to the authority contained in section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, D. P. C. was created, at the request of the Federal Loan Administrator and with the approval of the President, with authority (a) to build war plants, and (b) to lease or arrange with others for their use and operation for war purposes. The powers of D. P. C., which include the power to contract, are set forth in its charter dated August 22, 1940, as amended, certified copy of which has been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and first published in the Federal Register on June 19, 1941.

Acting pursuant to this authority, D. P. C. has entered into power contracts with Bonneville Power Administration (hereinafter called Bonneville) for the supply of power

for the operation of the Spokane, Wash., Troutdale, Oreg., and Tacoma, Wash., aluminum reduction plants. The contract for power for the operation of the Tacoma, Wash., aluminum plant, dated August 20, 1942, specifies a contract demand of 42,000 kilowatts and is for a term of 5 years. According to the terms of this contract, it can be canceled by D. P. C. before its expiration only upon the happening of certain specified events and upon payment to Bonneville as a cancellation penalty of an amount equal to \$17.50 times 42,000 (the contract demand) less 5 percent for each year the plant has operated. If this plant were ordered closed as of May 1, 1945, without an opportunity on the part of D. P. C. to give the required 120 days' notice, approximately the following sum would be due Bonneville under such contract:

Power bills for notice period.....	\$250,000
Cancellation penalty.....	645,000

Total.....	895,000
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Also according to the terms of this contract, upon its expiration D. P. C. is obligated to pay to Bonneville as a termination penalty the sum of \$530,000 unless the contract is renewed for substantially the same block of power and the new purchaser assumes a similar termination penalty. Payment of the termination penalty may be avoided only if the plant operates for a 20-year period.

A contract dated February 18, 1942, as amended, specifying a contract demand of 130,000 kilowatts, has been entered into with Bonneville for the operation of the Troutdale, Oreg., aluminum plant. This contract is also for a 5-year term and can be canceled by D. P. C. before its expiration only upon the happening of certain specified events and the giving of certain notices and upon the payment by D. P. C. of a cancellation charge of \$1,000,000 reduced at the rate of 5 percent of such sum for each year the plant operates. According to the terms of this contract and as part of the cancellation penalty, Bonneville has the option to acquire the electrical facilities which D. P. C. constructed to serve this plant which cost D. P. C. approximately \$2,500,000, at 50 percent of the actual cost. Again in this instance, upon the expiration of the 5-year term D. P. C. is not relieved of the penalty but must pay a termination penalty of \$700,000 and sell to Bonneville, if it so elects, the \$2,500,000 of electrical facilities at \$1,250,000. If this plant were ordered closed as of May 1, 1945, without an opportunity on the part of D. P. C. to give the required notice, approximately the following sum would be due to Bonneville under such contract:

Power bills for notice period.....	\$700,000
Cancellation penalty.....	865,000

Total.....	1,565,000
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D. P. C. has also entered into contracts dated May 1, 1942, and February 19, 1943, respectively, specifying an aggregate contract demand of 195,000 kilowatts for the operation of the aluminum plant at Spokane, Wash. These contracts are for a 5-year term and can be canceled by D. P. C. prior to their expiration only upon the happening of certain specified events and the giving of certain notices and upon payment to Bonneville of \$17.50 times 195,000 (the contract demand) less 5 percent per year for each year the plant has operated.

If the Spokane, Wash., plant were ordered closed by W. P. B. as of May 1, 1945, without an opportunity on the part of D. P. C. to give the notice required, approximately the following sum would be due Bonneville:

Power bills for notice period.....	\$1,225,000
Cancellation penalty.....	3,000,000

Total.....	4,225,000
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Again, in this instance, after the contract has expired D. P. C. must pay a termination penalty of \$2,400,000 unless the contract is renewed and a new purchaser, satisfactory to Bonneville, assumes the obligation.

D. P. C., in addition to the three power contracts with Bonneville for the aluminum plants, has also entered into contracts with Bonneville for power for the operation of the aluminum-sheet mill at Spokane, Wash., and the ferrosilicon plants at Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash. The cancellation and termination penalties payable to Bonneville by D. P. C. under the latter contracts follow the same pattern as outlined above.

The aggregate termination penalties under all D. P. C.-Bonneville contracts which will be payable by D. P. C. at the end of the contract terms, unless the respective plants continue to use the amount of power which was originally contracted for, will be approximately \$5,000,000, according to our computation, rather than \$9,000,000 as indicated in question 22 above. None of the Bonneville contracts contain provisions which permit D. P. C. to obtain relief from power charges in the event a plant is partially curtailed or in the event a plant is placed in stand-by condition.

One of the specified events which would permit D. P. C. to cancel the Bonneville aluminum plant power contracts upon proper notice and be relieved of liability for further power charges is that operations at all D. P. C. aluminum plants must cease. Assuming that one D. P. C. aluminum plant located other than in the Bonneville area continues in operation, and that the aluminum plants in the Bonneville area were ordered closed by W. P. B. on May 1, 1945, D. P. C. in such circumstances would be obligated to continue to pay to Bonneville the power charges provided for in the contracts for their full terms aggregating approximately \$19,600,000. Similarly, the Bonneville power contracts for the two ferrosilicon plants and the aluminum rolling mill also enumerate as grounds for cancellation certain specific events which, because of existing conditions that were not foreseen at the time the contracts were negotiated, are now unlikely to occur. Again in connection with these latter contracts, if the specific grounds for cancellation do not occur D. P. C. under the terms of the respective contracts as now written would be obligated to continue to pay the power charges for their full terms which it is estimated will aggregate approximately \$13,000,000. Thus under the contracts as now written D. P. C. has a contingent obligation to pay to Bonneville approximately \$33,000,000 for power which it may be unable to use if the plants are closed for reasons other than the specific grounds specified in the respective contracts.

At this point in Mr. Husbands' reply to my question, I wish to insert a letter I requested from Mr. Husbands, Director of Defense Plants Corporation, showing the detail of the \$33,000,000 potential liability. Mr. Stansfield, Assistant General Counsel, writes as follows:

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1945.

HON. ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JONES: Mr. Husbands has requested that you be furnished with a break-down of the \$33,000,000 estimated figure appearing on page 16 of his letter dated April 18, 1945.

The break-down of the approximate \$33,000,000 figure is as follows:

Power bills from May 1, 1945, to end of contract year (estimated)	
Location of plant:	
Tacoma, Wash.	\$2,200,000
Spokane aluminum	10,000,000
Spokane rolling mill	3,400,000
Spokane ferrosilicon	7,700,000
Troutdale, Oreg.	7,700,000
Wenatchee ferrosilicon	1,700,000
Total	32,700,000

Very truly yours,

E. A. STANSFIELD,
Assistant General Counsel.

Now to continue with Mr. Husbands' answer to potential liability to Bonneville Power Administration:

The cancellation and termination provisions in the Bonneville power contracts were strenuously objected to by D. P. C. at the time these contracts were being negotiated. Bonneville insisted, however, upon the inclusion of provisions of this character to protect in part the fixed charges on its investment to serve these war loads during the period which might elapse between the closing of the war plants and the date such power would be used in the post-war period. The Troutdale, Oreg., power contract was executed on February 19, 1942, which was prior to the effective date of the President's directives, hereinafter mentioned. All other contracts entered into with Bonneville prior to their execution by D. P. C. were referred to the Federal Power Commission which, pursuant to the President's directives of September 26 and October 22, 1942, had the responsibility of determining whether the proposed rates and conditions were fair and reasonable. F. P. C., acting in accordance with such directives, advised D. P. C. that the contracts referred to it were consistent with the President's directives, whereupon D. P. C., having no other alternative, signed the contracts. The Troutdale, Oreg., contract, although executed prior to the President's directives, was submitted to the F. P. C. in December 1942 for its review and renegotiation under the terms of such directives, but to date we have received no comments from the Commission on the Troutdale contract. Bonneville has recently indicated its willingness to consider revisions of the existing contracts, and this matter is now receiving consideration. Photostatic copies of the President's directives, the letter of the Federal Power Commission dated November 11, 1942, implementing such directives, the letter from F. P. C. dated December 4, 1943, approving the Bonneville contracts as consistent with such directives, and related correspondence are enclosed.

Now to complete the record I submit a letter and data attached from Bonneville Power Administration detailing the \$9,000,000 item discussed before the subcommittee, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1945.
HON. ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: Attached herewith is statement you requested over the telephone on the \$9,000,000 item mentioned on top of page 15 of the justification. I feel that this gives you the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. ALVEY,
Consulting Engineer.

