

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OUTLAND (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. WORLEY (at the request of Mr. THOMASON), for yesterday, today, and next week, on account of illness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, June 25, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary at 10 a. m. on Monday, June 25, 1945, to continue hearings on the following bills with respect to Federal administrative procedure: H. R. 184, H. R. 339, H. R. 1117, H. R. 1203, H. R. 1206, and H. R. 2602. The meeting will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 Old House Office Building.

The hearing previously scheduled by the Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary for Friday, June 15, 1945, will be held on Monday, June 25, 1945, at 10 a. m. The hearing will be on the provisions of the bills (H. R. 33 and H. R. 3338) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (referees—method of appointing, compensation, etc.), and will be conducted in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 Old House Office Building.

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, to continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 2789) to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

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. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1953. A bill for the relief of Adolph Pfannenstiehl; with amendment (Rept. No. 783). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3416) to provide fair and just compensation for the use of any building, as defined in this act, by the United States and to provide for mutual cancellation rights between the lessor and the lessee, for the use of such building where governed by a written lease executed after December 7, 1941, and the same was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH:

H. R. 3559. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3560. A bill to provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 3561. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to the States for surveying their hospitals and public health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and to authorize grants to assist in such construction; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 3562. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 3563. A bill to provide for exclusion from gross income for income-tax purposes certain amounts received as retirement pay by retired military personnel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 3564. A bill to amend section 11 of Public Law 144, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 3565. A bill to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 3566. A bill to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 3567. A bill to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3568. A bill to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 3569. A bill to provide for the punishment of certain hostile acts against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 3570. A bill to provide Federal penalties for all individuals not covered by title

II of the Social Security Act, and to repeal title I of said act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 3571. A bill to provide for the payment of interest on amounts payable under section 501 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 3572. A bill to repeal the automobile-use tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 3573. A bill for the relief of George Pathy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 3574. A bill for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 3575. A bill for the relief of Giovanni (John) Vitale; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3576. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo or James Bologna; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3577. A bill for the relief of Orlando Portale; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 3578. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marion Hill; 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:

994. By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Petition of T. E. Schneider, president Ozark Protective Association, and 548 other citizens protesting against the construction of a dam over Big River; to the Committee on Flood Control.

995. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of S. Reagan and 315 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

996. Also, petition of Orville C. Martin and 329 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1945

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose presence is our shield in the stillness of the night and our strength in the struggles of the day, we pray that Thou wilt illumine our minds with a clearer understanding of Thy truth and our hearts with a richer experience of Thy love.

Grant that this may be a day of sincere quest for Thy divine will and of complete conquest over everything that hinders us from surrendering ourselves

to it. May our lives be transformed from what they are to what they ought to be.

We pray that we may have the courage to believe that Thy kingdom of justice and peace is surely emerging and that it will be gloriously triumphant even in our day. May our vision of its splendor be so real and commanding that everything that is noble within us shall rise up to seek its coming and hasten its victory.

We thank Thee for all Thy servants whose names are now enshrined in the book of everlasting remembrance, and who are dwelling with Thee in heavenly blessedness, having received the reward of their faith, even the salvation of their souls. Grant that we also may live out our days in faith and in faithfulness.

To Thy name we ascribe the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 21, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, with an amendment; insisted upon its amendment to the joint resolution, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAMBLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

S. 53. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," approved July 24, 1941, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 880. An act to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., as the Royal C. Johnson Veterans' Memorial Hospital; and

H. R. 3240. An act to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 21st instant,

The following reports of committees were submitted:

On June 22, 1945:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

S. J. Res. 78. A joint resolution to provide for designation of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Crugers Park, Peekskill, N. Y., as "Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital"; without amendment (Rept. So. 397);

H. J. Res. 184. A joint resolution to continue the temporary increases in postal rates on first-class matter, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 399); and

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution declaring Congress to have recognized and approved the provisions of section 29.23 (m)-16 of Treasury Regulations 111, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 398).

On June 23, 1945:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 3295. A bill to extend through December 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 400).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3159. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 401).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on June 21, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 118. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands on the Gila reclamation project, Arizona, to the University of Arizona;

S. 426. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Johnson;

S. 427. To repeal section 3 of the act approved April 13, 1938, as amended, relating to hops;

S. 612. An act to amend the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to eliminate provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps; and

S. 916. An act to remove the limitation on the right to command of officers of the Dental Corps of the Army which limits such officers to command in that corps.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACT OF 1942

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives insisting upon its amendment to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, agree to the request of the House of Representatives for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses 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. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TAFT, and

Mr. BUTLER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill showing the amendment made by the House of Representatives be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill showing the House amendment will be printed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES OF THE CONGRESS OF VENEZUELA ON THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a copy of the proceedings of a session of the National Congress of Venezuela, memorializing the life and character of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PARTICIPATION BY UNITED STATES IN WORK OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enable the United States to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and to pay its share of the expenses of the committee (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

READJUSTMENTS OF GRAZING SERVICE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES, ARIZONA

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to readjust the exterior boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest, the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, and Arizona Grazing District No. 1, State of Arizona, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

AMENDMENT TO VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944

A letter from the President of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend Section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, Public Law 359, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved June 27, 1944 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, and so forth, were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

"Whereas in 1943 the Legislature of Alabama adopted House Joint Resolution No.

66, petitioning the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would place limitations on taxes which Congress may levy on incomes and on taxes, duties, and levies which Congress may levy on transfers of property in contemplation of, at, or after death or by way of gift, except in time of war, and directed that copies of the joint resolution be sent by the secretary of state of Alabama to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress; and

"Whereas the Legislature of Alabama now considers that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States contemplated by the aforementioned House Joint Resolution No. 66 would be an arbitrary and unwise restriction of the rights which the Congress requires to perform its constitutional duty of providing for the general welfare of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of Alabama hereby rescinds the action of the legislature during 1943 in adopting House Joint Resolution No. 66; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of Alabama is directed hereby to transmit copies of this house joint resolution, rescinding House Joint Resolution No. 66 of 1943, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

"Approved June 16, 1945."

A resolution adopted by the American Marketing Association, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring a statistical program by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Lincoln Park, Mich., favoring the enactment of the so-called postal employees' salary bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by Local 10, United Federal Workers of America, CIO, Washington, D. C., favoring an appropriation to continue the Fair Employment Practice Committee; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by Local 209 of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, AFL, of Washington, D. C., favoring an appropriation to continue the Fair Employment Practice Committee; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the Vermont Political Action Committee, Barre, Vt., favoring an appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the President so that the National Labor Relations Board may effectively perform the duties assigned to it under the National Labor Relations Act; ordered to lie on the table.

PROTEST AGAINST ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement prepared by Charles L. Raper, chairman, Syracuse Regional Committee of the New York State Conference, in opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

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

1. GREAT COST

The actual construction cost to the United States for a 27-foot channel would be about \$800,000,000—nearly three times the estimated, as many experiences have clearly

proven—and at least \$200,000,000 more must be invested in the deepening and enlargement of the harbors on the United States side of the Great Lakes—to make it possible for ocean-going vessels, of large or moderate size, to use them.

2. NO NEED FOR MORE TRANSPORTATION

For at least 12 years (1930-42) we had a surplus of transportation in the region of the Great Lakes and between Chicago and the Eastern seaboard ports. During the global war years of 1943-44, our existing carriers have met our enormously expanded needs.

3. NO NEED FOR SHIPYARDS IN GREAT LAKES

The Great Lakes ports are not needed for the construction of large oceangoing vessels. The figures of ship tonnage built in our other ports during 1941-44 and in process are most impressive. The total volume is greater than ever in the United States or in any other country in the world. Little of this has been constructed in the Hudson River, which is 30 feet in depth from sea to Albany; and no great tonnage in the Mississippi River, which is 30 feet from sea to Memphis.

4. POWER OUTPUT NOT NEEDED

The estimated 2,200,000 horsepower of electric energy which might be produced by a hydroplant located in the international section of the St. Lawrence—one-half for the United States—might be needed in the distant future. The additional electric plants, which may be needed by us in the near future, should be scattered in several locations, all of them fairly near our coal mines and our centers of workers. Within the past 5 years, two high-pressure, high-temperature steam plants of 107,000 horsepower each, have been constructed at Oswego, N. Y.—each completed within 20 months. These new units consume from one-fourth to one-third of the coal, per unit of power, required by the best plant of 18 years ago. The steam plant has had a continuous decrease in the cost per unit of energy delivered; the hydroplant has had little or no decrease. In many steam plants the production cost amounts to only 25 percent of the total cost of the electric energy delivered; transmission, distribution and taxes, 75 percent.

5. TRAFFIC ON THE SEAWAY SMALL

The traffic on the seaway would be far less than estimated, as many experiences in this country and in Europe have proven. At least 18 years ago, the wheat-producing center of the United States moved from the Northwest to Kansas and her neighbors to the south; and no Kansas wheat would move to Europe over the St. Lawrence seaway. Most of the higher-speed ocean vessels would not find it profitable to move above Montreal, because of the hazards of navigation for large oceangoing vessels in the international section. The out-bound traffic would come from an area now well supplied with transportation facilities, private and public. Any serious diversion of this traffic would bring irreparable damage to the existing investments in the railroads, highways, and waterways of this region.

6. NO GAINS FOR OUR FARMERS

The claims of large benefits to our corn, oats, and wheat farmers rest on fancy, not on fact. The exports of our corn range from one-half to 1 percent; and most of this moves to Canada, Mexico, etc. The seaway would bring no benefit to our corn farmers. Very little of our oats crop is exported; the seaway would bring little benefit to our oats farmers. The world price of wheat has been made in Liverpool, England. Within recent years only 4 percent of our wheat crop

has been exported; 82 percent of Canada's, 62 percent of Argentina's, 61 percent of Australia's. The exports of these three great wheat-producing countries control the Liverpool price. Our wheat farmers would, therefore, receive only a few coppers out of the seaway.

7. TOTAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION OR OF POWER

The real cost of transportation should be the combination of the interest on the investment in the seaway and cost of its maintenance and operation and the water carrier's charge for haulage—the total cost. The total cost of power must also include any loss from the transportation part of the seaway as well as all the items directly involved in the production of hydro. Many experiences in this country and Europe clearly show that the actual traffic on improved inland waterways has been generally far less than the estimated.

8. GAINS OR LOSSES

The St. Lawrence section would gain from the vast investment of taxpayers' money, but the gains would come from Buffalo, Syracuse, New York City, and other cities in the State. If the out-bound traffic on the seaway should be large, the loss to New York State and other northeastern States would be very important; much of the traffic and its attendant business would be diverted from their long-established channels. The seaway, no tolls being allowed, would bring into our midst cheap foreign goods at low-ballast transportation rates, and pull down our prices, our wages, and our standard of living.

9. GROWTH OF DULUTH, CHICAGO, DETROIT

That the lack of the seaway has not handicapped the three important Great Lakes cities, Duluth, Chicago, and Detroit, is unmistakably proven by the fact that during the first 30 years of this century Duluth and Chicago had a growth of population of about 100 percent, and Detroit about 500 percent, while the increase for the country as a whole was about 62 percent.

10. PERMANENT BURDEN ON THE TAXPAYERS

We can see no facts in the record or in the prospects to convince us that the project would ever become self-sustaining and self-liquidating. We are convinced that it would bring a permanent burden upon the taxpayers. Our tax burdens are heavy now. By 1950 they will be crushing.

11. WHAT THE GLOBAL WAR YEARS OF 1943-44 HAVE PROVEN

(a) Use of the newer and larger cargo vessels

A 27-foot seaway through the St. Lawrence River would have excluded, in 1929-30, 85 percent of the faster cargo vessels entering the North American ports and 87 percent of the tonnage moved on regular schedule to Quebec and Montreal. The global war years of 1943-44 have produced for us many larger cargo vessels, Liberty ships or Victory ships, than operated on the seas in 1929-30. The consequences are that less than 10 percent of the faster cargo vessels and less than 10 percent of the tonnage moving on regular schedules to Quebec and Montreal could move through the St. Lawrence River section of the proposed seaway. This would mean that the seaway vessels could only be shallow-draft tramp ships, owned by nationals who pay lower wages than our standards permit us to pay. This would mean a loss of traffic for our cargo ships, which would come into New York, Boston, and other eastern ports, and important loss to our owners of ships and to their workers.

(b) Shipbuilding

The President said, in June 1941: "The Great Lakes have many shipyards and dry-docks bottled up because we have delayed completing the seaway."

The Navy Department announced August 30, 1944, that 65,000 Navy ships had been added to the United States Fleet during the last 5 years; and that this had made the United States the greatest naval power in the world. We have built 100,000 vessels since the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

The global war years of 1943-44 have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the seaway is not at all essential for our shipbuilding and ship conditioning.

(c) *Production of aluminum*

The President in 1941 was thinking largely of the production of aluminum—and magnesium—metals of vast importance, especially in airplane production.

By the beginning of November 1943, aluminum production was in excess of the needs of war and civilian uses. On August 29, 1944, WPB cut aluminum production 30,-000,000 pounds a month.

The lack of the St. Lawrence power project has been, therefore, of no vital importance.

(d) *Production of transportation service*

The President, in June 1941, said: "Bottle-necks in transportation are as serious as shortages of power."