Statement of cancellation charges

Customer	Contract No.	Cancellation charge, July 1, 1945
Alcoa-Vancouver	1552	\$1,339,349
Kaiser-Vancouver	3304	61,693
Olympic Mines	3700	(1)
Oregon Shipbuilding	2216	61,879
Pacific Carbide, Portland	1329	28,000
Defense Plant Corporation:		
Tacoma Aluminum	3553	629,987
Spokane Rolling	3593	762,808
Spokane Reduction	3521	957,370
Do	3642	2,011,646
Spokane Magnesium	3595	867,770
Troutdale	3101	843,562
Wenatchee	3594	336,321
Other industrials		1,460,351
Total		9,360,736

¹ Company may not cancel until 3 years from date service first started, which was on July 10, 1943.

The foregoing assume that the various required notices, etc., would be given so as to make cancellation effective in each case as of July 1, 1945. For the same contracts the corresponding total as of July 1, 1946, is \$8,808,739.

You will note that not all the above is against D. P. C. Page 15 of the written justification does not state this is all D. P. C. We have made no representations to F. P. C. in regard to the collection of these items as none of the D. P. C. contracts has been canceled.

Now let us consider the cost of the War Department-operated flood-control dams.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I would like to ask a question there.

Mr. JONES. Just a minute, if the gentleman please, just a minute.

In Ohio some years ago we organized the Miami Conservancy District which is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, the benefits of which are estimated to be \$100,000,000 by Dr. Morgan, of T. V. A. fame.

To save time I will quote from a report of the Miami Conservancy District as follows:

THE STORY OF THE MIAMI CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The district: The Miami Conservancy District is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, established June 28, 1915, under the provisions of the conservancy act of Ohio. The district exists for the purpose of building and maintaining flood-control works in the Miami Valley. It includes portions of nine counties, namely, Montgomery, Shelby, Miami, Clark, Greene, Warren, Preble, Butler, and Hamilton. The power to organize a district is vested in a court made up of one common pleas judge from each county. The executive direction is in the hands of three directors, appointed by this court and reporting to it. The directors in turn employed a secretary, an engineer, and construction organization, sold bonds to provide the necessary funds, and proceeded to build the works.

I call your particular attention to the subject following in the report:

Where the money comes from: Legally, the conservancy district, under the provisions of the Conservancy Act, is a public corporation, armed with all necessary powers to levy taxes, borrow money, condemn land, or to do whatever may be necessary to the accomplishment of the flood-prevention work. In

August 1915, the three appraisers appointed by the conservancy court, began to determine for all real property and for the communities as a whole, the benefits which result from the construction of the flood-prevention works. About one-half of the total benefits was assessed to the cities and counties as a whole. These are in proportion to the degree a flood equal to that of 1913, would affect them as communities. The other half of the benefits was assessed to the individual pieces of property subject to actual flooding. The value of the property, degree of protection needed and provided, depth of flooding in the 1913 flood, were all considered in arriving at the result. In order that the assessment would be equitable, property affected similarly by flooding was assessed like proportions of their values. For instance, all the properties having 10-foot depths of water over the first flood in 1913 were considered as benefited by the same percentage of their appraised value, and similarly for the other depths of flooding. About 60,000 pieces of property belonging to nearly 40,000 different owners were appraised. When the benefits were added up they totaled \$77,000,000 in round numbers.

The construction is being paid for from the proceeds of the sale of \$33,890,909.83 worth of bonds, secured by the benefits appraised and representing approximately 50 percent of the total benefits. The bonds will be retired by 1949, a portion being taken up each year. The money to take up the bonds, to pay the interest on the bonds, and to pay for the maintenance of the works, is provided by a tax against the benefited property. Since about one-half of the total benefits was assessed against the cities and counties of the district, about one-half of the yearly tax is levied against all of the property in the cities and counties. The other half is levied against the properties protected against actual flooding in proportion to their benefits.

In addition to the establishment of the benefits, the damages caused by the proposed works were set by the appraisal board. Rights-of-way were obtained, and the rights to flood the lands in the retarding basins were secured. As these lands are still available for agriculture, a portion of the landowners elected to sell a flood easement to the district. Others, uncertain as to the effect of the basins on their property, sold their holdings outright to the district. About 30,000 acres were so purchased. These lands are being resold with a flood easement attached.

The cost of construction, or I should say the total principal obligation, of the conservancy district was approximately \$33,000,000. The people in my district and surrounding territory helped to pay for it. They obligated themselves on bonds for 5½ percent interest. This means the paying of another \$33,000,000 before it is paid out. Annually the farmers whose lands might be benefited pay, the people in the cities pay, the counties pay, the villages pay, everybody who had a possible benefit bears a portion of that cost on their tax bill. I know the law states that on flood-control projects the Federal Government pays the whole freight, I know that; but it does not follow that it is right. I know that only the farmer pays reclamation repayments for Government improvements there. I know the cities, and the villages, and the towns which get the benefits of the increased wealth and trade do not pay one single dime. But when you add the

power features to those dams, those reclamation projects and in those flood control projects and give cheap, subsidized power to the cities that never paid 1 sou for the development it is not right to let them go untaxed. We need to examine, now, with America staggering under a \$200,000,000,000 debt, we need to recognize the cost of these projects and the pay-back; and if the several cities, and towns and States that benefit from the increased wealth produced by our expenditures to control floods and save life and property should bear a share of the cost. We need to have them all pay like the Miami Conservancy District pays in Ohio; and I shall be glad to submit to any committee or any Member who wants to consider it, the financial statement of that outfit. My people never gained a single penny, and yet in the last 8 years we have spent the vast sum of \$326,000,000 from the general fund for reclamation projects in Interior bills alone. To that we are adding \$20,000,000 today. No interest is ever paid back; nothing is ever paid by the cities to bring millions of acres of adjacent land into production.

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

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

Mr. CLEVINGER. The gentleman now addressing us represents the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio adjoining mine, does he not?

Mr. JONES. That is right.

Mr. CLEVINGER. And the three adjacent districts, those of Mr. MCGREGOR,

Mr. WEICHEL, and Mr. SMITH, contain hundreds of thousands of acres of about the best farm lands in the United States.

Mr. JONES. That is right.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Does the gentleman know of any section of the United States that practices better soil conservation, land use, stock breeding, or diversified farming than this particular section of the country?

Mr. JONES. No; I do not.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to a statement of the director of agriculture of the State of Ohio. This gentleman is a Democrat, reporting to a Democratic Governor. He is a fellow citizen of mine, a resident of my own county, and is an honorable gentleman. He states that this year 700,000 of those acres will be untilled for lack of manpower and machinery. In a break-down of the figures, he says we will have twenty to thirty thousand less of sugar beets.

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. CLEVINGER. He said that we will have 5,000 acres less in tomatoes, and 50-percent reduction in fruit; 19.30 percent reduction in pork, and 17 percent reduction in the production of meat. Can the gentleman tell me why we should pay for the development of these lands which are unproductive, when 700,000 acres of the best land in the world stand idle?

Mr. JONES. I made the statement to the Reclamation Bureau that paying out

millions of dollars in capital and interest for the production of new land is to me nonsense, when you spend millions of dollars to stop the production of things before the war and keep land out of production.

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

Mr. JONES. I am sorry, I cannot yield.

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

Mr. JONES. I must refuse to yield. To show what the picture would be if the Grand Coulee, the Bonneville Dam, and Bonneville power investment were brought under the present law, such as we have in Ohio, and how the pay out comes back, if any, I shall submit the actual financial statements furnished to us in the justification. Following that, I have prepared a financial statement based upon total Government investment by the Bonneville Power Administration, figures furnished for all the features of the project, and I find if the law were like the law we have in Ohio for the conservancy district referred to, that for the fiscal year 1944 the Bonneville Dam and the Grand Coulee and the Bonneville power investment would show a loss for the years accumulated up to June 30, 1944, which is staggering. I want to make this last observation, and that is a statement made by Thomas Edison, which I shall insert in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks, in the hope that it will provoke thought among the Members of the House.

EXHIBIT A.—U. S. Government Columbia River power system—Pro forma combined statement of income

	Fiscal year 1940 and prior	Fiscal year 1941	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Fiscal year 1944	Total to June 30, 1944	Estimate, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1944	Total to Dec. 31, 1944 ¹
Operating revenues and other income:								
Sales of electric energy.....	\$426,544	\$1,895,503	\$5,320,319	\$11,979,472	\$20,835,262	\$40,457,100	\$11,649,000	\$52,104,100
Other electric revenue.....		120	33,839	43,252	60,666	137,877	14,000	151,877
Other income.....			11,675	16,901	12,540	41,116		41,116
Total operating revenues and other income.....	426,544	1,895,623	5,365,833	12,039,625	20,908,468	40,636,083	11,663,000	52,299,083
Operating expenses:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	526,793	601,057	1,806,155	2,877,599	3,617,432	9,429,036	1,947,000	11,376,036
Bonneville Dam project.....	321,787	163,271	242,669	298,212	414,798	1,440,737	212,500	1,653,237
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			106,245	674,146	1,813,968	2,594,359	970,000	3,564,359
Total operating expenses.....	848,580	764,328	2,155,069	3,849,957	5,846,198	13,464,132	3,129,500	16,593,632
Depreciation expense:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	\$50,420	\$230,539	\$547,955	\$923,379	\$1,119,429	\$2,871,732	\$672,000	\$3,543,732
Bonneville Dam project.....	365,585	198,296	263,686	349,610	473,126	1,650,303	237,500	1,887,803
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			179,482	594,792	683,374	1,457,648	500,000	1,957,648
Total depreciation expense.....	416,015	428,835	991,123	1,867,781	2,275,929	5,979,683	1,409,500	7,389,183
Total operating expenses and depreciation.....	1,264,595	1,193,163	3,146,192	5,717,738	8,122,127	19,443,815	4,539,000	23,982,815
Net.....	² 838,051	702,460	2,219,641	6,321,887	12,786,341	21,192,278	7,124,000	28,316,278
Interest expense:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	229,279	425,271	931,969	1,547,630	1,846,058	4,980,207	963,000	5,943,207
Bonneville Dam project.....	800,381	462,084	485,839	692,441	1,123,697	3,564,442	600,000	4,164,442
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			673,925	1,088,071	1,811,635	4,173,631	1,235,000	5,408,631
Total interest expense.....	1,029,660	887,355	2,091,733	3,928,142	4,781,390	12,718,280	2,798,000	15,516,280
Net income (or loss).....	² 1,867,711	² 184,895	127,908	2,393,745	8,004,951	8,473,998	4,326,000	12,799,998

¹ Based on estimated data for the last 6 months of calendar year 1944.

² Indicates red figure.

EXHIBIT C.—U. S. Government Columbia River power system—Pro forma combined balance sheet, Bonneville Power Administration, Bonneville project dam and Grand Coulee project dam, as of June 30, 1944

PRELIMINARY

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS		LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS	
PLANT		INVESTMENT	
Investment in plant facilities (see exhibit D).....	\$337,811,494	Federal investment (see exhibit E).....	\$339,859,941
INVESTMENT AND FUND ACCOUNTS		CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES	
Other investments.....	\$28,000	Accounts payable.....	\$2,314,318
Miscellaneous special funds.....	500,000	Other current and accrued liabilities.....	77,600
	528,000		2,391,978
CURRENT AND ACCRUED ASSETS		DEFERRED CREDITS	
Cash.....	9,111,619	Miscellaneous deferred credits.....	58,839
Accounts receivable.....	1,927,405	RESERVES	
Accrued utility revenues.....	2,001,807	Reserve for depreciation.....	6,178,151
Materials and supplies.....	3,875,776	Reserve for Shasta units installation and rentals.....	1,000,000
Other current and accrued assets.....	2,165,021		7,178,151
	18,581,128	Contributions in aid of construction.....	175
DEFERRED DEBITS		SURPLUS	
Preliminary survey and investigation charges.....	236,896	Earned surplus.....	\$8,473,998
Clearing accounts.....	208,387		
Retirement work in progress.....	1180,457		
Other work in progress.....	569,632		
Other deferred debits.....	118,002		
	1,042,460		
Total.....	357,963,082	Total.....	357,963,08

Red figures.

EXHIBIT D.—U. S. Government Columbia River power system—Schedule of plant investment as of June 30, 1944

	Total as of June 30, 1944			Present commercial power	Irrigation	Navigation and flood control	Future river regulation
	Investment	Interest during construction	Total				
Columbia Basin project:							
Direct power facilities.....	\$45,888,220	\$1,862,186	\$47,750,406	\$47,752,406			
Joint facilities, including interest on power portion.....	\$127,396,173						
Less earnings during construction to Jan. 1, 1942.....	\$177,170						
Work Projects Administration costs assigned to work relief.....	1,947,318						
Donations by State of Washington.....	40,528						
	2,174,016						
Net joint facilities to be distributed.....	121,970,634	3,251,523	125,222,157	\$41,949,430	\$53,227,079	\$1,000,000	\$29,045,648
Direct irrigation facilities.....	7,785,445		7,785,445		7,785,445		
Total Columbia Basin project.....	175,644,299	5,115,709	180,760,008	89,701,836	61,012,524	1,000,000	29,045,648
Bonneville Dam project:							
Direct power facilities.....	36,330,585	1,253,833	37,584,418	37,584,418			
Joint facilities navigation.....	43,639,012	985,467	44,624,479	20,093,230		24,531,249	
Total Bonneville Dam project.....	79,969,597	2,239,300	82,208,897	57,677,648		24,531,249	
Bonneville Power Administration: Transmission facilities.....	74,151,011	\$691,578	74,842,589	74,842,589			
Grand total.....	329,764,907	8,046,587	337,811,494	222,222,073	61,012,524	25,531,249	29,045,648

¹ A portion of the ultimate power facilities cost will be allocated to irrigation when the power facilities used for irrigation pumping are installed.

² Allowance has not been given to elimination of interest during construction on a relatively small amount of plant retired.

³ Includes \$5,246,373 for River Regulation for Bonneville Dam, of which amount \$520,244 is interest during construction.

NOTE.—The allocations of joint facility investment to power, irrigation, etc., are preliminary inasmuch as they have not been officially approved.

Reserve for depreciation:
 Bonneville Power Administration.....\$3,239,320
 Columbia Basin project.....1,457,648
 Bonneville Dam project.....1,481,174

Total.....6,178,151

EXHIBIT E.—U. S. Government Columbia River power system—Schedule of Federal investment as of June 30, 1944

	Bonneville Power Administration	Bonneville Dam project	Grand Coulee Dam project	Combined
Appropriations or allotments ¹	\$113,920,758	\$83,691,876	\$179,477,675	\$377,090,309
Bonneville Power Administration emergency fund appropriated from revenues.....	500,000			500,000
Donations and other Federal aids ²	5,003,118		5,590,751	10,593,869
Interest on Federal investment ³	5,671,786	5,803,742	9,289,340	20,764,868
Advance from special deposit account.....			900,000	900,000
Gross appropriations and advances.....	125,095,662	89,495,618	195,257,766	409,849,046
Less:				
Unrequisitioned funds.....	32,667,066			32,667,066
Operation and maintenance expense charged to navigation.....		864,871		864,871
Net appropriations and advances.....	92,428,596	88,630,747	195,257,766	376,317,109
Gross revenue deposits by Bonneville Power Administration.....				\$36,457,168
Net Federal investment as of June 30, 1944.....				339,859,941

¹ Amounts for both construction and operation are included. See note 5.

² Public Works Administration loans and grants, etc.

³ Estimated cost to Treasury for interest on funds advanced to the projects. Of the \$20,764,868 total, \$12,718,280 represents interest expense and is so shown on exhibit A and \$8,046,587 is reported on exhibit D as interest during construction which forms part of plant investment. See note 5.

⁴ This item deducted to eliminate nonpower items from totals.

⁵ Inasmuch as the gross investment of \$376,317,109 includes expense items (operations and interest) as well as plant investment, the revenue deposits are deducted to get the net investment. These deposits have been sufficient to return all operating and interest costs and to repay a share of the capital investment. All of the power investment and part of the irrigation investment will ultimately be repaid through power revenues.

Columbia River power system—Pro forma combined statement of income, showing how the taxpayer comes out if all features of the investment were repaid as Miami conservancy district