The global war years of 1943-44 have proven that our existing carriers—railroad, motor, air, inland water, and pipeline—can do a phenomenal job of transporting people and materials and products over the vast distances of the United States—the largest transportation task at any time in the world's history. Our railroad and motor carriers, our air carriers, our pipe-line carriers, and some of our inland water carriers have performed in a wonderful way since this global war began.

(e) *Production of electric energy*

The President said, in June 1941: "No steam plants can provide the large blocks of low-cost electric energy required for certain essential defense industries."

On August 24, 1942, WPB ordered the stoppage of electric projects to produce 2,000,000 kilowatts in order to divert labor and critical materials to more important uses for the war effort.

At the end of 1943 new hydro plants in Canada, located not far from the proposed St. Lawrence power project, totaled 1,002,273 horsepower; and the total of existing Canadian plants amounted to 10,034,513 horsepower.

During 1939-41, two steam turbine electric plants in Oswego, N. Y., proved to the world that a unit of electric energy could be produced out of about one-quarter as much coal as was required 18 years earlier. By the beginning of 1944 the Diesel turbine was proving that it could do wonderful things, as over the older engine. Both the new steam plant and the new Diesel turbine can be located near the point of the consumption of their electric energy, and thereby save greatly in the transmission costs, which are high for a long distance transmission.

Our production of electric energy has been sufficient for the vast needs during the global war years of 1943-44. The new steam turbine and the new Diesel turbine will play a very significant part in the years to come.

(f) *Vulnerability of the St. Lawrence power project*

This vast plant would be within 225 air miles of our sea coast. It would have a dozen locks and a number of canals. Each would be vulnerable to air attack or sabotage. Many airplanes can now travel 1,500 to 2,000 miles without refueling. Damage to or destruction of any of the units of the proposed 2,200,000 horsepower electric plant would destroy its usefulness for a long period. The B-29 Fortress, with its 2,800 horsepower, could easily render such a concen-

trated plant useless for many months. Why not build many small and scattered plants, if more plants are needed?

REGULATIONS GOVERNING DEDUCTIONS FOR INTANGIBLE DRILLING, ETC., OIL AND GAS WELLS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a telegram from Gerald Gordon, Secretary, Associated Industries of Kansas, urging favorable action by the Senate on House Concurrent Resolution 50 relating to Treasury Department regulations confronting deductions for intangible drilling and investment costs for oil and gas wells. I am in full accord with the action taken by the Associated Industries of Kansas.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Gordon's telegram be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

TOPEKA, KANS., June 22, 1945.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:
Understand House Concurrent Resolution 50 relating to Treasury Department regulations confronting deductions for intangible drilling and investment costs for oil and gas wells was reported favorably by Senate Finance Committee yesterday and may come up for action on Senate floor early next week. Urge your full and active support of this measure so that doubts which have been raised as to validity of these regulations will not further retard exploration for their production of crude oil and so that independent producers may be fully assured of proper tax treatment in respect to their drilling operations.

GERALD GORDON,

Secretary, Associated Industries of Kansas.

STATEMENT BY A. S. GOSS ON PROPOSED CHARTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as part of my remarks, a summary of a recent statement by A. S. Goss, master of the National Grange, when he appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was then hearing testimony relative to House Joint Resolution 145. I feel that this statement by Mr. Goss on the proposed charter for the Food and Agriculture Organization, is worthy of the careful and thorough consideration of all Members of the Congress.

There being no objection, the summary presented by Mr. CAPPER was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NATIONAL GRANGE,

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1945.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reported out favorably House Joint Resolution 145 providing for our adherence to the Food and Agriculture Organization. As reported out it contains an amendment which we recommended to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. Although we feel that there are a number of points in which the charter for the Food and Agriculture Organization could be improved, we favor its passage in its present form rather than making reservations

which would greatly complicate the situation, because we believe the corrections can be made after the organization is set in motion.

The amendment which we proposed had to do with integrating the work and organization of the International Institute of Agriculture with the FAO. We felt quite critical that the institute had been ignored. When we pointed this out after the interim committee had rendered its report, the various governmental departments which had been responsible for it attempted to justify their position by belittling the work of the institute. If you had opportunity to read through my testimony, you probably noted that I took them quite strongly to task for this attitude. I appended to my testimony an appendix which gave a brief summary of the work of the institute. The committee printed my testimony but omitted the summary in the appendix.

I think this summary should be a matter of record because in the program for integrating the FAO and the institute, the officials may continue to take the stand that they expect to absorb the institute. I think the record should show what the institute has done, what its status is, and why it is necessary to carry out the program for integrating the affairs of the two organizations in a legal manner.

It would seem appropriate to me for you to explain that the original House Joint Resolution 145 had been amended to provide for the legal integration of the FAO and the International Institute; that the amendment providing integration had been suggested by the master of the National Grange who presented convincing reasons for its inclusion; that the direct testimony of the master of the National Grange had been incorporated in the hearings of the House, but that part of his testimony being a brief description of the set up of the International Institute and the steps necessary for its integration had been omitted from the testimony; and that you felt it should be a matter of record and were presenting it for that purpose.

I am enclosing copy of my testimony and the appendix for your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

A. S. Goss,

Master, The National Grange.

FAIR COMPENSATION BILL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have received from the Miami Beach Hotel Owners' Association, signed by Bruno Weil, president, in favor of Senate bill 1130, to provide fair and just compensation for the use of any building, as defined in this act, by the United States and to provide for mutual cancellation rights between the lessor and the lessee, for the use of such building where governed by a written lease executed after December 7, 1941, together with an article which appeared in the Miami (Fla.) Daily News on June 10, 1945.

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

MIAMI BEACH HOTEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Miami Beach, Fla., June 19, 1945.
The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: It will take 4 minutes of your valuable time to read this letter and the enclosed reprint from the Miami Daily News of June 10, 1945, being a brief summary of a 12-page report rendered by the former Truman Senate investigating committee

(78th Cong., 2d sess., Rept. 10, pt. 16, pp. 121-132).

The actual testimony which inspired this report would prove shocking to you as an American citizen and high representative of our Government.

We feel that the above-captioned bill, which has been presented to your distinguished body, by Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, meets the requirements necessary to correct the injustices which have been done in the name of our Government to its citizens.

We are writing you to ask that consideration be given to the merits of this bill, and we trust that it may have your support.

Thank you for your indulgence in reviewing this matter.

Yours very truly,

BRUNO WEIL, *President.*

[From the Miami (Fla.) Daily News of June 10, 1945]

HOTEL OWNERS' SIDE OF IT—REPORT SHOWS ARMY AS HORSE TRADER—FUTURE MAY REVEAL OWNERS DIDN'T GET FAIR TREATMENT

When the history of this war is finally and fairly written, a new portrait of the Miami Beach hotel owner may emerge which will show him not as a bloated money-grubber but as a wide-eyed yoke! boy outsmarted by a shrewd horse trader acting for Uncle Sam.

The new portrait, in direct contrast to the highly colored pictures in recent issues of national magazines, was painted by a special Senate committee in the concise and factual report of its investigation of the national defense program.

The word "horse trader" is written into a chapter dealing with the acquisition of Miami Beach hotels by Army Air Forces representatives, and was used after a frank rehearsal of a remarkable story which even now cannot be told completely.

It is the story of the Army's occupation of some 350 Miami Beach hotels and it is prefaced with this statement: "At the peak, Miami Beach alone accommodated 82,000 men in 349 hotels and apartment houses. The total annual cost, including rent, of these accommodations was \$20,000,000. Construction of a cantonment to accommodate this many men would have required at least 6 months and would have cost a minimum of \$100,000,000."

FIRST NEWS

The story begins back in January 1942. In Miami Beach, as in every American community, the anger engendered by Pearl Harbor was running high. The exciting news that the Air Corps might come to Miami Beach seeped out of an Army request for a list of facilities available in Dade County. A month later the news became official. Then, during the week beginning February 14, Air Corps representatives conferred with the hotel owners and found them willing to cooperate.

From a practical standpoint the hotel owner was in a ticklish position. His hotel was full of guests with folding money in their pockets. On the other hand the war might blow the tourist business higher than

a kite, and Army rental might come in handy, indeed. Some of the owners frankly said that the financial difference between March 15 as an occupation date and April 1 was the difference between being in the red and in the black. But the Air Corps men said that notice would be given and that, anyway, the first stages of their program would be gradual.

Figuratively biting their nails, the hotel owners waited for the notice. But, according to the report of the Senate investigating committee, they waited in vain until March 14 "when the persons in charge of the Army real-estate program began efforts to acquire accommodations for 4,000 men by March 22 and 10,000 by April 15."

LEASE SIGNED

This, to the hotel owner, was somewhat more than gradual, but negotiations got off to a brisk start. Within 6 days, 10 out of the 16 desired hotels were leased. Negotiations with the other 6 were slower. One hotel owner couldn't accept the price offered by the Army because it wouldn't cover obligations. Two hinted that April 1 would be a better date to vacate than March 20. Three expressed a desire to negotiate further as to price.

At this point the Senate record states that the Miami Beach atmosphere became hurried. And in this hurried atmosphere the Army completed negotiations for 349 hotels and apartment buildings.

It is in this hurried atmosphere that Uncle Sam, as embodied in Army representatives, emerges as a horse trader without peer. The dry and factual record, duly set down in a book entitled "Additional Report of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program," states that the Army Air Forces took the position that because a few owners had attempted to negotiate with them, the training program was being thwarted.

MILITARY SECRECY

Army appraisers did their appraising on the basis that rental values would be lowered by the war. They took off for furnishings; they subtracted for public space, like lobbies. They calculated on a yearly basis in spite of the fact that the Army had a 30-day cancellation clause.

Army representatives refused to discuss with owners the basis of their rental offers. They talked to flustered owners about military secrecy. They talked glibly of blocking roads to hotels that didn't cooperate, they hinted of long delays and pointed out that claims from the First World War were still pending. They negotiated for a fixed number of occupants, and then doubled the number . . . and hence the wear and tear. They were free with the harsh word "unpatriotic," for instance. The report states that "in general, they conducted their negotiations in a manner that was overbearing and inconsistent with fair dealing."

The report adds flatly that the negotiations were one-sided. "At best," it reads, "they

represented the result of horse trading in which one of the parties was at a serious disadvantage."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 902. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in a Quonset hut at Harrowbeer Airport, Yelverton, South Devon, England, on December 26, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 402);

S. 985. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring at various shore activities; without amendment (Rept. No. 403);

S. 986. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in administration building at the naval air station, Bunker Hill, Ind., on December 28, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 404);

S. 996. A bill for the relief of Lt. (jg) William Augustus White, United States Naval Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 405);

S. 1062. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945; without amendment (Rept. No. 407); and

H. R. 2685. A bill to reimburse certain naval personnel and former naval personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in the bachelor officers' quarters known as Macqueripe Annex, located at the United States naval operating base, Trinidad, British West Indies, on June 11, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 406).

By Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 936. A bill to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, as amended by the act approved April 22, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries"; without amendment (Rept. No. 408).

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of May 1945, from the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, in response to Senate resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944;

May 1, 1945.

To the Senate:

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

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

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Mrs. Alma B. Kidwell.....	113 Park Blvd. SE.....	Federal Communications Commission.....	\$1,800

B. K. WHEELER, *Chairman.*

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 1182. A bill relating to the Board of Parole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1183. A bill to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising from activities of the War Department or of the Army; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 1184. A bill for the relief of A. L. Clem and Ida M. Bryant; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 1185. A bill to change the designation of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in the State of Montana, to "Custer Battlefield National Monument," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART:

S. 1186. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

(Mr. WHITE (for Mr. SHIPSTEAD) introduced Senate bill 1187, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. GREEN introduced Senate bill 1188, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION FOR VETERANS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] who is unavoidably absent from the Senate, I introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1187) authorizing the appointment of an advisory committee of outstanding members of the medical and related professions to advise the President with respect to the formulation of programs to provide medical care and hospitalization for veterans, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted at this point in the RECORD a brief statement by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] descriptive of the bill.

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

MEDICAL CARE FOR VETERANS

There is one point on which all Americans will agree, and that is that the medical service provided our returning veterans should be the best. Nothing short of this will be acceptable. Unfortunately the people have reason to believe that this is not the case. Charges have been made by a variety of investigators which lead to the belief that medical care provided by the Veterans' Administration is on a standard far lower than that prevailing in ordinary practice in the United States. According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, "The deteriorated service seems especially poor when contrasted with the high quality of medical care rendered to those in the armed forces."

Recently the Senate subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education of the Committee on Education and Labor issued a report on the health needs of veterans. This report reveals that the number of veterans who will incur disabilities in the present war can be only roughly estimated, but probably will not be less than 1,500,000 and maybe not less than 2,500,000. There are at present 350,000 veterans of World War I who are receiving compensation for disabilities incurred while in service.

In addition to the veterans who have been disabled in this and previous wars, there will be those who have not incurred injuries in the service but for whose health the Nation will undoubtedly feel responsible. The number, according to the Senate subcommittee's report, may well be 20,000,000, or one in every seven of the total population. Veterans with their families may comprise from one-third to one-half of our total population.

In 1942 the Veterans' Administration operated 92 institutions in 45 States. The bed capacity was about 62,500, not including 18,400 in domiciliary facilities. More than 93 percent of the patients admitted to Veterans' Administration facilities in 1942 were treated for ailments not connected with the service. Since June 7, 1924, when hospitalization was first authorized for veterans of all wars without regard to origin of their disabilities, subject to certain limitations in the treatment of non-service-connected disabilities, more than 79 percent of all admissions have been for treatment of such disabilities. The feeling has been strong in many quarters that there should be no change in this policy and that veterans should be entitled to treatment of any condition from which they suffer whatever the origin. However, the chief concern at the present moment is for the care of injured veterans and those with service-connected disabilities.

According to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, ultimately 275,000 to 302,000 beds must be provided. There are now 101,275 beds available or authorized, including 15,685 for domiciliary care. Appropriations of \$500,000,000, authorized in the G. I. bill of rights, will make it possible for the construction of an additional 100,000 beds and an equal number may be obtained from the armed services.

Peak demand for hospitalization is expected by the Veterans' Administration in 1945. The addition of about 16,000 beds during the next 3 years is recommended by the administration, bringing the total number of hospital beds, excluding domiciliary, to 101,540 by 1947.

The subcommittee proposes to continue its investigation, which it says will be conducted with the help of recognized authorities in the various medical specialties of veterans organizations and of professional groups.

Aside from the charge that the medical service is of poor quality, criticisms leveled at the Veterans' Administration are that salaries for physicians, nurses, and social workers are not sufficiently high to attract the best practitioners and workers, and that funds are inadequate to obtain the services of the highest quality of consultation and the part-time services of physicians.

Again quoting the Journal: "Perhaps the time is ripe for a really authoritative, independent investigation of the administration of medical service to veterans, made by a committee directly responsible to the executive office of the President." It would seem that whatever body is designated to make such a study, it should certainly be qualified to do so. It should include top-flight physicians, administrators of hospitals, and

other experts in the health field who are competent to determine the adequacy of the service given our veterans. Until such a body makes an investigation independent of political influence, a true picture will not be obtained.

It is my opinion that an advisory committee should be established and consulted about a hospitalization and medical-care program that can give to the veterans the very best hospital facilities and medical care that the best trained men of the medical profession can give them.

There is not merely a matter of medical care and treatment involved, but also the expert management of hospitals.

I believe that the highest and most experienced men in the field of medicine and hospitalization should be consulted, with the view of having their wide knowledge and long experience in all parts of the country available for consultation and advice, to the end that the best possible facilities can be issued for the care of these returning victims of the war.

We have men possessing a high degree of patriotism and knowledge who can render a great service to the country and the veterans, if their knowledge and experience is made available in an advisory capacity, in the formulation of a program to furnish the best possible medical care and hospitalization for the veterans. I have in mind such men as Irvin Abell, M. D., and Malcolm T. McEachern, M. D., of the American College of Surgeons; Sterling V. Mead, D. D. S., and Harold Hillenbrand, D. D. S., of the American Dental Association; Peter D. Ward, M. D., and Basil C. MacLean, M. D., of the American Hospital Association; Roger I. Lee, M. D., and Victor E. Johnson, M. D., of the American Medical Association; Katharine J. Donsford, R. N., and Ruth Sleeper, R. N., of the American Nurses Association; Alphonse M. Schwitalla, S. J., and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Maurice Griffin, of the Catholic Hospital Association of America; and Mr. Harry J. Harwick, Mayo Clinic, and Mr. James A. Hamilton, New Haven Hospital.

AMENDMENT TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, in January 1943, I introduced Senate bill 281, to amend the Social Security Act in certain particulars. My purpose at that time was to make this act a more effective instrument for providing basic security for the majority of our people, and at the same time to assist in stabilizing our war economy. As we begin to adjust to a peacetime basis, the second purpose is less important, but the first becomes increasingly urgent.

I now introduce a new bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill (S. 1188) to amend and extend the provisions of the Social Security Act; to extend the coverage of Federal old-age and survivors' insurance; to provide insurance benefits for disabled workers; to provide hospitalization benefits; to provide special Federal aid to States for public assistance; to provide Federal grants to States for general public assistance; to provide Federal grants to States for compensation for unemployment and temporary disability; to amend the provision for Federal grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; to amend the Internal Revenue Code; and for other purposes, was read twice

by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

I have prepared a statement which I had expected to deliver at this time explaining the difference between Senate bill 281 and other bills which have been introduced. I do not like to take the time today, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

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

I am sure it is generally agreed that the Social Security Act as it stands, is not adequate to provide the basic protection which the people of this country have a right to expect in the postwar years. Between fifteen and twenty million gainfully employed persons are not covered by the insurance programs at all. Unemployment compensation is generally provided only for employees of the larger firms. Thousands of young men who had protection for themselves and their families when they went into the service have lost it while serving their country. I am told by the Social Security Board that almost every day they receive claims from families of men who died in the service or after returning to civilian employment, and they are compelled to deny these claims because the man's insurance has lapsed while in the service. All of these matters need attention at the earliest possible moment, and I am today introducing a bill which deals with the more urgent matters, and in addition makes some minor changes which will remedy administrative difficulties which have come to light in recent years.

I am aware that my distinguished colleagues, Senators WAGNER and MURRAY, have introduced a bill which is much more comprehensive than mine. In order that my position with respect to this broad field of social security may not be misunderstood, I think I should explain briefly my approach to this matter. Whereas Senator WAGNER's bill proposes a comprehensive rewriting of the main body of social-security legislation and the addition of important new features, such as medical care insurance, which in the past have proved highly controversial, I have limited my proposal to those modifications and additions on which I think there may be fairly ready agreement. I have done this, not because I am opposed to the broader objectives, I am not; in fact I am strongly in favor of some, if not all of those objectives. But some of them are of such a nature and of such importance that they involve more extended study than we are prepared to give them at this time. On the other hand, there are important amendments, such as the protection of veterans' insurance rights, extension of coverage, and the addition of benefits for disability, which could well be acted upon at once. Both extension of coverage and addition of disability benefits were recommended in 1939 by the advisory council which was set up as a result of action by the Senate. This council was made up of leaders of business and labor organizations, and outstanding citizens. They spent a year or more studying the social-security program and finally made far-reaching recommendations. Some of these were embodied in the amendments of 1939, but the important recommendations on disability benefits and extension of coverage have not yet been acted upon by Congress. I am convinced that if Congress will consider these matters apart from the more controversial issues, there will be little difficulty in reaching agreement on certain steps which should be taken now.

My bill represents what I consider a feasible plan for immediate action without prejudicing other, larger issues, which are

involved in the Wagner bill. My bill deals only with those provisions of the Social Security Act which are administered by the Social Security Board—public assistance, old-age and survivors insurance, and unemployment compensation. It makes substantial changes in each of these programs. I should like to outline these changes briefly so that they may be readily understood.

In public assistance I am suggesting three important amendments. Under the present provisions the Federal Government matches State payments for any individual only up to \$40. We all know that thousands of persons who need nursing care or other special attention require much more than \$40 a month, but the State must either ignore their need or take the money out of its own revenues. I am suggesting that the Federal Government match the payments as made by a State, not only up to \$40, but up to the full amount, if properly paid. Then again, the Federal Government matches State payments only for certain groups—the aged, over 65, and blind persons, and dependent children. We all know there are many destitute persons under 65 who are not blind. These must now be supported by the State or local communities alone. No Federal funds are available for them. I am proposing that Federal matching be made available on the same basis for all needy persons, not only for special groups.

As a third change I am proposing that the Federal Government make additional funds available to the poorer States so needy persons in those States can be cared for more adequately. As it is now the poorer States, because they have little money of their own to spend, can get very little Federal money, while the more prosperous States which can pay higher benefits get much more Federal money. The Social Security Board has long recommended that some special Federal aid be given, at least to any State whose per capita income is below the average for the Nation. I am proposing that the richest State get 50 percent matching, as now, in other words, one dollar of Federal money for each dollar of State money; and the poorest State get 75 percent Federal matching, in other words \$3 of Federal money for each dollar of State money, with the other States receiving proportions between these extremes, according to their per capita incomes.

These then are the changes I am proposing in public assistance:

1. Matching the full payment as made by the State.
2. Matching payments to all needy persons, not only to certain groups.
3. Variable grants to give proportionately higher matching to the poorer States.

In the old-age and survivors insurance provisions I am proposing four major changes. First, I propose that the same benefits be paid to a person who is totally disabled as to one who has retired. Disability in most cases is really premature retirement. As it is now, if a man lives to retirement age, he can get benefits; or if he dies, his survivors get benefits; but if he is totally disabled, neither he nor his dependents get any benefits. Every other country in the world which has a social-insurance system has provided for such disability benefits, and there seems to be wide agreement that they should be added to our system.

Second, I propose that protection for old age, survivorship, and disability be extended to all gainfully employed persons, including farmers and other self-employed persons. This would add some 20,000,000 to the insured population, and in addition it would help to resolve many embarrassing situations which arise now because people are continuously shifting from covered to noncovered employment, and back again. As I said before, the advisory council recommended both disability insurance and extension

of coverage back in 1939, and it seems to me high time these changes were made.

The third amendment I am recommending is the addition of insurance for hospital care. None of the perplexing problems which arise in connection with medical care are serious in this matter of hospital insurance. I am aware that some 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 persons already have some provision for prepayment of hospital care, but this still leaves the large majority of workers and their dependents unprotected. Under my proposal Blue Cross plans and other private plans would not be interfered with. The Social Security Board would be instructed to cooperate with these agencies and institutions and use their organization in paying the benefits. I am proposing merely that an amount equal to 1 percent of pay rolls be set aside in a hospitalization fund and used to pay for hospital care, either directly or through some of the private organizations that are already in the field.

I have not included in my bill any provision for hospital construction. It seems to me that this is a separate problem. I am inclined to think that if provision is made for paying for hospital bills the necessary hospitals will be constructed in most places. If the Congress wishes to make special provision for hospital construction, there is a separate bill, the pending Hill-Burton bill, S. 191, on which hearings have already been held and action can readily be taken.

The fourth change I propose has to do with the financing of the social-insurance system. Under the original law we would be now have been collecting 2 percent each from employers and workers for retirement benefits alone. You will remember that Congress has repeatedly voted to hold contributions at 1 percent each. Unless we take similar action this year the rate will go to 2½ percent each on January 1. I am proposing that the rate be fixed, temporarily, at 2 percent each to cover retirement benefits, survivors' benefits, disability benefits, and hospital benefits. I want to add the warning that this will not be sufficient to finance the benefits in the long run. It will be sufficient for some years, long enough to enable Congress to decide upon a permanent policy. If, as a result of the study now under way, a policy is agreed upon before action is taken on this bill, the rate agreed upon would naturally be substituted for the 2 percent mentioned in this bill. I want to emphasize, however, that it is high time that we give more attention to the long-run costs of the benefits we are promising. For my own part, I would prefer to see the rates above, rather than below, the 2 percent each which I am proposing.

The bill also includes a provision for giving every person in the armed forces a wage credit of \$160 a month or more for every month spent in the service. This is to make sure that these young men and women will not be left out of the social-insurance system because they are serving their country; or, worse still, so they won't lose protection which they had before they went into the service—as thousands do now.

In connection with the unemployment compensation system I am suggesting an entirely new start. When the present law was passed it was admittedly an experiment and it hasn't worked out as well as we had hoped. It did stimulate all of the States to pass unemployment compensation laws, and millions of persons have received benefits when they were unemployed. But neither the Social Security Board nor the State officials have been entirely satisfied with the laws as they stand. There is much criticism to the effect that benefits are inadequate, both in amount and duration, to meet the unemployment we may face in the years ahead. State officials, on the other hand, feel that the Federal people have been

unduly critical, and have been too much interested in replacing the Federal-State system with a single national system. We should resolve this dilemma.

Senator WAGNER, in his bill, provides for the establishment of a single national system. This seems to me a drastic step to propose at this time and one on which there will be much debate. We have all heard much opposition to this idea, and it appears that practically all State officials will vigorously oppose it. This is one of those controversial issues which I should like to avoid, but since it is important that we get a smoothly functioning unemployment compensation system in operation before we face the full impact of postwar adjustments, I am suggesting a new Federal-State arrangement which I believe will remove many of the present difficulties.

My proposal is that unemployment compensation be put on a grant-in-aid or matching basis, similar to public assistance. We are familiar with this arrangement in connection with the aged, the blind, dependent children, and various other Federal-State programs, and it seems to work well there. I suggest that we use this same matching provision in unemployment compensation. The 3-percent employer's tax with the 90 percent offset for State payments would be repealed, and replaced by a contribution of one-half percent each on workers and employers. The Federal Government would collect these along with other pay-roll contributions and the money would be put in a special fund. This fund would be used to match payments which the States make under their unemployment compensation law, both benefit payments and administrative expenditures. The State agencies would get their appropriations from the State legislatures, just as public assistance agencies do now.

Reserve funds which the States have accumulated would remain State funds just as they are now. Since the Federal Government has not been collecting contributions for benefit purposes, it should not be expected to match payments immediately. State reserve funds would enable States to carry on for some time without Federal aid and without undue burden. My proposal in this connection is that when the State has used one-half of what is in its reserve fund when this act is passed, then Federal Government will begin meeting one-half of the costs. One-half of the State's reserve would be as adequate to meet its future obligations under this arrangement as the full reserve is now. In the meantime the State could collect as much or as little as it wished. It could get its part of the funds from a tax on employers alone, or on employers and workers, or from any other source. A number of States probably would have sufficient reserves so they would need to collect only minimum contributions for sometime. Others, anticipating heavy unemployment, might well collect substantial amounts and they would be assured a proportionate amount of Federal money during future periods of unemployment.