	Fiscal year 1940 and prior	Fiscal year 1941	Fiscal year 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Fiscal year 1944	Total to June 30, 1944	Estimate, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1944	Total to Dec. 31, 1944
Operating revenues and other income:								
Sales of electric energy.....	\$426,544	\$1,895,503	\$5,320,319	\$11,979,472	\$20,835,262	\$40,457,100	\$11,649,000	\$52,106,100
Other electric revenues.....		120	33,839	43,252	60,666	137,877	14,000	151,877
Other income.....			11,675	16,901	12,540	41,116		41,116
Total operating revenues and other income.....	426,544	1,895,623	5,365,833	12,039,625	20,908,468	40,636,093	11,663,000	52,299,093
Operating expenses:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	526,793	601,057	1,806,155	2,877,599	3,617,432	9,429,036	1,947,000	11,376,036
Bonneville Dam project.....	321,787	163,271	242,609	298,212	414,798	1,440,737	212,500	1,653,237
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			106,245	674,146	1,813,968	2,594,359	970,000	3,564,359
Total operating expenses.....	848,580	764,328	2,155,009	3,849,957	5,846,198	13,464,132	3,129,500	16,593,632
Depreciation expense:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	50,430	230,539	547,955	923,379	1,119,429	2,871,732	672,000	3,543,732
Bonneville Dam project.....	365,585	198,296	263,686	349,610	473,125	1,650,303	237,500	1,887,803
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			179,482	594,792	683,374	1,457,648	500,000	1,957,648
Total depreciation expense.....	416,015	428,835	991,123	1,867,781	2,275,929	5,979,683	1,409,500	7,389,183
Total operating expense and depreciation.....	1,264,595	1,193,163	3,146,192	5,717,738	8,122,127	19,443,815	4,539,000	23,982,815
Net.....	183,051	702,460	2,219,641	6,321,887	12,786,341	21,192,278	7,124,000	28,316,278
Interest expense:								
Bonneville Power Administration.....	229,279	425,271	931,969	1,547,680	1,846,058	4,980,207	963,000	5,943,207
Bonneville Dam project.....	800,381	462,084	485,839	692,441	1,123,697	3,564,442	600,000	4,164,442
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			673,925	1,688,071	1,811,635	4,173,631	1,235,000	5,408,631
Total interest expense.....	1,029,660	887,355	2,091,733	3,928,142	4,781,390	12,718,280	2,798,000	15,516,280
Net income.....	1,867,711	1,848,895	127,908	2,393,745	8,004,951	8,473,998	4,326,000	12,799,998
Additional operating expenses Bonneville Dam project.....	270,593	132,675	149,182	158,631	187,879	899,260		
Additional depreciation.....	171,331	311,805	956,914	760,727	682,012	2,882,789		
Additional interest:								
Bonneville Dam project.....	688,935	1,130,826	1,276,549	1,257,255	925,153	5,278,718		
Grand Coulee Dam project.....			3,127,375	2,895,917	2,557,265	8,580,557		
Interest on working capital.....	125,000	150,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	1,325,000		
Amortization of investment (2½ percent yearly compound interest, 50 years, \$1,025,806).....	800,159	1,051,424	2,967,645	3,288,705	3,465,291	11,573,224		
Adjusted net income.....	1,867,729	1,848,925	1,849,757	1,849,757	1,849,757	1,849,757		
Uncollected revenue.....	117,642	1,050,135	516,647	1,968,183	526,318	4,178,925		
Total.....	4,041,371	4,012,060	4,366,404	4,817,940	6,785,673	12,574,475		
Amortization of investment (straight line 2 percent).....	1,560,059	2,049,947	5,785,978	6,411,944	6,756,232	22,564,160		
Adjusted net income.....	4,683,629	3,960,448	11,152,382	12,229,884	13,541,905	13,541,905		
Uncollected revenue.....	117,642	1,050,135	516,647	1,968,183	526,318	4,178,925		
Total.....	4,801,271	5,010,583	11,669,029	14,198,067	14,068,223	17,720,830		

¹ Red figures.

There is far more danger in public monopoly than there is in private monopoly, for when the Government goes into business it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers. If it goes into the power business it can pretend to sell cheap power and then cover up its losses. The Government never really goes into business, for it never makes ends meet, and that is the first requisite of business. It just mixes a little business with a lot of politics and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on. (Thomas A. Edison.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. JONES. I have taken from my colleagues considerable time, and I will be very glad to yield time to gentlemen on my side under the seniority rule as a member of the committee, and I shall yield just as much as I can under the allowance to speak on any subject he desires, and he may take my speech tomorrow and tear it to pieces.

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

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I tried to get the gentleman just preceding me to yield for a question. The question I wanted to ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is this: I understood him to say, and I yield to him now to answer me whether I am correct or not,

after enumerating many millions of dollars spent on reclamation projects, did he say that not one cent of interest has been paid on that amount? Did I misunderstand the gentleman?

Mr. JONES. With the exception of the Boulder Canyon project, which is a special act.

Mr. MURDOCK. I believe the gentleman is entirely mistaken. The gentleman has evidently not read the reclamation law. The first reclamation law was passed in 1902. It has been amended at various times, but I call the attention of the gentlemen from Ohio to this fact, that money spent for reclamation is reimbursable. The general contract now is that all costs borne by the Government on reclamation projects must be repaid to the Government in 40 years, amortized at 3-percent interest. That is a basic principle of our reclamation policy.

I am not familiar with the entire program of the Reclamation Service as I have only recently been made chairman of the Committee on Reclamation, and that is the reason why I could not specify a moment ago about the power rates at Bonneville or Grand Coulee. I do say to the gentleman that I know much with regard to the power cost and rates at Boulder Dam, the statements are prepared and are published to the world.

Mr. JONES. On page 62 of the hearings, part 1, the gentleman will find the basis on which I made my statement. I humbly apologize because I am using the best information I can, and rely entirely on the Bureau of Reclamation officers.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for the citation to the hearings and will turn to it later. Now to convey a general idea about the working of reclamation, I will give the gentleman and the membership a picture of one reclamation project that I know much about. I refer to the Salt River project surrounding Phoenix in Arizona. The first basic construction there, is Roosevelt Dam, named after Theodore Roosevelt, work begun in 1906 and finished in 1911. It was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt at that time. There are now about 240,000 acres of irrigated land around Phoenix watered from that and four other dams on the river.

I am giving round numbers because I have not the exact figures before me, but the United States Government has invested, not donated but invested, about \$20,000,000 in that project. Far more than half of that \$20,000,000 has already been repaid by the farmers in that valley. They are repaying it with interest over an amortization period of, I think, 40 years. When all the money has been repaid by the farmers, Uncle Sam will

own the dams debt free and worth millions of dollars.

While I am on that project, let me say this, that that area of land—and that is the one I know most intimately, and I could name other cases if I were better acquainted with all the West—produced \$30,000,000 worth of food and fiber year before last, and in the last 12 months that same area produced \$40,000,000 worth of food and fiber, and there are less than a quarter of a million acres of land involved. Further, I want to say this, that those farmers right now, the Salt River Valley Water Association of Arizona, have paid their repayment installments 5 years in advance on what they owe the Government, and they are going to pay back every cent of it.

I went to Phoenix when it was a cow town. I saw land, which today is richly productive, occupied by jack rabbits and rattlesnakes. That same land is today producing \$165 worth of cash produce per acre annually. While Uncle Sam has put only \$20,000,000 all told into that project as an investment, that same project has yielded produce to the extent of \$40,000,000 in the past 12 months. Furthermore, may I say this, that the assessed value of the property based on that irrigated acreage for its existence is now more than \$200,000,000.

That, I want to say, Mr. Chairman, is what reclamation can do and will do when given a chance, and I am citing just one instance out of the dozens and dozens of cases where wealth-producing centers have been created by reclamation in the West. It is almost exclusively the cause of the wealth and prosperity of Phoenix, Ariz.

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

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

Mr. ANGELL. What the gentleman says with reference to the project in his district is true also at Bonneville. Every single dollar that has gone into Bonneville, advanced by the Government for the development of power, is being paid back with interest, and every single dollar of it will be paid back. Furthermore, we have produced one-third of the aluminum which has gone into the fighting equipment in this war. If it had not been for the aluminum produced in the Columbia River area, Bonneville and Grand Coulee, hundreds of thousands of our boys would have been killed overseas.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is exactly correct.

Mr. ANGELL. That has been done without a single dollar of expense to this Government. It will all be paid back.

Mr. MURDOCK. I traveled along the Columbia River a few months ago at night. I passed by the Kaiser shipyards and was amazed at the amount of electricity that was used there. I understand that the power plants at Bonneville and at Grand Coulee provide the hydroelectric power that is used. God only knows what would have happened to us in this war if we had not had that power at that time. That power was just as essential as the food that was produced on these irrigated lands. I understand that the power produced by the plants of the reclamation projects

during the past year has been worth nearly \$14,000,000. I understand that the hydroelectric plants of the Reclamation Service have produced more than 13,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and most of that power has gone to the war effort, as I happen to know.

I may appear to speak with some feeling in regard to this, because I have strong feeling. I interrupted the chairman an hour ago to exhibit this letter, a letter which I prize greatly, although it is not mine personally.

This letter was sent to me as chairman of the Committee on Reclamation. I received it on the morning of April 12 and had it read by my secretary before that committee at a hearing that day. It is a letter signed with a familiar signature, but that signature is not written in quite the same bold hand as we have known. The letter is signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This was read to my committee because it pertains to reclamation and has proved to be his last plea for reclamation. The man who was more responsible than any other for the development of the great Columbia Basin and the other great projects during the last decade throughout the West had his heart in this matter and reaffirmed his faith in it.

This letter pertains to further developments of reclamation and urges that development with the hope that we may provide land for returning soldiers. It refers to a bill now before my committee, H. R. 520, a bill designed to give preference to ex-servicemen on lands irrigated by the Reclamation Bureau. It is significant that in the closing hours of his life, as that handwriting indicates, and in the midst of this most terrible war, he took time to think of domestic problems, and hoped to build homes for the future of the defenders of the Nation. That is the content and spirit of this letter.

We think the hour of victory is soon to come. We believe that we must have an expanding industry in this country in order to service the \$300,000,000,000 indebtedness that hangs over us, and in order to give us the necessary millions of jobs, whether it be 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 or whatever the number may be. We believe we are negligent in our duty. I would say criminally negligent, if we do not plan to see to it that jobs, not of leaf raking or grave scratching, but jobs in productive, creative, wealth-producing projects, are made available. These returning veterans want jobs and there must be jobs for them.