While such a grant-in-aid program for unemployment compensation would not satisfy the extremists on either side, I do feel that it would go far toward solving the dilemma with which we are confronted. At present, with the Federal Government meeting the entire costs of administering State unemployment compensation laws, the Federal Government must necessarily exercise considerable control over such State expenditures. Yet, this is irksome to the State officials. If the State and Federal Government share expenditures equally, for administration as well as for benefits, there will be less need for detailed control. State legislatures rather than Federal officials will be passing on administrative expenditures by State agencies. Also, with the tax offset provisions removed, the Federal officials would have no responsibility for the States' contri-

bution provisions, including the knotty problems connected with so-called experience rating. States would be entirely free in these matters. And there would be an incentive to every State to provide fairly liberal benefits, since employers and workers everywhere would contribute to the Federal fund and each State would share in the benefits of this fund only to the extent that the State paid benefits under its own law. And, obviously, the State which has the most unemployment, and provides most adequately for the unemployed workers, would get the most help from the Federal Government. On the whole, I am convinced that such a grant-in-aid system would be a great improvement over what we have now.

I am proposing, also, that under this system the Federal Government match State payments not only to persons who are unemployed, in the usual sense of the term, but also to persons who are temporarily unable to work. We have such a system in my State of Rhode Island. We call it "cash sickness benefits." But we have to keep the costs separate, because the Federal administrative funds can be used only to cover costs connected with unemployment of people who are able to work. It has never seemed to me very logical to pay benefits to a man if he is unemployed and able to work, but deny him benefits if he happens to become sick. I am proposing, therefore, that States be free to provide benefits for unemployment, as we have it now, and also for temporary disability, and the Federal Government would meet half the total costs.

To summarize the whole bill briefly, it would provide that the Federal Government match all State payments for needy persons, and would give additional funds to poorer States. It would provide disability benefits and hospital benefits in addition to old-age and survivors' benefits, and extend the coverage of this system to practically all gainfully employed persons. And it would treat service in the armed forces as a service in covered employment, with the Federal Government making the necessary contributions. In addition it would replace the present unemployment compensation provisions by a grant-in-aid system under which the Federal Government would meet one-half the amount spent by the State in providing benefits for unemployment and for temporary disability.

The bill also contains some less important provisions, all of which are designed to simplify and clarify the law and make it operate more equitably. May I repeat that I am not offering this as the final or the ideal social-security program. I doubt that we are prepared to act on such a program now. I am offering this more limited bill in the hope that it may serve as a basis for action in the near future, and that consideration of the more controversial matters will proceed, so that we may before many years have in this country a social-security program which will really guarantee to every individual freedom from want.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES— AMENDMENTS

Mr. McMAHON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3368) making appropriation for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 4, line 18, in the item under the Office of Alien Property Custodian, to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,370,000."

MARGARET M. ROSS—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the bill (S. 1149) for the relief of Margaret

M. Ross, was inadvertently referred to the Committee on Claims. I have consulted with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the author of the bill, and he is willing that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. I therefore ask unanimous consent for that action by the Senate.

There being no objection, the Committee on Claims was discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 1149) for the relief of Margaret M. Ross, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3199) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 22, after line 11, insert the following:

"Venereal diseases (national defense): For the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, including travel; printing and binding; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of Government-owned or leased facilities without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); purchase of 20 passenger automobiles; and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$4,644,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency shall, without transfer of funds by the Federal Security Agency, transfer to the Federal Security Agency all records, equipment, furnishings, and supplies under the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency which have been used primarily in the treatment of venereal diseases: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Control of venereal diseases, Public Health Service," in an amount not exceeding \$356,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund."

On page 38, after line 16, insert the following:

"Community War Services: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services by Executive Order 9338, dated April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses, including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$900,000."

On page 55, after line 2, insert the following:

"Training Within Industry Service, War Manpower Commission (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; including the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; printing and binding (not to exceed \$3,500); and travel expenses (not to exceed \$200,000); \$1,200,000."

On page 55, after line 2, insert the following:

"Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to points of entry or reception centers in the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to reception centers or point of departure from the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof); cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, including transportation of workers in connection therewith when necessary; reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination; necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons; expenses (not to exceed \$125 in any one case) of preparation of remains and burial of workers dying in the United States; and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported; \$1,600,000, of which not to exceed \$91,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including payment for the rental of office space and utility services outside the continental United States without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529); not to exceed \$20,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside

continental United States; not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and not to exceed \$18,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1946, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture (act of June 28, 1944, Public Law 373)."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3199, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and so forth, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER ON PRESENTING THE CHURCHMAN'S AWARD TO HENRY A. WALLACE

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by him in presenting the Churchman's award to Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, on June 4, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the Office of War Information, delivered by him on June 22, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE—ARTICLES BY FOUR SENATORS

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD four articles discussing the San Francisco Conference, published in the June 1945 issue of the Free World, and written, respectively, by Senator PEPPER, Senator AIKEN, Senator SMITH, and himself, which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMEMORATION OF TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY IN PRIESTHOOD OF BISHOP OF SALT LAKE—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the banquet commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary in the priesthood of the Most Reverend Duanne G. Hunt, Bishop of Salt Lake, Utah, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

[Mr. FERGUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio discussion of the proposed Federal Labor Relations Act, participated in on June 21, 1945, by Senator HATCH, Senator BURTON, and Senator BALL, authors of the bill, and Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the committee which helped draft the bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL—ARTICLE BY MAJ. GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Army's Able Leadership Traced to Executive Skill of Marshall," written by Maj. George Fielding Eliot, and published in the New York Herald Tribune, of June 21, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION—ADDRESS BY WALTER H. UPHOFF

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address against peacetime conscription, delivered by Walter H. Uphoff, on June 17, 1945, from Madison, Wis., which appears in the Appendix.]

POLAND'S REBIRTH—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Poland's Rebirth," from the New York Times, of June 25, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

HELP PRESIDENT TRUMAN MAKE GOOD—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHOENIX GAZETTE

[Mr. McFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a "guest editorial"—entitled "Help President Truman Make Good," by John L. Irvin, from the Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette, of June 2, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTEGRITY, MAN'S GREATEST ASSET—EDITORIAL FROM THE DAILY HOME NEWS

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Integrity, Man's Greatest Asset," from the Daily Home News, of New Brunswick, N. J., commenting on the commencement address delivered by George S. Stringfellow at Ithaca College which appears in the Appendix.]

GIVE OPA THE GREEN LIGHT FOR RECONVERSION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR GUFFEY.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I have prepared a statement I had intended to read on the floor today with reference to price control. I do not wish to interfere with the memorial service or delay it in any way, and I ask permission that the statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

It is time we had some straight thinking and plain speaking on the question of price control.

All of us are for price control, and all of us recognize the tremendous job the Office of Price Administration has done. But there are a number of things about the program we in the Congress do not like and want changed.

We do not like the black market, which is costing the consumers of this country billions of dollars, which is squeezing thousands of legitimate small businessmen to death with the black marketeers grow fat.

We do not like red tape and delay. The best decision in the world is not good enough if it comes too late.

We do not like the cases of individual business hardship which are brought to our attention. The industry-wide regulations of the Office of Price Administration are fair and equitable to most firms. There is no doubt about that. Business generally is more prosperous than it has ever been before. There is no doubt about that either.

Nonetheless, we all have constituents who are suffering hardship.

And all of us are worried about reconversion. Nobody wants inflation. That goes without saying. But the surest way to fight inflation, as Mr. Bowles has said, is to smother it under an avalanche of production. We want to be sure that OPA prices give the manufacturer the green light to get the production which is the best answer to inflation, and which means jobs for our returning veterans, our war workers, and everybody else who wants an opportunity to earn an honest living.

Let us be honest. Where does the fault lie? I say it does not lie in the price-control statutes. They are good statutes. I say it does not lie in Mr. Bowles. Mr. Bowles is doing a wonderful job with the manpower and money at his disposal. The fault lies right here in the Congress. I speak before the Senate today because the appropriation bill for the Office of Price Administration is now pending before Congress. We have not appropriated enough money for the Office of Price Administration. We have held them down to a miserably small staff to do the enormously big job we have asked them to do—less than one inspector to a county. Just compare that to the number of firemen, or policemen, or the number of dogcatchers, for that matter.

As a former businessman, I have learned that no one can get more than he is willing to pay for. So long as we keep pinching pennies, we are going to have to put up with the black market, with individual business hardships, with businessmen lining up before the desks where the price decisions are made. In the times that lie ahead of us, long lines of businessmen waiting for decisions will mean long lines of workers waiting for jobs. None of us want that.

But if we want to get rid of these evils, it is up to us to provide the means with which to do it. We have got to vote adequate money to do the job and do it right.

The OPA appropriation bill will soon be coming up. It will be the natural instinct to slash and slash some more. We must fight against that.

Statesmanship calls not for cutting the OPA appropriation in half, it calls for doubling it.

For we must never lose sight of the fact that if we cut the appropriation we are not hurting the OPA, we are hurting the country. While if we are sensible in our appropriation, we are not helping the OPA, we are helping the country. It is a matter of helping the OPA help everybody.

Mr. Bowles said in a recent speech: "The Nation will face many bottlenecks as it moves toward full reconversion. I am determined that OPA price policy shall not be one of them."

We on the legislative side should be equally determined not to allow our policy on appropriations to become a bottleneck to reconversion. Let us give the OPA a green light on its program so that the OPA can give the country a green light on production.

COMPARISON BETWEEN VETERAN AND NONVETERAN STUDENTS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, there came to my desk a few days ago a comparison of World War II veterans and nonveterans in the matter of social and personal adjustment. The question has been asked—and it is a very important one—is the World War II veteran the social and emotional problem we have been led to believe?

An investigation has been made by Norman Alexandroff, president of Co-

lumbia College. The conclusion of his report reads:

Contrary to popular opinion that World War II veterans are socially and emotionally maladjusted, we at Columbia College find them to be not only better students, but better employment risks than nonveterans. Their army experiences seem to give them more social maturity and poise than nonveterans of similar age. They are more seriously minded and apply themselves more diligently than even our prewar students. They have a capacity for striking up friendships and putting themselves at ease in a group that belies the pessimistic predictions made for them. They display a capacity for, and understanding of, team work that augurs

well for their success in occupations where cooperation and team work are indispensable.

They have lived under discipline and know the importance of following orders. They have learned to take criticism for their own protection and have learned persistence through grueling experience with hazardous and discouraging obstacles.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a comparison, as shown by the figures in the pamphlet to which I have referred, be printed following my remarks.

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

A comparison of a group of World War II veterans with a group of present non-veteran students and with a group of prewar students on the psychological adjustment inventory

	Group I, veterans' averages	Group II, student's 1938-39 averages	Group III, present nonvet- erans' averages	Group I minus group II	Group I minus group III	Group II minus group III
SUMMARY OF MAJOR DIVISIONS						
Mental traits.....	65.9	65.5	60.1	0.4	5.8	5.4
Social traits.....	66.9	62.8	60.7	4.1	6.2	2.1
Personality traits.....	64.8	65.1	57.8	.3	7.0	7.3
Academic traits.....	69.5	68.3	61.4	1.2	8.1	6.9
TRAITS IN DETAIL						
Mental traits:						
Memory.....	70.2	68.2	64.4	2.0	5.8	3.8
Reasoning ability.....	71.4	68.8	65.4	2.6	6.0	3.4
Vocabulary.....	58.9	63.9	56.1	5.0	2.8	7.8
Word fluency.....	62.0	64.0	55.9	2.0	6.1	8.1
Quickness of thought.....	67.0	62.6	59.5	4.4	7.5	3.1
Social traits:						
Social poise.....	64.0	61.2	59.3	2.8	4.7	1.9
Sociability.....	72.1	65.2	63.0	6.9	9.1	2.2
Tactfulness.....	67.3	59.8	60.0	7.5	7.3	-.2
Leadership.....	61.0	56.0	53.0	5.0	8.0	3.0
Courtesy.....	73.0	69.2	66.2	3.8	6.8	3.0
Personal care.....	64.0	65.6	62.8	-1.6	1.2	2.8
Personality traits:						
Self-assurance.....	63.3	62.8	58.3	.5	5.0	4.5
Emotional stability.....	63.6	66.5	57.6	-2.9	6.0	8.9
Sense of humor.....	66.6	64.0	59.3	2.6	7.3	4.7
Personality appeal.....	65.7	67.1	56.1	-1.4	9.6	11.0
Academic traits:						
Ability to learn.....	72.3	72.0	64.0	.3	8.3	8.0
Ability to concentrate.....	71.3	71.7	62.9	-.4	8.4	8.8
Persistence.....	71.4	71.3	67.0	.1	4.4	4.3
Carefulness.....	70.1	68.9	62.1	1.2	8.0	6.8
Enthusiasm.....	69.0	67.2	61.6	1.8	7.4	5.6
Originality.....	63.0	58.8	50.5	4.2	12.5	8.3

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

John E. Sloan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania;

Henry Robert Bell, of Tennessee, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee; and

John S. Denise, Sr., of Washington, to be United States marshal for the western district of Washington, vice Herbert W. Algeo, resigned.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

John B. Hutson, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR DECEASED SENATORS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business is concluded.

On May 17 last the Senate adopted Senate resolution 126, submitted by the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], as follows:

Resolved, That on Monday, June 25, 1945, at the conclusion of the morning business, the legislative business of the Senate be suspended for the purpose of permitting memorial addresses to be delivered on the life, character, and public service of the Honorable W. WARREN BARBOUR, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey; the Honorable ELLISON D. SMITH, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, the Honorable FREDERICK VAN NUYS, late a Senator from the State of Indiana; the Honorable FRANCIS MALONEY, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut; and the Honorable JOHN MOSES, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

The first Senator to be recognized is the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES].

W. WARREN BARBOUR OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 140) as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. W. WARREN BARBOUR, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate at the conclusion of these exercises shall take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, it is fitting that this great body, the United States Senate, should hold this memorial service in honor of those who have served their country and recognized that "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language."

On Memorial Day, May 30, I happened to be at Anzio Beach, in Italy, and participated in the most impressive memorial service I have ever attended—just at the entrance of a little cemetery where 6,200 of our fine American boys who gave their life to duty are buried.

Today, on this occasion I wish to pay my respects and tribute to my friend and colleague, the late United States Senator W. WARREN BARBOUR.

Senator BARBOUR was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Morgan F. Larson on December 1, 1931, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Dwight W. Morrow, who likewise, had passed on while on duty in the Senate. At the succeeding election Senator BARBOUR ran for office, was elected and served almost continuously as United States Senator from New Jersey until his death in November 1943.

He had a quiet, peaceful, loving nature, yet he had courage and determination to win, as was evidenced in his career as a champion amateur boxer.

Senator BARBOUR was deeply interested in fair play and fair opportunity for all people in our Nation, and I believe I am safe in saying, all people in the world, regardless of color, race, or creed.

In a great body such as the United States Senate some men make their greatest contribution through oratory and argument on the floor of the Senate, some make their greatest contribution by quiet, constructive work in the committees, and some make a contribution which it is difficult to define but which is vitally needed. The contribution I refer to comes from the ability to bring men together and help to find a meeting of the minds on difficult problems which cannot be solved except through adjustment in ways, rather than the abandonment of principle.

Senator BARBOUR was the author of constructive legislation, and, I am told, did valuable work in committee, but I would say his ability to make friends and to help them reason calmly among themselves was his greatest and most valuable quality.

While it is a fact that WARREN BARBOUR was born in affluence, yet he had understanding which never permitted him to forget the problems of those seeking to better their own conditions of life, nor did he forget the problems of minority groups. He rather felt it was the duty of the majority to be considerate in their treatment of the minority.

United States Senator W. WARREN BARBOUR had a multitude of friends in the State of New Jersey who believed in him and his honesty of purpose as their representative. His kindness to all people was demonstrated to me when I came into the Senate.

The Jewish people of New Jersey, as an evidence of their appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered by Senator BARBOUR to them as a minority group, have, since his death, collected a fund from their people to plant a forest in Palestine, which will be named the Barbour Forest.

Death is no respecter of persons—"No man knoweth the day or the hour when the Son of Man cometh." This was illustrated in the passing of our beloved friend, WARREN BARBOUR, as it has been illustrated in the passing of other distinguished Senators.

Life is not worth much unless these who remain behind to carry on always remember the work they have done with those who have gone on before. Therefore, it is fitting that we should pause this day in recognition of our friends and loved ones who have preceded us in their march into the great beyond, behind the mystic veil where we all hope some day to meet.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the Honorable W. WARREN BARBOUR, during his active service in the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress as senior Senator from the State of New Jersey, died at his home in Washington on November 22, 1943.

On the following day his colleague [Mr. HAWKES], announced to the Senate the sad news of his passing; and a resolution expressing the profound sorrow and deep regret of the Senate was unanimously adopted.

After consideration of that resolution, the Senator from Vermont addressed the Senate memorializing Senator BARBOUR's distinguished service to his country, and commemorating the great personal friendship that began with the joint service of Senator BARBOUR and the Senator from Vermont in this body.

Since that time, tremendous events, advancing the achievement of victory in Europe, stepping up the prosecution of the war in the Pacific, and preparing the foundation for security and peace, have occupied the attention of the Senate. Nevertheless, my awareness of the absence of my old friend and colleague has persisted. Moreover, I know that many of us who were here with him miss the stalwart figure, the quiet, dignified, but determined character, and, above all, the

humane and benevolent spirit, which illuminated the personality of WARREN BARBOUR.

This occasion affords a welcome opportunity to record a brief eulogy, and to gain inspiration from a review of some of his deeds.

I think that one of the most characteristic of his deeds was in connection with George Gordon Battle and William Allen White in initiating a Council Against Intolerance in America. At an Independence Day ceremony in 1939, a declaration entitled "American Declaration of Tolerance and Equality" was made, and because I believe it reveals the heart of our distinguished friend, I should like to read it here:

This has ever been a free country. It was founded by men and women who fled from persecution and oppression; it was founded upon religious liberty and human equality. The signers of the Declaration of Independence built their hopes for America on these principles. Succeeding generations have cherished them. They are the most precious heritage of the American people.

In 1776 these principles were embodied in the Declaration of Independence. In 1789 they were written into the Constitution and into the Bill of Rights; George Washington, as the first President of the United States, swore to defend them; Abraham Lincoln upheld them in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Today these principles of freedom for all are threatened. Our American institutions are attacked by those who would destroy liberty through bigotry. They assail the equal justice guaranteed by our Constitution and seek to set race against race, creed against creed.

Now, therefore, on this 4th day of July 1939 we Americans, assembled throughout the United States, again take the oath of our forefathers. Descended from those who came from all lands to live here in peace and brotherhood, we who together have made America great, repudiate all doctrines of inequality, and condemn intolerance in every form. We reaffirm our devoted loyalty to the basic principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and in defense of this we, as did the founders of these United States of America, mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Reviewing his public service relating to American institutions, national defense, labor and liberalism, home ownership, business and economic policy, agriculture, social security, veterans, racial problems, and other subjects, it is apparent that Senator BARBOUR was guided by the fundamental principles stated in that declaration.

Senator BARBOUR never claimed or practiced the arts of oratory. His effectiveness in committees and on the floor of the Senate flowed from his deep conviction in the cause to which he committed his efforts, and from the deliberation and determination with which he pursued them. I believe that his successes depended, in part, upon the employment of persuasion and friendly approach to points of difference between him and his vis-a-vis, in our complex and often difficult differences.

In concluding this brief and heartfelt remembrance, I like to believe, as I do, that the practice of the civic virtues which we recall as characterizing WARREN BARBOUR, will help us in performing our part as legislators in the suppression

of intolerance and tyranny, in the establishment of new and better sanctions for peace, and in developing greater opportunity for mankind to enjoy freedom and justice.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise to add a word to the inspiring words of my distinguished colleague [Mr. HAWKES], and those of the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] in memory of my dear personal friend, WARREN BARBOUR, whom I have the honor to succeed in this great body.

In preparing my few remarks, Mr. President, it seemed to me that it would be interesting to the Senate to add to the record of public service, which we have heard recounted, some of the little personal touches in his life with which I was familiar. I have been able to learn some of these incidents because I have the privilege of knowing his brother, Mr. Frederick Barbour, who is now the highly respected president of the Linen Thread Co., of New York, the great corporation of which Senator BARBOUR himself was president before he entered public life.

One very interesting thing in WARREN BARBOUR's early life about which I did not know until recently was that when he was 19 years old he was threatened with tuberculosis. Because of that fact he was taken to the Adirondacks for the winter of 1907 and 1908, where a complete cure resulted. Having to rest for a year, and with this appetite whetted by the keen mountain air, he put on a great deal of weight, and became a magnificent physical specimen, as Senators know.

At his mother's suggestion he took boxing lessons, with the result that in his early twenties he became one of the most talented boxers in America. We all knew of that before, but I did not know that the origin of his boxing training was the fact that he was threatened with tuberculosis.

His interest in boxing was aroused, and he went into this sport so wholeheartedly that in the fall of 1910 he won the national amateur heavyweight championship. On this point his brother writes me:

He was so outstanding as an amateur that he was subject to a good deal of pressure to challenge Jack Johnson, the then colored heavyweight champion. At this point our mother stepped in and said, in effect, "Nothing doing." As you know, Warren was most kindly and humane; but, when he stepped into the ring, he became imbued with the killer instinct. He was very fast, a very short, hard puncher, and I do not think any opponent ever came up to answer the bell for the third round.

What the outcome of such a contest might have been we do not know, but it was probably a wise decision that the contest was never brought about because as it later developed, Senator BARBOUR during his whole public life was one of the best friends the colored people ever had. Even the friendly sportsmanship that sound boxing brings about might have been misunderstood and might have prevented the later constructive work that he did for the colored race in his State and in the Nation.

Senator BARBOUR was entered at Princeton in the class of 1910. There-

fore there is another bond of sympathy between him and me, because I met him at about that time. I had graduated from Princeton a little earlier. We were both Princeton men in spirit, although he never actually attended Princeton. It so happened that about the time he would have entered college, there was a vacancy in the Linen Thread Co., of which his father was president, and his father felt that this presented an opportunity for his son which he could not afford to ignore.

When Senator BARBOUR entered the company's employ he was the fifth generation of Barbours to engage in the ancestral business of flax spinning. When his father died in 1917, Warren became president of the company, which position he held until the time of his resignation on entering the Senate.

Warren was very fond of outdoor sports. He was a good horseman. He played polo in his youth. We was a keen fowler, and particularly enjoyed deer hunting in the fall of the year. He was an extraordinary good shot at running game, no doubt due to the excellent coordination developed in the days of his boxing career.

For many years Senator BARBOUR was a trustee of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. and a director of the United Shoe Machinery Corp. Also for many years he was president of the American Tariff League, as was his father before him, a position which his brother, Frederick Barbour, now holds.

If I were to sum up the things which have impressed me about Warren's life—and I speak as one who knew him as a personal friend, and one who was associated with him in public affairs in the State of New Jersey—I should say that two things motivated him. The first was his fine sportsmanship. The other, to which I have already referred, was the deep interest he had for the underprivileged among our people.

In addition to the brief statement which I have made about his boxing career, let me relate a little story further illustrating his sportsmanship. In 1923, Warren ran for the first time for a State office in New Jersey. He had been mayor of Rumson before that. He ran for the State senate. There was a hot primary campaign, and he was defeated in the primary by a man who later became one of his most intimate friends. After the primary he immediately took the finance chairmanship of his opponent's campaign. He not only contributed to the campaign himself, but took the finance chairmanship and assisted in electing to the State senate that year his opponent in the primary.

That was the first recognition by the party in our State of the kind of sportsmanship displayed by this great man, even in his early career. That spirit persisted throughout his life. It was so striking that in 1931, when Governor Larson was confronted with the problem of appointing a Senator to take the place of the late lamented Senator Dwight Morrow, he asked WARREN BARBOUR to take the appointment. Thereafter he served for many useful years as you, his colleagues here, well know.

Both at the time of his death and today, in the remarks of his distinguished colleagues, and especially his colleague from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], we have had a review of WARREN BARBOUR's public activities and political philosophy; his belief in American institutions; his championship of the underprivileged; his belief in a strong national defense, as evidenced by his work on the Committee on Naval Affairs; and his belief in sound labor legislation. He sponsored the wage-and-hour legislation. He sponsored the National Labor Relations Act, the anti-injunction bill, and similar measures.

With his liberal views, and with the consideration which he even had for those who were less fortunate, he threw himself wholeheartedly into such causes as the Council Against Intolerance, of which he was one of the most active members. The Senator from Vermont has referred to his interest in that movement. And as I stated previously, he worked tirelessly for the advancement of the colored people.

Senator HAWKES has referred to the high regard in which the Jewish people held him, and I could add a long list of minority groups in our State of New Jersey, and especially our Polish, Italian, and Ukrainian citizens.

At the same time, combined with his deep interest in social welfare, he was an ardent advocate of a sound national economy. He believed in sound money and curtailed Federal spending. He believed in the adoption of Government policies designed to encourage rather than punish business, and to stimulate private initiative and investment.

So if I were to summarize Warren's interests, as evidenced by his good works, I would stress, as I have tried to do, his sportsmanship, his interest in other people, especially poorer people, and his abhorrence of anything that savored of discrimination.

I should also like to point out his interest in boys. From 1927 until the time of his death he was one of the most active members in the national Boy Scout movement, being a member of the executive board of the national council. He was a member and directing head of the Boy Scout council in his own county. He was presented with the Silver Beaver Award by the National Council in 1933 for outstanding service to boyhood in his own county of Monmouth, N. J., and at the time of his death he was honored by a special memorial resolution because of that wonderful service.

Such is the outline of an all-too-brief, but distinguished, career, which has been spoken of many times in this body.

In closing these few remarks, Mr. President, I wish to touch on a very personal relationship. Warren and I were colleagues in our work for our party, our State, and our Nation. We thought together through many of the social, political, and economic problems of our day. We had many and deep convictions as to the "why" of human frailties and the eternal struggle to find the solutions. Ours was an intimacy which went far beyond the ordinary.

And so to me his passing was a deep personal loss. In succeeding him in the United States Senate, I have been challenged to reflect that fullness of human friendship and affection which was his, and which opens the door to real human understanding.

We can well pause at this time to pay tribute to the memory of a great soul who, above all else, loved his fellow men.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS, OF INDIANA

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I offer and ask to have read.

The resolution (S. Res. 141) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FREDERICK VAN NUYS, late a Senator from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate at the conclusion of these exercises shall take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, it is now 1 year and 5 months to the day since our heads were bowed under unsupportable sorrow in the loss of my late colleague from Indiana, the Honorable FREDERICK VAN NUYS.