I know we all want private industry to furnish these jobs. If private industry could do it, I would have it furnish practically all the jobs, but I do not believe private industry is going to be able to furnish nearly enough jobs. There must be sane, constructive plans for public works. I want that public work to be of a productive, essential nature. I think nothing can compare with reclamation in that respect.

At the close of the First World War thousands and hundreds of thousands of men wanted homes in the West. We liberalized the homestead laws, but it was little more than a gesture 25 years ago. It is true that after the Revolu-

tionary days veterans sought homes in the Ohio Valley, and they created communities there. After the War between the States, the veterans went out into a humid area in the Mississippi Valley and got homes where they could establish themselves. But by the beginning of this century all good lands excepting those in the semiarid and arid sections, which cannot be cultivated without great and expensive irrigations projects, had been taken. After the close of the First World War thousands of veterans went out and tried to live on the desert.

We liberalized the homestead laws but it was an empty gesture. I know of many, many pathetic cases of failure. We have solemnly pledged ourselves that such shall not happen again. President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary Franklin K. Lane and other forward-looking men a generation ago said, "We must irrigate the land for the veterans." But practically nothing was done. If we permit victory to come upon us quickly, as we hope it will, without suitable preparation we will have nothing to offer the veterans returning this time from the armed services. There will be many of them and they are going to be land hungry as before. We are not going to send them out to live with jack rabbits but we are going to give them the right kind of irrigated lands. That is the program our late beloved President contemplated and urged upon us, but that program has been in my judgment jeopardized by reductions in this bill.

I think highly of the chairman of this subcommittee personally. I have publicly and privately thanked him many times for the good work he has done for reclamation, and I deeply appreciate the earnest consideration given it by the other Members. I do want to compliment the subcommittee for having paid a high tribute to the Bureau of Reclamation in its war-food production and in electric-power production. I think that is a splendid thing; but when this bill was written up, I fear it was reduced in such a way as to foreclose the effective planning which the President in this letter pleaded for on the very day of his death.

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

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. There are other portions of the bill which I want to allude to where reductions, I think, have been too drastic; one with reference to soil and moisture conservation. I would like to speak on that later. The other item to which I would like to address myself is in regard to mines and mining. I feel that the program of exploration which we have been carrying on during the war to such good effect and which ought to be carried on continually has been cramped by the limited amount for that purpose appropriated in this bill.

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

Mr. JONES. I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, for a few minutes I wish to discuss with you that part of the report of the Interior Appropriation Committee having to do

with the Grazing Service. This appropriation is authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act, named for my predecessor in office, Hon. Edward T. Taylor, who served in this House for 33 consecutive years and who at the time of his death was chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

This Grazing Act was introduced by Congressman Taylor at the request of the thousands of sheepmen and cattlemen who were using those remaining, unpatented public lands of the West commonly called the public domain. As a user of those ranges myself and as president of a Western Colorado Cattle Association, I took an active part in supporting this program for bringing about a fair, equitable distribution of grazing on these public lands. These arid lands have no value for agriculture unless irrigation can be provided, but have value during a few weeks in the year for the purpose of limited grazing.

The fact that these 142,000,000 acres of land located in 10 States had no supervision caused stockmen to use them to excess. There was no incentive for conservation or for the preservation of forage for future years. Promiscuous use of these ranges was bad for the stock, for soil conservation, and for the relationships between neighbors, particularly between sheepmen and cattlemen. Range wars broke out at intervals and often there was bloodshed. Overgrazing caused erosion and poor watersheds for the ranches lower down.

These are the general reasons we asked Congress to pass the Taylor Grazing Act, the appropriation for which is before us today. We in the West did not wish another great intricate bureau such as the National Forest Service built up, but rather our desire was merely to have as small an agency as possible whose duties would be to supervise a fair and equitable distribution of these ranges and to maintain proper safeguards for the conservation and protection of our watersheds.

To accomplish this a real democratic program of advisory boards was set up that started with the grass roots. Local elections are provided for in the act whereby the 22,000 users of these ranges may go and select their own representatives on the regional advisory boards. Equal representation between cattlemen and sheepmen is provided on each board with the sheep permittees voting to select their representatives and the cattle permittees theirs. These regional boards, of whom there are 600 district advisers at this time, pass upon what sheepmen and cattlemen shall use the ranges and how much stock each may run, based upon the availability of range forage. The general plan is to give the local ranch property owner and taxpayer preference over the migratory stockman who is not a resident of that area and may not even reside in the State. These boards, composed of local stockmen, hold hearings for those who have complaints about the permits allowed or other matters in dispute. Also, representatives are elected to serve on their State and national advisory councils. It is one of the greatest attempts of modern times to decentralize a Government agency and bring back local self-government such as

once existed in the New England town meeting.

Twelve percent of the cattle and 42 percent of the sheep raised in the United States are grazed, usually for short periods, on land administered by the Taylor Grazing Act. This land is divided into 60 grazing districts with 57 administrative units. Its governing bureau is under the Department of the Interior and is headed by the Director of Grazing, whose official residence is in Salt Lake City, and an Assistant Director, who lives in Washington. The grazing districts each have a regional grazer in charge and under him graziers who ride and generally supervise use of the ranges.

In the original hearings in 1934, when the act was under discussion, Secretary Ickes stated that his Department would handle the act with 22 employees and at a cost not to exceed \$150,000. The following year the request was for \$250,000, and these expenses have increased each year until there are now 250 full-time grazing employees—103 caring for soil and moisture conservation and 19 for range improvement—and the amount spent for salaries and expenses last year was \$1,017,740. We find today there are not only graziers, but range examiners, attorneys, hearings officers, chief of range surveys, a chief of information, scientists, field-office inspectors, and so forth. One wonders if we are giving birth to another huge Government bureau.

The Grazing Service requested for 1946 and received Budget approval for \$1,485,200 for salaries and expenses and \$200,000 for range improvement. The Appropriations Committee cut this to \$979,470 for salaries and expenses and \$80,000 for range improvement. In so doing, the committee recommends that the Grazing Service be self-supporting, and they quote the original hearings to show that that was the original intent.

It would seem that we have come to the time when the Congress, the stockmen of the West, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Taylor Grazing Service itself should stop and consider what we are doing. The total revenues received by this agency for grazing privileges in 1944 was \$813,351.96. Of this amount as prescribed by law, 50 percent was turned over to the 10 States wherein these areas lie in lieu of taxes. So far, however, the States have returned this money to the Grazing Service for specific uses such as range improvement, reseeding, and so forth. The law further provides that 25 percent shall be used for range improvement subject to congressional action. If all the revenues collected from uses of the range could be used for salaries and expenses the present expenses and income would nearly balance, especially when we consider that all these charges should not properly be made against grazing. Director Forsling has stated that he will recommend an increase in grazing fees of 300 percent. They are now 5 cents a month per head for cattle and 1 cent for sheep. The stockmen unanimously oppose this increase.

The matter is being held in abeyance until the McCarran Public Lands Com-

mittee of the Senate can hold public hearings in those Western States and give the local stockmen a chance to be heard on the question. It is hoped the House Public Lands Committee will send representatives to attend these meetings also. The stockmen will be asked whether they desire all these services at present given and proposed and whether they consider the present fee sufficiently high to cover the services they need, and also what proportion of these costs should justly be charged to grazing.

By the time the Interior Appropriations Committee holds hearings on the bill next year, these hearings will have been held in the West and I hope they will invite representative members of the Taylor grazing advisory boards to find out from the stockmen themselves just what these men from the range country consider just and give their views the same consideration they do the Bureau's recommendations.

MR. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

MR. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, the Bonneville Act, passed by this House in 1937, directs that the Bonneville Administrator do everything in his power to make low-cost electricity available to all farms and homes in the Pacific Northwest within economic reach of feasible transmission lines. I say that this is a mandate from Congress to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Bonneville Administrator.

This is no time for crippling amendments or crippling strategy, or crippling reports. Some of the most important war industries in this Nation will be hamstrung by such actions, and the responsibility will rest upon those who initiated such moves. The aluminum industry, shipbuilding, navy yards, military establishments, as well as a huge mystery load will be crippled by any adverse House action. If some of the Members of this House feel that they want to attack the Bonneville Administration there is an orderly procedure available. The procedure of random amendments or destructive committee reports is not an effective way to proceed. Such an effort will react on the returning veterans and the demobilized war workers. I will not quarrel with any proponent in an effort to gain facts but I must differ when the approach is along the line of unrelated, restrictive strategy, reactionary committee reports, or amendments. What approach is now being used? The report fully tells the story to experienced observers.