On this occasion, when our hearts are as one in paying tribute to our fellow men who have fallen on the highway of life, there come to my mind the immortal words of Alfred Tennyson, who wrote:

Break, break, break,

On thy cold gray stones, O sea!

And I would that my tongue could utter,
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,

That he shouts with his sister at play!

O, well for the sailor lad,

That he sings in his boats on the bay!

And the stately ships go on,

To their haven under the hill;

But O for the touch of a vanished hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still!

Since the untimely passing of FRED VAN NUYS, many pages of history have been written in this room, where he served with such distinction. Our country, which he loved so well, has achieved, has rejoiced, and has sorrowed again. Yet those of us who knew this true and steadfast character well remember with sadness the bleak January day that brought us the news of our colleague's death. He was born on April 16, 1874, and so the sands of three score and ten years had not yet run out on January 25, 1944, when his Creator took him away to the larger life.

This son of Dr. David H. and Katherine (Custer) Van Nuys was born in the little village of Falmouth, in Indiana. He at-

tended the public school there, and then went on to Earlham College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1898.

Years later, in 1938, as an honored Member of the Senate, he returned to be rewarded by his alma mater for great public service, with the degree of doctor of laws. His schoolmate and friend of college days, Dr. William C. Dennis, who presided on that occasion as president of the college from which they had graduated, quotes a remark by Senator VAN NUYS which sheds revealing light upon the character of our departed friend:

I may have made many mistakes, but I assure you they were mistakes of the head, not of the heart.

Born of sturdy, conscientious Quaker stock, his formative mind nurtured in the atmosphere and ideals of that splendid Quaker college, FREDERICK VAN NUYS faithfully projected his early background upon the screen of State and National service. In 1900 he became a graduate of Indiana Law School, in Indianapolis, and immediately began the practice of his profession in nearby Shelbyville. From 1906 through 1910 he was prosecuting attorney of Madison County, Ind., at Anderson; and from 1913 through 1916 he was a member of the Indiana State Assembly, serving in the year 1915 as president pro tempore in the senate of that body.

The law firm of which our late colleague was a member has given other illustrious names to history. They are those of the late Honorable Samuel B. Ralston, Governor of Indiana and United States Senator; the late Raymond Walker, an able and distinguished attorney, and Hon. George M. Barnard, now a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS first served his Nation as United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, from 1920 through 1922, under the judgeship of the late Albert B. Anderson, of high fame in the annals of Federal judiciary. Ten years later, in an effort to mend its fortunes, the Democratic Party sought a widely respected and capable man to nominate for the high office of United States Senator. It was natural that the mantle should fall upon FRED VAN NUYS. In the historical Democratic landslide of November 8, 1932, he was elected to the Senate by a majority of 208,303, popularly believed to be the largest vote ever given an Indiana Senator. He took his seat in this Chamber on March 3, 1933, and was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1938. He had served 5 years of his second term when death overtook him in the night, at his suburban Washington home in Vienna, Va.

During his lifetime in Indiana, and in the 11 years of his exemplary service in this body, Senator VAN NUYS was noted for his integrity and impartiality. This independence of judgment, Mr. President, revealed to his political friends and to his political opponents that this man, nurtured in the soil and traditions of the great Middle West, could never put personal advantage above political principle. It revealed that he had within him that hard core of Americanism which has

been our Nation's bulwark against tyranny in every generation, and which again will save us from the trials peculiar to these times.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS made a memorable record in the United States Senate. At the time of his unexpected death he was chairman of the important Judiciary Committee, and he was serving with distinction on the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. As chairman and as committee member, his colleagues testify today, as they did at his death, that he was utterly impartial, showed extraordinary judgment, and, withal, carried out to the highest degree the noblest traditions of his office.

Indiana's legislators—Republicans and Democrats alike—who came to Washington to serve during FREDERICK VAN NUYS' tenure, remember the impartiality he showed in his friendships and in his service to the people of the great State of Indiana. On his death, Congressman after Congressman testified to the many services that he had rendered to his people in carrying out his duties as a United States Senator.

Senator VAN NUYS was what we call nowadays a fundamental Democrat, because he always firmly supported the basic tenets upon which his party was founded and the fundamental principles of integrity. For no reason would he swerve from that course. He firmly and steadfastly believed in the principles of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Cleveland, and of Woodrow Wilson. It was never difficult to foretell his stand on any of the questions which have challenged and confused his party in late years. In 1937, when an effort was made to enlarge the membership of the Supreme Court, with the evident intention of liberalizing its interpretations of basic law, Senator VAN NUYS took his political life in his hands and fought courageously and unequivocally for the fundamental protection which he cherished for the Constitution. Neither the lash of party whip nor the threats of party bosses swayed his decision. His reelection in 1938 was saved because that course met with the approval of thinking people in the State of Indiana.

How well those who knew him best recall that then, and on many another occasion when his principles were tested, a tiny twinkle would creep into his eyes and he would say, "I guess I'm just a simple old horse-and-buggy Democrat."

In spite of Senator VAN NUYS' virtual austerity of purpose when affairs of Government were concerned, he had a saving sense of humor. His repartee as a toastmaster or after-dinner speaker was delicious. He had a large fund of good wholesome stories. This sense of humor was a bulwark for him in times when political and legal storms raged about him.

My personal acquaintance with the man who was to become my colleague began in 1940, when I came to Washington. Although I was his opponent in the hard-fought campaign of 1938, in which charges of political corruption were freely made, it was with great sat-

isfaction that I realized then, and recall now, that no thought or charge of criminal knowledge of any such alleged irregularity was ever recorded in connection with **FREDERICK VAN NUYS**.

My associations with him were always pleasant. From our first meeting until the end, I had no better friend. He was helpful during my freshman days in this body, and a high degree of cooperation existed between our offices which were situated as close neighbors. I think there could be no more practical tribute today than my happy recollection of this pleasant fraternity which we enjoyed, and to which I strove, of course, to contribute a share. We worked together as friends whenever our principles permitted it, and each honored the other's convictions when the inevitable divisions of opinion arose.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS was a worthy successor in this body of Senators, which has contained in its membership at various times such men as Senators **Hendricks**, **Fairbanks**, **New**, **Beveridge**, **Ralston**, **Watson**, and other illustrious Hoosiers.

Now, Mr. President, **FREDERICK VAN NUYS** is gone. He is with us no more in the flesh. But his spirit is not dead, Mr. President. The very fact that we here today remember him—his smile, his manly bearing, his firm handclasp, his senatorial elegance—makes it apparent that his spirit is not dead and that it shall not die. He is alive not only in the hearts of his family, his friends, and his colleagues, but his influence is alive in this great America. We are all better men for having known him in the flesh, and because he lives on, with us.

As the poet **Shelley** wrote in *Adonais*:
Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep—

He hath awakened from the dream of life—

He has outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again;
From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure, and now can never mourn
A heart grown cold, a head grown gray in vain;

He lives, he wakes—"tis Death is dead, not he.

FREDERICK VAN NUYS was buried in the city of **Anderson, Ind.**, in the late, deep twilight of a winter's day amid the tears of thousands of his friends who went to pay him last tribute. There too, were his widow, the former **Marie Krug**, and their son **William** of the **United States Navy**. They are his worthy survivors. In their hearts, as in ours, is enshrined the image of this good husband and father, this splendid Senator of honored memory.

Mr. **HATCH**. Mr. President, shortly after I became a member of this body in the fall of 1933, I made the acquaintance of the late Senator from **Indiana**, Mr. **VAN NUYS**. Soon thereafter I was assigned membership on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, of which committee Senator **VAN NUYS** was already a member, and later became its chairman.

During the years of our service together on the Judiciary Committee many interesting problems involving legislation of great importance were considered

by the committee. I can truthfully say that during all that period of time—and more than once they were troublesome times—I have never known one who was more considerate, kind, and fair in all of his dealings with his fellow Senators, and with his associates on the committee, than was Senator **VAN NUYS**. If he possessed a temper, he restrained it well. In fact, he kept it to himself. If he disagreed as to either men or measures, he did so with strength, firmness, and conviction in his own views, but always he was fair, and recognized the right of others to opinions which might differ from his own. He was strong and firm in his views on all important problems. Senator "Van" was a man of deep and sincere convictions, yet he did not form opinions hastily, nor did he assume a position lightly. Once, however, after due and careful deliberation his position was taken, he followed the course in which he believed, regardless of opposition, and without regard to what consequence, personal or political, might follow. Indeed, he was an able man—a good man to have in the Senate of the United States. Possessed of real judicial temperament, of calm repose and sound judgment, his labors in this body were of genuine effect, and they carried weight. The Senate lost an able Member when he was taken from our midst.

Mr. President, these are not mere idle words said at a time when he is gone and no longer with us; they are simple descriptive words, born of impressions made and opinions formed from years of close, if not intimate, contact and association. They are intended to describe a man of character, of courage, and one with a deep sense of fair play, for such a man was Senator **VAN NUYS**.

Mr. President, today I gladly join in the expression of every kind sentiment which has been or which will be said of him. I also join in expressing to the members of his family and to his vast number of friends my own personal sense of loss at his passing, and I also express, Mr. President, my gratitude that I was permitted to serve in this great body with a man of the character, the ability and integrity, of our late friend and colleague, the departed Senator from **Indiana**, Mr. **VAN NUYS**.

Mr. **CHAVEZ**. Mr. President, the junior Senator from **Indiana** [Mr. **CAPEHART**] is absent from the Chamber. He has prepared a statement paying tribute to the late Senator **FREDERICK VAN NUYS**. He asked me to read the statement to the Senate, and on his behalf, I now do so. The statement is as follows:

It is my most honored privilege to say a few words of tribute to the memory of **HON. FREDERICK VAN NUYS**, who was elected to the Senate of the United States on November 8, 1932, and in which body he so ably and soundly served his country until the date of his untimely death, which occurred on January 15, 1944.

Senator **VAN NUYS**, like **Abraham Lincoln**, **Andrew Jackson**, **Thomas Jefferson**, and scores of others of the stalwart characters of American history, was born of humble but worthy parentage, starting life in total obscurity, and rising to the high pinnacle of honor and fame to

which he attained by the sheer force of character, energy, and perseverance.

Beginning on the bottom round, he climbed the ladder of attainment through the positions of prosecuting attorney for **Madison County**, member of the **Indiana Senate**, and **United States District Attorney**, each of which positions he filled with such efficiency as to lead him to the climax of his useful and eventful career in the Senate of the United States. It is not unfitting to say that his high ideals of government for the good of all the people were still further strengthened by his long and intimate association with **Hon. Samuel Ralston**—former Governor of **Indiana** and for a brief period of time a member of this august body—with whom he was associated while in the private practice of law in **Indianapolis**.

Senator **VAN NUYS** was always a strong party man, believing firmly in the two-party system of government; but like the vast majority of his colleagues and the leaders of this assemblage of all times, party allegiance was always subordinate to his country's welfare when in his judgment there was conflict between the best interests of his country and the policies advanced by the leaders of his party, he did not falter or hesitate to cast his influence and might in support of those principles which he believed most likely to best promote the common weal.

When our country became embroiled in foreign war he took his stand under the slogan "The United States and the United Nations must win," and, looking to this end and the attainment of this result, he forcefully supported every measure and cause which had for its purpose the building up on the land, on the sea, and particularly in the air of the most powerful war machine the world has ever known. He believed that this course was necessary in order that our sons and daughters might have all the assurance that was possible under war conditions, and might enjoy the security of peace, prosperity, and freedom from the insidious philosophy and doctrines of our adversaries of the Old World.

His sound judgment and fearless adherence to his high ideals at an early stage of his Senatorial career promoted him to a position among the leaders of this, the highest law-making assemblage in the world, and this position of leadership he continued to maintain and enjoy to the end of his able and useful career.

Looking at the more personal side of his life, he was a friend to every man who merited his friendship. In the way of serving his constituency in their personal matters, no constituent who had a worthy cause was ever too humble or obscure to receive his helping hand, and often at the sacrifice and expense of his own physical endurance.

He was a man of true domestic devotion. He loved his family and inner circle of friends unflinchingly, and down through the annals of Senatorial time and history, as a synonym for truth, integrity, courageous conviction, and devotion to his country's welfare, will stand the name of **HON. FREDERICK VAN NUYS**, Senator from **Indiana**.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

ELLISON D. SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I ask the clerk to read to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 142) as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate at the conclusion of these exercises shall take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I regret to say that owing to my duties in connection with the Appropriations Committee of the Senate in the closing days before June 30 I have found it absolutely impossible to prepare a suitable address for this occasion. I literally have not had the time to do it. It is with a feeling of melancholy satisfaction, however, that I can express to my brother Senators the sentiments of regard and affection which I entertained for Senator SMITH, of South Carolina.

I first met him in Memphis, Tenn., as I recall, in the late fall of 1903. He had been nominated as Senator from South Carolina; but had not been actually elected. The nomination at that time, as it still is, I believe, was equivalent to election in that State, and he took his seat in the Senate on March 4, 1909.

He was comparatively a young man at the time, and visited Memphis for the purpose of making a speech at a cotton convention. I heard the speech. It was an excellent and able one, for he was gifted with all the graces and attractions of the orator and advocate, and he knew as much about cotton, I believe, as any man who ever lived.