MONOPOLY

Congress, when it wrote the Bonneville Act in 1937, instructed the Administrator in no uncertain terms to protect deliveries of Columbia River power from monopolistic control. We have just witnessed the operation of such monopolistic control in the Shipshaw investigation by the Senate Small Business Committee. At some later date I will condense and submit to this House the facts brought out in the Shipshaw investigation. We see another example of monopolistic con-

trol in the committee report on the bill now before this House.

The exigencies of war and the need for large industrial installations have diverted large quantities of Columbia power away from the home and farm into huge industrial plants which, unless wisely handled by Congress, will become a monopolistic brake against the little man.

THE END OF THE WAR

The end of the European War is now in sight. When the end comes, thousands of kilowatts of Columbia River power—perhaps a half million—now going into war industries, must be resold by the Bonneville Power Administration as quickly as possible. Every month that that half million kilowatts remain unsold will cost the Government \$750,000 in lost returns. The Department of the Interior and the Bonneville Administration must sell this power. What do we now find? We find that the report kills the hopes of a large number of people. It attempts to stop an enterprise set up by Congress.

POWER SALES

If such a mandate to the Bonneville Administration is to be fully met the power should be sold at the lowest possible cost to householders, farmers, and to small industries as well as to the larger power-consuming industries. The Department and the Administrator would be derelict in their duty if they did not make every attempt possible to sell power on these terms to such consumers. Yet this committee report kills power sales. The report is definitely a step backward. It kills our hopes and opportunities for post-war employment.

In order to sell this power on these terms—in order to preserve revenues of the Federal Treasury, in order to assist the development of small, new industrial enterprises, the Bonneville Administration must pursue a line of investigation covering new industrial uses for low-cost power and into new agricultural power-consuming uses. In addition it must provide assistance to motivate new uses by farmers and business. Such a program is sensible. Every progressive, large enterprise engages in this activity. The private power companies spend a large part of their gross revenues in this endeavor. The amount sought in the pending appropriation relatively is very much less than the expenditures of the utility industry. Yet, we find this committee report blind to obvious facts.

The Bonneville Administration is the third largest power-producing enterprise on the North American continent. Therefore, the sum of \$364,590 covered in the Budget presentation for special marketing surveys seems a sensible, modest request. It is modest because it represents one-sixth of a single month's revenue now being sent to the Federal Treasury by the Power Administration and less than one-half month's net income after operating expenses. Yet this committee reduced the Budget item to an unworkable small amount. The responsibility for "killing tactics" is shown by the report.

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On page 296 of the hearings it is shown that the Department requested \$364,590 for research and sales, but the committee allowed only \$127,000 for this most important work. Progressive private companies use about 3 percent or more on research and sales. Bonneville has asked for only 1½ percent and the committee cut it down to ½ of 1 percent. The Administration got by for 1945 on \$127,000, but they knew that war industries were going to continue using the large block of power, but the larger amount will be absolutely necessary for 1946, because of the closing down of the war industries. If this kind of committee procedure is condoned by Congress, it will lead to the eventual destruction of the Bonneville program.

The amount sought is sensible because it will be spent for an activity which will strengthen free enterprise and provide opportunities for small business and progressive farmers. It is sensible because it encourages what is known as dinner-pail energy sales. It is such sales that provide employment for veterans and returning workers. Any crippling report or amendments will prevent the Bonneville Power Administration from carrying out the clear mandate of the 1937 law which has been passed by Congress. If there is any lack of return to the Treasury this report indicates where the fault lies.

TESTIMONY

The testimony before the House Appropriation Subcommittee covering operation and construction plans of the Administration and in particular its war accomplishments, is a demonstration of sound business management in line with the best American tradition. Since the beginning of the national emergency and through every month of the war, the Administrator of the Bonneville agency has displayed sound judgment and foresight in anticipating the requirements so essential to achieve the level of production that this war demands. In support of such plans the Administrator boldly took leadership in urging the installation of power plants at both Grand Coulee and Bonneville and construction of facilities to serve the anticipated war load in the Northwest. Because of this foresight, Bonneville was prepared to serve the needs of war industry, and consequently war-production schedules were substantially accelerated.

RECORD OF RESPONSIBILITY

The record of responsibility of the management of this agency is reflected in the financial records submitted to the committee. These records show that the handling of appropriated funds has been in full accord with the requirements of the acts of Congress.

By the record it is shown that the Bonneville administration prepares periodic financial reports showing in detail the status of Federal investment in the Columbia River development. These reports are made annually as required by law. The obstacles to making a unified report are difficult to overcome since four different Federal agencies share in financial management and in law there is no existing formula to coordinate work and

reports. The Army engineers constructed and operate the Bonneville Dam power plant; the Bureau of Reclamation constructed and operate Grand Coulee; the Federal Power Commission is given jurisdiction over the decision of allocation. The Bonneville power administration has to weld into a single system of financial records the data kept and furnished by these agencies. It would seem that the remedy for this condition is not to attack the Bonneville administration but to solve the problem by laws and coordination on a regional basis. The criticism that has been raised against this appropriation is one that really belongs to Congress. The committee report points out where the responsibility lies.

The financial reports presented to the committee show that this agency has returned to the Government over \$50,000,000 in revenues and over \$12,000,000 in excess of the over-all cost of operation since its inception. Currently, the Bonneville administration is returning to the Treasury over \$22,000,000 per year in revenues and over \$3,000,000 per year surplus over total operating cost. The entire power investment according to this record will be repaid within 50 years, together with a substantial irrigation subsidy. This record is a demonstration that the Columbia program has been soundly conceived as well as soundly operated. It has been an indispensable source of power for war production. This achievement has been more than praiseworthy because it has been based on power rate schedules which are the lowest in the entire Nation. This House can demonstrate its approval of Bonneville's record, and its war contributions; and can also demonstrate its confidence and trust in the operation, under the policies established by Congress, by voting down any nullifying amendments. The recommendations of the committee should be accepted only under protest, as it demonstrates the surrender by the committee of the peoples interest to the worst kind of monopoly.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I know that in the hearts and minds of Members of Congress today, as in the hearts and minds of millions of persons the world over, there is the wish for the successful outcome of the Peace Conference at San Francisco, which starts today. I do not believe there is a human being in the United States, a man or woman in our armed forces fighting across the seas and on the different oceans, to bring security and peace to a war-torn world, a mother or father throughout the world today, whatever he or she is doing, who does not hope and pray for the success of the San Francisco Conference.

I have seen our Secretary of State in action before our Foreign Affairs Committee and prior to his assuming the Secretaryship, I saw him as the head of our delegation at Mexico City, where I was a delegate at the Conference for War and Peace; I saw the confidence he inspired in the delegations of the Latin-American republics. I witnessed the

success of his endeavors and his work there. I have seen, since he came into the Department of State as Secretary, his ability in securing capable assistants and giving them authority. I have seen his great success in bringing new life and hope and new energy and new spirit of helpfulness and encouragement throughout the domestic and foreign service of our State Department. I am sure the enthusiasm he brings to everything he undertakes, and the confidence he instills in others will bring new successes at San Francisco.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. JARMAN, having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. CRAVENS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill, H. R. 3024, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1946, and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that as a part of my remarks made today in the Committee of the Whole, I may insert certain tables and justifications, as well as portions of the hearings on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAVENS). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] for 20 minutes.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I express thorough agreement with every word in which the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] just indulged relative to the San Francisco Conference, and Secretary Stettinius. My purpose in obtaining this time, all of which I shall not use, several weeks ago was to call attention to the fact that this is a momentous day, a day which may very well be considered throughout the ages of the future as the outstanding day of history, and as the most generally observed holiday throughout the world. That is true, because the largest world conference, certainly the most numerously attended world conference, that has ever happened on any subject, will meet in San Francisco within just a few hours—not a peace conference, not called for the purpose at all of writing the peace treaty to conclude this war, but entirely for the purpose and in the hope of preserving the peace in the future. The mistake of 1919 of confusing those issues, intermingling them, has not been repeated and this Conference is with respect to a future proposition rather than one which will deal particularly with this war. It must succeed, if civilization is to survive. It will succeed. As the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts has just said, there has been no occasion in history when there has been such a unanimity of desire on the part of the peoples of all the world as exists at this time for success of that Conference.

I maintain that when there is such unanimity of opinion of the peoples of the world their desires will not be denied. I know that everyone present thoroughly shares my sincere hope that this is correct, and I hope you share my belief.