Later on, before I was elected to the Senate, I was a Member of the House of Representatives in which I took my seat on November 9, 1911. Senator SMITH and I soon became friends, and we remained friends all of his life. I recall that when the question of the development of Muscle Shoals first arose, I offered an amendment in the Military Affairs Committee of the House, which the committee adopted. It was a very imperfect one. When that amendment reached the House floor it was made even more imperfect. But when it reached the Senate I enlisted the interest of Senator SMITH in the fertilizer aspects of the proposal and he offered a most effective amendment, which is to be found in section 124 of the act. His amendment was a real contribution to the upbuilding

of my State and of the surrounding States.

Senator SMITH was an exceedingly able man. He was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry throughout his service in the Senate and for a long time was chairman of that committee, in which office he served with ability and vigor.

There is another thing about Senator SMITH's career that I desire to recall to Senators. I do not know whether they realize it, but Senator SMITH served continuously in this body longer than any other Senator who ever became a Member of it. It is true that Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, with whom I also served for a long time, taking all his service, served longer than any other Senator, but his service was a divided and not a continuous one. Back in 1893 the Legislature of Wyoming failed to elect him for one session, and he was out of the Senate for 2 years. Therefore, his continuous service was not as long as that of Senator SMITH's, the latter having been continuously a Member of the Senate longer than any other.

Next to Senator SMITH in length of service was Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa. I did not know Senator Allison personally, though I remember seeing him when I visited Washington. But I am now looking into the face of my friend, the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], who is one of my dearest friends and who was officially connected with the Senate when Senator Allison was a Member of this body, and knew him, and I have often heard him speak in the highest terms of Senator Allison.

It is of interest to compare the service of these two Senators. Senator ELLISON D. SMITH, of South Carolina, served continuously 35 years 8 months and 13 days. Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, the next in length of service, served 35 years and 5 months. It seems to me very interesting that Senator SMITH, vigorous, determined, manly, forthright, unafraid, outspoken to the nth degree, could have served in this body continuously longer than any other Senator.

His was a remarkable service throughout. He was very independent. He did not bow to the will of anyone. We all recall when, in the early days of the administration of the late lamented President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for whom we all had the greatest admiration, the President, misguidedly as I then thought, undertook to purge Senator SMITH from the Senate, but when the election was held, instead of Senator SMITH being purged, he was reelected by an overwhelming majority, showing the love, respect, esteem, and admiration of the people of South Carolina for him. They loved, admired, and respected President Roosevelt, but that did not prevent their reelecting Senator SMITH, whom they knew and had known for all those years.

Senator SMITH was indeed a great character. He was kind to his friends and very much disliked by his enemies. He was affable and pleasant unless he believed he was being taken advantage of. He did not like to be given the "run-around" by anyone.

There was another attribute Senator SMITH possessed to which I must call attention, and I know all Senators who knew him will agree with me in what I say. So far as I was able to tell, from a long association with him, he never had a dishonest thought, and never was guilty of a dishonest act. That cannot be said about all men. We know Senator SMITH had his peculiarities; who has not? We all have them. We know he had strong views on all subjects to which he devoted himself, but throughout it all he was an honest-minded man and an honest-acting man. He was an honest-minded Senator and an honest-acting Senator, and no one, from the highest to the lowest, could influence him when he made up his mind that his course was right.

Senator SMITH was a remarkable man, and a remarkable career he had in this body. Possibly I was attracted to him somewhat by the fact that he was born just a few miles from where my father was born, near Sumter, S. C., in the same county. I met Senator SMITH in Memphis, at a time when I had never dreamed of getting into public life. I met him as a private individual and not as a Senator. I was not in public office, and at that time had never thought of being. It was the fact that both he and his father were born in the county where my father was born that brought us together.

Throughout the years Senator SMITH and I served in the Senate together—and we were Members of this body together for 27 years or more—I was about to say we never had a difference. We did differ frequently, of course, but I never had a misunderstanding with Senator SMITH. If I would say to him that I was greatly interested in a bill, if he was in favor of it, he was delighted to help with it, but if he was against it, nothing on earth could make him favor it. No persuasion, no cajolery, no influence, express or implied, could ever make Ed SMITH change his mind when he had studied a question and thought he was right, and that was one of his admirable qualities. I admired him because of his genuine forthright honesty, which characterized him throughout, and made his life what it was.

Senator SMITH had a lovely and attractive wife and splendid children, and those whom he left may always look back with pride upon the life of the husband and father. He never did that which was dishonest or dishonorable.

As I stated in the beginning of these remarks, I am just speaking out my recollections and my thoughts about Ed SMITH. He was a farmer, an actual farmer, a dirt farmer. He looked after his own farm. He looked after the farmers. His life was devoted to the farmers of this Nation.

There was another thing about Senator SMITH that marked him. As much as any man I ever knew he loved the Constitution of the United States. What a wonderful heritage, especially in these days, when we reflect that our country, just 156 years old has come, under this Constitution, from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. How has it got-

ten to that point—through vagaries, dreams, notions, and airy ideas? Oh, no; it has not gotten there in that way. It has gotten there because its people have followed the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Adherence to the Constitution has brought us from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest rung of the ladder, to that point where it is admitted we are the greatest Nation on earth.

Do we want to change that document? No man was ever more opposed to a change being made in our Constitution than was Senator ELLISON D. SMITH. On this I agreed with him 100 percent. He loved that instrument. He abided by that instrument. He followed that instrument. He voted against any bill which he thought was not authorized by that great instrument. What a heritage to leave to his sons and daughters, to his family. What a splendid heritage he left them by thus upholding the Constitution he had taken an oath to support and defend on all occasions.

Senator SMITH received much criticism, it is true, but criticism did not hurt him. He was a true representative of his people because he loved his people. He was a true Senator because he loved the Senate. He was a delightful man personally. He was honest. When he gave his word one could always accept it and know that it would be fulfilled.

Mr. President, I have been in the Senate a long time and have known many Senators, and I say that ELLISON D. SMITH was one of the best Senators who ever served in this body. I lament his passing. I regret we do not have more men who are so outspoken and forthright and honest and able, and who love their country and their country's Government, and their country's Constitution as did ELLISON D. SMITH.

[On June 25, 1945 the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] was in Europe as a member of the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee. On his return to this country he delivered the following address on the floor of the Senate.]

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, during my absence in Europe as a member of the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, memorial services were held for several distinguished former Members of this body. Among them was the late senior Senator from South Carolina, my former colleague, with whom I served for many years in this body. Several years ago when I became a Member of the Senate, Senator Smith escorted me to the rostrum of this Chamber where I took my oath as a Senator.

Mr. President, Ellison DuRant Smith was born and he died on the South Carolina plantation which has passed in direct line from father to son for 7 generations.

His father was a Methodist minister of pure English ancestry, and his mother was of equally pure Scottish descent. He was the youngest of nine children.

Two of his brothers were Methodist ministers, one of whom became a bishop; and two of his sisters married Methodist ministers.

In his youth he absorbed the Bible and many of the classics. They became a part of him. He could quote by the page, and was profoundly influenced by the mighty words of deeply thinking men. He never feared thought nor the bare face of truth. He set honor above ambition, and integrity above gain. He was of the old line who considered the position of a statesman a stern and sacred obligation. He would not deviate from whatever he considered to be in the best interest of his country. Himself a complete individualist, he struggled for the preservation of individualism for Americans. To him any threat to individual liberty was a threat to America.

His favorite poet was Robert Burns. His favorite quotation is from Burn's *To a Young Friend*:

The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip
To haud the wretch in order;
But where ye feel your honor grip,
Let ay that be your border:
Its slightest touches, instant pause—
Debar a' side pretences;
And resolutely keep its laws,
Uncaring consequences.

His favorite author was Charles Dickens. He never tired of quoting from *Pickwick Papers* and laughing at Dickens' matchless humor. He himself had a great wit and his most salient remarks were often clothed in jest, but the impact of his meaning was always felt.

He attended Furman University, the University of South Carolina, and Wofford College. He took post graduate work at Vanderbilt University. He graduated from Wofford with honors and received during his years there many medals for writing and for oratory. In later years that college bestowed upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws and made him an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

During his tenure of office he was chairman of the Immigration Committee, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He was elected to the Senate as representative of the cotton farmers of the South, and when he was made chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry he was therefore more pleased than at any time during his career. Noted for his fiery tongue and implacable anger, he was nevertheless also a notably just chairman. He never allowed a witness before his committee to be harassed. Every witness was given a just and equitable hearing regardless of views, for along with honor he loved justice.

He broke two precedents while in the Senate. He served longer continuously than any man in the history of the United States Senate. He was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee during a Republican administration.

He was internationally known as Cotton Ed. That name came to be a symbol of fearless thought and speech, and he was recognized for those qualities as well as for a profound knowledge of agriculture.

He founded his political and personal beliefs on the Constitution and the Bill

of Rights. It caused him no egotistical pangs to admit that the inspired minds who formulated those tremendous corner stones were brilliant enough to enlighten his own mind, and had built a lasting foundation for America and for his own convictions. He was a passionate individual, but as are all great men, he was humble before words of flame and was willing, in fact, was determined to walk in their glow.

He kept a framed copy of the Constitution on the wall of his private office, and his first question of any visiting group of school children was whether they had read that document. He was of the belief that memorizing the Constitution should be made a part of every school curriculum in the United States.

He was a man of deep sentiment. He loved the South and his plantation with an overwhelming devotion. He was completely attached to his family. America was his life.

And so he lived studying, reading, thinking, striving—led always by the light of honor in his own mind, fearless of consequences. He was ever seeking to help the farmer. He believed that America owed much to the land, and was greatly dependent upon it for prosperity. He loved the ground under his feet.

When he lay at last in the parlor of his old home one of the colored men who lived on the place asked to see him. He stood smiling down at the face which in death was still strong, undaunted, and portentous with the deeply-carved lines of thought—thought that would never die, thought which the Negro, with his deeply intuitive wisdom, understood and admired. He knew that he stood by the bier, not of an opportunist but of a friend.

Six Negroes living on the land were his pall bearers. They laid him to rest, knowing that no hope for betterment of himself but respect and understanding had always inspired his happy association with them.

Say of him that he always did and said what he thought to be honorable. Say of him that he despised hypocrisy, opportunism, and rationalizing of greed. Say of him that when he was elected to the United States Senate he believed that he had been given a sacred trust, and that no thought of self must swerve him from the duty which he felt toward his native land not only for the span of his life, but for all the ages to come.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, looking back over my service in the Senate for more than a quarter of a century, I have many memories arising from association with him in committee rooms, in the Senate Chamber, in the amenities of social life, of our late colleague, ELLISON D. SMITH, of South Carolina.

It was my privilege to attend the impressive funeral services held at the farm of the late Senator SMITH, near Lynchburg, S. C. The services were attended by a great number of his old friends, including farmers and people of all walks of life in the State of South Carolina. I never saw a group of people more sincere in their expressions of love for and appreciation of a devoted friend. Six

faithful colored men who had worked for the Senator many years on his farm served as pallbearers.

Mr. President, neither the Senate Chamber nor the meetings of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will seem the same without Senator ELLISON D. SMITH, of South Carolina. I served on that committee with him for more than a quarter of a century, a few months short of 26 years. He had been here a full decade when I was sworn in as a Senator from Kansas.

The word "unique" is often misused, but I would say it applied to Senator SMITH. He was unique in my experience. I never have known, nor do I expect to know, anyone like him. "Cotton Ed," as he liked to be called, and as he was known over the Nation, was close to the soil; he never forgot that he was a farmer, and never tried to forget it. He never forgot he was from the South, from South Carolina; that he represented the State of South Carolina; that he represented the farmers of South Carolina.

ELLISON D. SMITH was an individualist; he was a fighter; he was positive in his convictions, his beliefs, and his actions. There was little if any of compromise in his make-up. If he was for something, he was for it 100 percent. If he was against something, he was against it—well, generally considerably more than 100 percent.

We shall miss his homely humor; his pungent statements; his keen characterizations of programs he did not approve, back of all of which was a broad streak of kindly regard for those he castigated.

Mr. President, ELLISON D. SMITH's loyalty to what he believed in was a fighting loyalty to his State, to his neighbors, to his friends, to the farmers—a fighting loyalty that neither gave nor expected quarter in any contest. In the course of nearly 26 years I came to have a great admiration for his many strong and likeable qualities, and I also had a great liking for "Cotton Ed" SMITH as a man and as a colleague. He was a strong character, and we miss him.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I first met "COTTON ED" SMITH at a Lincoln Day banquet in Pittsburg in 1939. Neither of us knew the other was to speak.

Fortunately for me, I was called on first and unwittingly appropriated most of the material he had carefully incorporated in his prepared speech. As a result, he discarded his own speech and spoke extemporaneously to a keenly interested audience.

I have often thought how fortunate it was for both of us that I was called on first because I could not have spoken extemporaneously and it was not the nature of Senator SMITH to adhere to carefully prepared material in conveying a message to his audience.

From that time on I enjoyed a firm friendship with him which lasted until his death.

Although he was an entertaining and effective extemporaneous speaker and was often extemporaneous even to an unexpected degree, I am satisfied that all through his life he followed a determined course leading to a definite and noble

objective—that of improving the lot of the American farmer and establishing agriculture on an income basis comparable to that of more favored groups.

When I came to the Senate it was my good fortune to be assigned to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which Senator Smith was chairman, and to have the opportunity, not only of working with him closely on many matters of legislation, but to become more fully acquainted with ELLISON D. SMITH, the man.

I went on many fishing trips with him. I believe that one way really to know a man is to go fishing with him and on these trips the human qualities of ELLISON D. SMITH became truly apparent.