During the last war the most terrible, the most heinous, the most deadly new weapon that was produced, I suppose, was gas. When that first gas attack came at Ypres on those British soldiers who did not know what it was and were not at all prepared to defend themselves against it, it was simply not only murder but annihilation. So far as I know, chemical warfare has not been indulged in during this war. Why? Is it because the Germans and the Japs have become more humane than the Germans were 26 years ago? Certainly the horrors of Manila and of these concentration camps which have been liberated during the past few weeks in Germany answer that question most emphatically and resoundingly. No; that was not the reason. The reason was, my colleagues, that those Japs and Germans, knowing that the Allies were thoroughly prepared to send the gas back to them if they started it, having been well warned by Churchill and others, were unwilling, at least until a few weeks ago, to subject their own people, particularly their civilians, to such horrors. Of course, with what the Germans are doing in the last few weeks to their own people, it is difficult to understand why they have not also subjected them to gas. The only reason I can think of is that their gas factories and ammunition have perhaps been overrun and they probably do not have the material to do it with now. With the progress of science and the efficiency of war making, the increased efficiency of aviation, the invention of jet bombs, and the custom of mass murder of peoples, I tell you that if the world is ever subjected to a future war the horrors of those gas attacks at Ypres and elsewhere will fade literally into insignificance when compared to those of the next war which simply, therefore, and for many other reasons, must not occur.

I believe, Mrs. ROGERS, I speak the sentiment of certainly 95 percent of the people of the United States and of the world. That being true, I object rather seriously to anyone discouraging that hope unless there is reason therefor.

I am, of course, a firm believer in the freedom of the press, but I have always been just as firm in the belief that that freedom of the press imposes an obligation upon reporters and newspaper people not only to be sure that they speak the truth, not only to publish the news, but to be very careful, particularly at such a history-making moment as this, that they not in any way mislead the people or cause any confusion.

Consequently, I was very much disappointed to read in the Washington Times-Herald this morning an article which I do not think should have been written or published despite freedom of the press. It is in the column called Capitol Stuff, and from my viewpoint that is exactly what it is—stuff. It is by Mr. John O'Donnell, whom I do not know. I have no knowledge of his ability or reputation

but I do not agree with him on this regardless of either. It is written from San Francisco, and I am going to quote excerpts from it:

This ill-starred, poorly timed meeting of diplomatic leaders of the United Nations, gathered here to plan a brave new world in which the animal known as man will fight no more, starts off their sessions in an atmosphere of cynicism, suspicion and the old double-cross.

And unless some miracle of international politics and diplomacy takes place—which doesn't seem likely at this writing—or tough old Joe Stalin decides to slip over from the driver's seat and hand the wheel of this world peace chariot over to the American-British alliance (which is even less likely) this San Francisco Conference of global peace makers is going to wind up with more mutual ill-will and distrust than exists now at the start.

Then skipping a few paragraphs:

Best they are hoping for is some kind of a face-saving formula at the finale which will be most inspiring reading but in fact won't mean a thing when it comes down to a head-on conflict of great nations playing the old game of power politics—which is being done right now.

Skipping again:

In the first place, this meeting is getting off to a worse start than either the Versailles Conference which gave birth to the League of Nations and a far worse start by every measurement than did the conquerors of Napoleon over a century and a quarter ago when they set up the Holy Alliance.

I am not at San Francisco, of course. I was not at Versailles. I do not know whether Mr. O'Donnell was there or not. But certainly neither of us attended that conference 125 years ago of the Holy Alliance. Despite my natural ignorance of those matters resulting from not having been there, I do not believe he is correct in this opinion. But let us assume for the moment that he is correct that the start is not as auspicious as those were, I think I have already given you reasons for hope that even though that be true there is still greater possibility for the success of this Conference than existed at the beginning of those others.

Quoting again:

And these talks about a formula designed to keep the world peace from now on is very much from the teeth out, and about as authentic as the nonexistent Atlantic Charter.

Then skipping practically to the conclusion:

As the curtain rises on this drama of global suspicion, cynicism and hypocrisy, there is one thing for which we can all be thankful: That President Truman had the good common sense to stay in the White House—about as far away as he could conveniently get from these sessions without moving into the Atlantic Ocean.

There is every indication here Truman is more determined than ever to stay away from these sessions and remain, as he promised at his first Presidential press conference, at this (White House) "desk where I belong."

That is a direct quotation, which I do not believe was authorized in the first place. In the second place, whether authorized or correct or not, I believe Mr. O'Donnell grossly misrepresents President Truman's intention when he made that statement.

I do not believe he is serving any good purpose either to his paper, to his Nation, or to his world in doing so.

Despite the lack of knowledge which I frankly confess, and even though Mr. O'Donnell is on the scene, I now go on record as disagreeing with every word I have quoted and as expressing the opinion that it will develop that he is entirely wrong. It will be for the future to divulge which of us is correct.

There have been discouraging misunderstandings, of course. There always will be when many nations are trying to agree, with different languages and customs, and so forth. I was disappointed in the Yalta agreement, frankly, on Poland. I am disappointed that Russia apparently has so far not carried out the Yalta agreement relative to the new government of Poland. And I was somewhat disappointed at her unilateral actions after the agreement to consult among each other, which occurred at Yalta. I am not too happy about the recent 20-year treaty with the Lublin government. Yet, I do not understand, am not in a position to know as Mr. O'Donnell is not, all of the ins and outs of these occurrences.

I am not ready to condemn a great ally of ours in this war, the ally which has contributed most in human life and much in every other respect, to the victory which will be ours within a short while in Europe. I am not ready to condemn and insult that ally because I do not understand everything she says and does. I repeat, I do not believe at this stage of the game any person in the United States or in the world renders his country or the world a service by doing so.

I do not anticipate that Russia will have her complete way at the San Francisco Conference—far from it. Nor do I anticipate that when that happens Russia will walk out on the Conference. Russia remembers Stalingrad. She knows that but for her allies there would be no Russia today as such. She knows that in the future, despite her great power, which we all admire, and her great fighting ability and manpower, it is quite possible for a combination of nations to rise against her, against which she could not stand. Therefore, Russia has as much reason, certainly as much as any other great power, and perhaps as much as any other power, to desire the success of the San Francisco Conference. She is not going to take the chance, in baseball parlance, of miffing the one great opportunity which is given, not only to this generation but to all the generations of the past and those of the future, to banish once and for all this terror of war and create a situation wherein, even though we will continue to disagree with certain things which other countries do, we may at least hope for the continued existence of these countries of the world in friendship, in peace, and certainly not in mass murder such as war is, even at its best.

In conclusion, I know you join me in repeating the sincere hope and reverent prayer that we are not misguided in the hopeful attitude that practically all the people of the world entertain toward the

meeting which will commence at San Francisco 2 hours and 15 minutes hence.

COL. ROBERT S. ALLEN

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAVENS). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in reading the war news this morning which described the wounding of Col. Robert S. Allen, I knew again that the war had been brought close to the Congress of the United States. Colonel Allen was a very able and active reporter and thoroughly well known to the members of the press and the Congress in his days of service here.

I had the pleasure of a little talk with him when I visited Gen. George Patton at the Third Army in France last September. He was executive officer of G-2 section at Third Army headquarters. He was combat intelligence officer in a position fraught with danger. I brought back from him a message to his wife. His anxiety seemed to be that she should be sure he was safe and well. I learned today that Colonel Allen was wounded and as a result he has given his arm for us. He was shot through the elbow while a German prisoner and in order to save his life, an Austrian doctor amputated his arm. Knowing him, I am sure he was interested in the fine reporting of the tremendous and sweeping success of the Third Army in its dash through the European theater of war. That active, able, exact reporting brought courage and hope not only to the men who are fighting the war but to the entire United States and to the world. We are very grateful to Col. Robert S. Allen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. HINSHAW (at the request of Mr. JENSEN), for Thursday, April 26, on account of official business.

To Mr. LaFOLLETTE (at the request of Mr. HORAN), for April 25 and 26, on account of official business.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2122. An act to extend to June 30, 1946, the period during which females may be employed in the District of Columbia for more than 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week, under temporary permits;

H. R. 2687. An act to grant the honorary rank of colonel to Edward J. Kelly, major and superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; and

H. J. Res. 106. Joint resolution to amend section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to the deferment of registrants engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 26, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 11 a. m., Thursday, April 26, 1945; to hear Mr. HARRIS on H. R. 1362, Railroad Retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in executive session at 10:30 a. m., on Thursday, April 26, 1945, in the committee room, 356 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

408. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the use of certain lands of the United States for flowage in connection with providing additional storage space in the Pensacola Reservoir of the Grand River Dam project in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

409. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a copy of a proposed bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use post-office clerks and city letter carriers interchangeably; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 227. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 511, a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 443). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 228. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 387, a bill to amend section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 444). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 229. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 388, a bill to amend section 201 (g) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601); without amendment (Rept. No. 445). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 231. Resolution for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 694) to amend section 34, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic; without amendment (Rept. No. 446). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JACKSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 341. A bill relating to the status of Keetoowah Indians of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 447). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 3032. A bill to increase the subsistence allowances to veterans receiving education or training pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BENNET of New York:

H. R. 3033. A bill to extend for 2 years the time for filing applications for the payment of World War adjusted service certificates under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 3034. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey with a view to the construction of piers on the Millecoquin River, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 3035. A bill to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes; to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 3036. A bill to provide for the construction and operation by the Federal Government of a new system of superhighways and airports for the national defense in time of war or other emergencies and for Government and commercial use by automobiles and airplanes in time of peace; to provide for the financing of same, to assist in assuring full postwar employment, to promote public safety, to stimulate general business throughout the Nation, to earn revenue for the Federal Government, and for the general welfare of all the people; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 3037. A bill to grant to enlisted personnel 30 days' leave immediately preceding their honorable discharge from the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3038. A bill to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 3039. A bill relating to interest on income-tax deficiencies resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court with respect to the Oklahoma community property law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. R. 3040. A bill to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 3041. A bill granting to the State of Illinois all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the land comprising the right-of-way of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as the same was routed and constructed through the public lands of the United States in the State of Illinois, and in and to the 90 feet of land on each side of said canal for the entire length thereof; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. J. Res. 172. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution favoring the establishment of an American Commonwealth of Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEA:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 2 of the hearings held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, current session, on the bill (H. R. 1362) 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 Printing.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 230. Resolution authorizing that the report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 16, 1942, on a cooperative beach-erosion study of the Lake Erie shore line in the vicinity of Huron, Ohio, and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LEA:

H. Res. 232. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 1 of the hearings held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, current session, on the bill (H. R. 1362) 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 Printing.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. Res. 233. Resolution providing for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture of the existing shortage of farm machinery; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press and advocating the adoption of the same principles upon a world-wide basis, and urging upon the delegates of this country to the Peace Conference the adoption of an international compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of Venezuela, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States by expressing deep sympathy in regard to the death of our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 3042. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edith Ryan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 3043. A bill for the relief of Wilma E. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 3044. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jane M. Eaton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 3045. A bill for the relief of Frank F. Miles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 3046. A bill for the relief of Thomas A. Butler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3047. A bill for the relief of Antonio Del Serrone; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 3048. A bill for the relief of Charlotte James; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTINGER:

H. R. 3049. A bill for the relief of A. L. Malmo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RABIN:

H. R. 3050. A bill for the relief of David Siskind; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHARP:

H. R. 3051. A bill for the relief of Miss Hildegard Born; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. WOODHOUSE:

H. R. 3052. A bill for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3053. A bill for the relief of the East Coast Ship and Yacht Corporation of Noank, Conn.; 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:

429. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Petition of the delegates of Council 92 of the Polish National Alliance of New York State having to do with the Polish situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

430. Also, petition adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Erie County, N. Y., renewing its opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

431. By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Petition of the Common Council of the City of Manitowoc, Wis., urging the passage of House bill 2032, a bill authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936; and House bill 2033, a bill authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

432. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of Branch 6, Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, Pawtucket, R. I., signed by 436 members, in opposition to House bill 2652, providing for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

433. Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island urging the passage of the Pace bill, the Bryson bill, and also urging that the alcoholic beverage industry be prevented from directing high-pressure campaigns to increase its profits at the expense of the home and youth, by prohibiting it the use of the air, periodicals, newspapers, motion pictures, or any other form of advertising; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

434. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Rome, N. Y., Woman's Christian Temperance Union chapter, urging consideration and passage of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill, to promote national efficiency and to hasten the winning of the war through the elimination of the liquor traffic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

435. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of Adelaide D'Pietro, of Melrose, Mass., and numerous others, members of the Women's Columbus Republican Club of Massachusetts, with reference to the extension of an invitation to Italy to participate in the Conference of Allied Nations at San Francisco; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

436. By Mr. HART: Petition of Sam Zuccaro Association, Inc., of Union City, N. J., urging that the birthday of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt be made a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

437. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition signed by Clara B. Emery and 54 other citizens of Rockland and surrounding towns of Maine, deploring the shipping of malt beverages and other liquors with higher alcoholic content into our fighting areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

438. By Mr. WELCH: Senate Joint Resolution 14 of the California Legislature, relative to memorializing Congress to enact House bill 2347, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, relating to guayule rubber; to the Committee on Agriculture.

439. By the SPEAKER: Petition of John L. May, of Milwaukee, Wis., and 120 signers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the necessity of an investigation of the Veterans' Administration facility at Wood, Wis.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

440. By Mr. LESINSKI: Petition of the Ecourse Junior Chamber of Commerce signed by its officers and directors with reference to giving priority to veterans in handling, reconditioning, and the disposal of all war surplus goods; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, April 16, 1945)

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

Rev. W. H. T. Squiers, D. D., pastor, Ingleside Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., offered the following prayer.

"We praise Thee, O God;
We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord;
All the earth doth worship Thee,
The Father Everlasting."

As Thy servants assemble this day to lead and protect the people of our country, we pray that divine wisdom may be vouchsafed them.

Guide Thy people, O Lord, and protect Thine heritage.

Bless all those on land and sea and in the air who are fighting the battles for righteousness, equity, and peace. Use them as good soldiers of Jesus Christ to bring speedy and conclusive victory, that, after the agony of 6 long years of bloodshed, an era of peace and of justice, of truth and of civic righteousness, may be the portion of all nations on this earth, including those who make war against us.

May the Holy Spirit guide those who have gathered from many nations to the great city of the West that they may explore and find a way to universal peace, harmony, and international good will for all future years.

We pray Thy blessing upon Thy servant, the President of the United States. Bring to his heart and hand wisdom and strength to guide the people of America according to the dictates of justice and of mercy.

And bless the Senate of these United States, preside over them with Thy Holy Spirit, guide and direct them in their deliberations and labors this day and every day.

All this we ask, with the forgiveness of our sins, through Jesus Christ our Lord and King, to whom be glory both now and forever, world without end. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day

Wednesday, April 25, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 906) granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PERSONNEL OF THE LAND FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report of the number of men in active training and service in the land forces on February 28, 1945, under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED SURPLUS MACHINE TOOLS, ETC.

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to section 205 of Public Law 458, Seventy-eighth Congress, known as the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, his third report dealing particularly with the problems involved in the disposal of Government-owned surplus machine tools and with the over-all problem of the general program to be followed in the disposal of surplus plants (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 348 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in the Attorney General together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

SAFEGUARD OF ESTATES OF VETERANS

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 3 of the act approved August 12, 1935, entitled "An act to safeguard the estates of veterans derived from payments of pension, compensation, emergency officers' retirement pay and insurance, and for other purposes," as amended, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

LAND FOR ADDITIONAL STORAGE SPACE IN THE PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, GRAND RIVER DAM PROJECT, OKLAHOMA

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the use of certain lands of the United States for flowage in connection with providing additional storage space in the Pensacola Reservoir of the Grand River Dam project in Oklahoma, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the chairman of the War Production Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a revised estimate of personnel requirements for that Board for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were presented, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; ordered to lie on the table:

"Senate Joint Resolution 42

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States, the War Mobilization Director, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to reconsider the proposed plans to draft all skilled farm help and skilled workers processing dairy products for the military service.

"Whereas the President, the War Mobilization Director, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey have recently requested that approximately one-half of the 384,000 deferred farm workers of the country between the ages of 18 and 28 be inducted into the military service by July 1 in spite of the provisions of the Tydings amendment of October 1942; and

"Whereas it is realized that in the present critical war situation people in agriculture and skilled workers processing dairy products are not exempt from military service; and

"Whereas it must be urged that there must be a selection and reexamination of those who may be escaping their wartime duty and a deferment of those who are truly essential to agricultural production and to the processing of dairy products; and

"Whereas it is further deemed essential and desirable that operation, function, and selection under the Tydings amendment be continued so that the local boards will be given the power to determine the standards for essentially on a farm or in a dairy processing plant rather than apply an arbitrary standard of deferment with inelastic and consequent hardships under the proposed program of conscription; and

"Whereas with an intelligent understanding of the agricultural problem, the necessity of supplying an adequate labor pool, the avoidance of a food famine, the farmers of this State and of the country safe for democracy in the American and cooperative way of life; and

"Whereas the farmers and skilled workers processing dairy products in Wisconsin have performed magnificent miracles of production with less help and farm machinery and only with the inspired aid of grandfather and the womenfolk and children; and

"Whereas Wisconsin is the leading dairy State and holds top rank in many foods desired by the Quartermaster Corps, and a substantial number of the deferred farm cases are located within the State, the present critical labor shortage is intensified to one of existence or departure from the farm, with an aggravation of present food shortages; and

"Whereas the dairyman must have experienced, skilled, year-round labor, and other labor available at the right time for harvesting or processing and cannot depend alone on the aged and physically unfit, but must have an adequate reserve of farm help in order to insure an adequate production of food that will win the war and write the peace: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin memorialize the President, the War Mobilization Director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and the Congress of the United States, to reconsider the calling and inducting of about half of the agricultural workers and skilled workers processing dairy products in the country by July 1, and to urge the continued application of the Tydings amendment that places the power in the local board to grant individual farm and dairy processing plant deferments; in order to save the agricultural and dairy industry of this State; and be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the President,