He was a gifted and inveterate story teller with a keen sense of humor.

He liked to sing, too, and frequently raised his voice to Rock of Ages, Lead Kindly Light, Nearer My God to Thee, and a hundred other gospel hymns and Negro spirituals which he knew and loved so well.

Once I went hunting with him down in his native State of South Carolina.

Skillfully imitating the call of the wild turkey, he called one up to about a hundred feet from me. I did not dare shoot it because I was not quite sure whether it was a gobbler or not. Later in the day he insisted upon crediting me with one wild turkey gobbler, which I really did kill, although Senator SMITH's unerring aim had previously reduced its speed to a very, very slow pace.

Wherever he was or whatever he was doing, however, his mind was constantly reverting to the soil and to the needs of American farmers.

An operator of a large plantation himself, he knew those needs and he was determined that they should be met so far as it lay within his power to do so.

For nearly 36 years he fought in the United States Senate to improve the lot of the American farmer. He sometimes won and he sometimes lost his battles, but he never quit fighting.

On November 19, at Lynchburg, S. C., I attended the funeral of a truly great champion of the American farmer.

He was borne from his ancestral plantation home for the last time by six grief-stricken colored employees. A white hound dog trailed behind the coffin.

In an old cemetery, miles from town, "COTTON ED" SMITH now sleeps under a live oak tree, a traveler who has returned to the soil from which he sprang and which he loved, but all over the United States millions of farm families today are living happier, richer lives because of the many battles he fought and won for them.

Besides the loss to American agriculture, I feel a great personal loss in his passing.

No one was more kind to me; no one gave me greater opportunity to take part in the work of the Senate than he did.

In the future, when the struggle and strife of this world war is over, I hope to return to visit my friends in South Carolina and although he will not be there, I will always see him as I have so many times before—fishing, hunting, directing the work on the plantation or

listening to the help sing spirituals after supper.

I am glad I could call him my friend. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

FRANCIS MALONEY, OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, which I offer and ask to have read.

The resolution (S. Res. 143) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRANCIS MALONEY, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate at the conclusion of these exercises shall take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, we are met here today to honor the memory of those Members of the United States Senate who have been taken from us through the inevitable visitation of the grim reaper. Through the inexorable laws of nature six of the Members of this distinguished body have been taken from our midst, and we mourn their loss, conscious always that to each of us the angel of death shall come in his own appointed time.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath;
And stars to set,
But thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh death!

And so, on this day of memory, we recall with deep and tender emotion those colleagues whom we have "loved and lost awhile."

This solemn service must impress all of us with the inevitable certainty of time, fast moving hands of the clock, the pages which drop from the calendar upon the wall, the stooped form, the faltering touch, the slowing step. These tell us that time marches on and takes its passing toll.

We cannot complain when death takes from our midst a man whose duty is done, whose valiant efforts have been completed, whose work has become part of history and who has retired to await the final bang of the President's gavel and the stern announcement, "The Senator's time has expired."

But, Mr. President, we shall never be able to master our grief or conceal the shock when one of our Members, in the full vigor of manhood, with his achievements still being unfolded before us, is taken suddenly from us. We mourn not only the man but we mourn too the irreparable loss which his departure means, because we know full well how

much more we could have expected from him.

FRANCIS MALONEY, of Connecticut, was such a man, Mr. President. He left this body at the Christmas recess last winter strong, vigorous, alert, his mind busy with a score of obligations and tasks which he contemplated for the new session. He had served in this body for 10 years, 10 busy and fruitful years. He was engaged in many pursuits, pursuits whose accomplishment would have been beneficial to all the people of our great country. A few short days later he was stricken, and soon the flag over the Senate Office Building floated at half-staff in memory of one of the most faithful of public servants.

There is no more honorable mission than to be chosen to represent in the United States Senate a State in the American Union. It is an honor that may well be coveted by our fellow citizens. The Congress is the most distinctly representative legislative body in the world. Here we literally and actually find a cross-section of the American people. Every school of thought, every political philosophy has its representative in these Halls.

From time to time we hear criticism about this body. Some who visit the galleries notice that there are but a few Members on the floor, and form erroneous judgments about the Senate. They cannot be aware that the legislation being considered has been the subject of intensive study and careful thought. They cannot appreciate the many long, tedious hours spent in committee room, the wearisome hours spent studying documents, and examining every shred of evidence possible in order that a fair report may be made.

It is in that connection that my late colleague, Senator MALONEY, shone. When he was not on the floor he was busily engaged in the exhaustive detail work connected with the Senate. His colleagues who have served here through the years with him came to know him well and to evaluate his worth.

They knew his industry, his perseverance, and his ability to unravel a difficult problem. They were qualities which aided materially in the work of this great body. They knew, too, that his true merit was not always visible from the galleries, and that therefore he might be unappreciated by the general public, which does not have the opportunity to scrutinize a man and his work closely as do his colleagues.

FRANCIS MALONEY devoted the major part of his adult life to public service. He became a public servant at a time of crisis, being elected mayor of Meriden, Conn., at about the time the great depression arrived to disrupt the American economic system. It is a tribute to his leadership in those difficult days of depression that he was chosen, in 1932, to represent the Third Congressional District of Connecticut in the House of Representatives. From there FRANCIS MALONEY was elevated to this Chamber in the elections of 1934.

Through the years FRANCIS MALONEY stood in this Chamber and spoke, worked, and fought for the things he thought were right. He was not always

on the winning side. There were many times when I and many others found ourselves in disagreement with his views or his spoken words. But those were passing things, and with each passing day he grew in stature.

He was a man of determination and decided views, but he was ever susceptible to the persuasion of the logical argument, the mighty array of irrefutable facts. He could be stubborn, but his stubbornness was born of the conviction of his faith, the unwavering belief in the final truths.

It is an unquestioned fact that the days following the treacherous bombing of Pearl Harbor were difficult and strenuous days for every Member of this body. The responsibilities placed upon every Member were tremendous, and I know that every Member of this body endeavored to meet them to the very best of his ability.

There were some who refused to delegate a portion of this tremendous burden, who endeavored to continue with the duties which were already theirs and to handle the greatly augmented work as well. Such a Member was FRANCIS MALONEY. While our sons and brothers were preparing for the bitter agony of actual combat and were facing the deadly fire of the enemy, he could not permit himself the luxury of relaxation. He felt that to do this would be to confess weakness, to let the boys down. He was only too conscious of the stern task which confronted all of us, and he wanted to do his full part, and more too.

And so, because he refused to take it easy, because he refused to confess that human frailty could not measure up to his lofty ideal of what his duty was, he is gone from us.

There is little comfort in the coldness of words. Our efforts to find solace cannot match the aching loss which we feel.

Standing here today, we can remember that in the passing of FRANCIS MALONEY the State of Connecticut and our beloved Nation lost a valuable and energetic citizen, a man whose capabilities would have stood us in good stead in these difficult days.

We can remember, too, that FRANCIS MALONEY was a fine statesman, a man of breadth of vision and courage, a man who did his duty as he saw it, a man who braved all criticism unflinchingly, believing in his heart that his course was correct.

He was a man of sagacity and ability, a man who knew how to utilize the mechanisms of government in order to help the people of his State and of the Nation.

Just as every soldier's earthly remains are put to final rest cloaked in the sacred fabric of the American flag, so should FRANCIS MALONEY's, for he was just as much a casualty of this great global conflict as any man who gives his all in combat.

FRANCIS MALONEY could have taken the easy way. But he was a true American. He could not shirk when his country was endangered. He met the challenge and it costs him his life.

And for that, Mr. President, we of Connecticut who knew FRANCIS MALONEY and who worked with him must always cherish his memory.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, it is with a saddened heart that I rise to pay tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague, FRANCIS MALONEY, who was suddenly taken from our midst less than 6 months ago.

We all loved and admired FRANCIS MALONEY. He was loved because he was warm hearted, sympathetic, sincere, loyal, and intensely human. His common sense, his clear judgment, and his genial personality drew men to him.

Early in his career he demonstrated an interest in the public welfare and a deep sense of social justice. Looking for leadership in the dark days of the depression, his neighbors in his native city of Meriden elected him mayor for two successive terms. The wisdom and ability which he demonstrated in the affairs of his city led to his election first to the House of Representatives and then to the Senate of the United States.

Here in the Senate he devoted himself completely to the welfare of the Nation. His was a deep-sighted and burning desire for progress and the betterment of his fellow countrymen. He had a deep conviction that public office is a public trust, and in that spirit he dedicated all his energies and abilities to the performance of his duties. Hard working, intelligent, clear thinking, he contributed much to the deliberations of this body. His advice was sought and his views were respected even by those who disagreed with him.

It was my great privilege to be associated with him intimately on the Banking and Currency Committee. He had no specialized knowledge of banking or financial matters. But he had an amazing ability to cut through technicalities and to grasp the essential meaning and effect of the difficult and varied proposals considered by the committee. In committee sessions his common sense and intelligent appraisal of basic issues were extremely helpful to his colleagues; and his views, which he stated modestly and gently, were always accorded great weight. His genius for fair compromise often enabled us to reach agreement on controversial legislation.

FRANCIS MALONEY never spared himself. He was deeply concerned with the many problems which confronted the Nation, and he wished to do his full share to help solve them. The long hours of hard work which he devoted to his duties undoubtedly hastened his untimely death. But it is only the mortal flesh of Senator MALONEY that is dead.

He still lives in the record of his unselfish and distinguished service to his fellow men, to his State, and to the Nation.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, one cannot sit for several years side by side with a fellow Senator, jointly listening to the proceedings of this august body, listening daily to the call of the roll on momentous public questions, without acquiring an understanding of the political philosophy and the ideals his associate entertains toward the public service. It was my high privilege to have had this relationship with FRANCIS MALONEY, whom we are memorializing today. It is

what I have learned from this association that has inspired the sentiments of this brief tribute.

I recently read an essay on distinction, and the writer's definition of "distinction" seemed to me to be synonymous with my opinion of FRANCIS MALONEY when he said:

There can be no "distinction" in life, art, or manners, worth speaking of, which is not the outcome of singular courage, integrity and generosity, and I need scarcely add "intellectual vigour" which is usually the combination of these qualities habitually exercised.

Senator MALONEY to a very marked degree possessed singular courage, integrity, and generosity, together with "intellectual vigour." His very presence, his every act, his directness of speech emphasized these qualities. These were some of the characteristics of our departed friend that challenged your and my admiration of him.

He had other charms—simplicity, sincerity, and modesty, for there was in his person a complete absence of that spirit of pride which often accompanies the qualities that make for distinction.

FRANCIS MALONEY inherited neither wealth nor family prestige, yet he was richly endowed with mental and spiritual qualities which he generously gave to his fellow men and which were far more valuable than monetary generosity. He never attended college, yet he was learned. He never studied law, yet he was surprisingly analytical in his approach to and in his analysis of public questions. He never attended divinity school, yet he was deeply spiritual, possessing also that other quality that is usually associated with the spiritual, namely, humility.

I will not reiterate the several and important public offices to which he was elected or even the many years of his honorable public service. What matters after the book of life is closed is not that he was elected and held important offices, for success in politics is often accidental—the result of political tides that come and go. What is alone of consequence is the manner and the qualities he exercised in the performance of the trust which his fellow men placed in his keeping.

To FRANCIS MALONEY public office was far more than a post of honor. It was an opportunity for service—unlimited, momentous, and exalted service to his fellow men. His record of service in every instance is one of faithful, conscientious, and patriotic endeavor. As I sensed his concept of duty, public office to him was a burden, a heavy burden, a continuing and trying effort to do his duty. It could be truly said of him that he never wore the prison uniform of excessive partisanship. Indeed, it was his devotion to duty, guided by conscience, that gave him predominance among his fellow citizens and made him dear to their hearts.

As the years have rolled by and I have seen friends and associates in political life come and go, I have concluded that there is no higher or more impressive tribute can be paid to a public man than that paid in the New Testament to one of the great characters associated with

the life of the Nazarene. The New Testament says very little about Joseph. Joseph, we know, was a carpenter, and we know his race, but the details of his life are hidden from us. There is one sentence written about him, a sentence of four words, a brief but superb tribute, "He was a just man."

To whom can that tribute be more fittingly paid than to him whose memory we honor today. Senator MALONEY was a just man—just to his Creator, just to his family, just to his fellow men.

May the lasting memory that he has left behind be an inspiration to us to give back to our fellow men and to the world what mankind everywhere is longing for today—justice. May his life and good works inspire us to do and to give justice.

I know of no more appropriate ending for this altogether inadequate tribute than a recital of the ancient prayer sung as Senator MALONEY's body was carried to the grave.

May the angels lead thee into paradise, may the martyrs receive thee at thy coming, and lead thee into the holy city of Jerusalem. May the choir of angels receive thee, and mayest thou have eternal rest with Lazarus, who once was poor.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] is absent from the Chamber today because of the recent tragic death of his lamented son. In expectation of being present and speaking on this occasion, he prepared his tribute to his predecessor, the late FRANCIS MALONEY. On behalf of the junior Senator from Connecticut and in order that it may be made a part of the permanent record of the Senate, I desire at this time to read what he would have said had he been permitted to be present. His tribute is as follows:

Mr. President, I would feel remiss if I let this opportunity pass without saying a few words of tribute to my predecessor, the late Senator FRANCIS MALONEY.

I was not privileged, as were most of my colleagues, to know Senator MALONEY. However, like most of the people of Connecticut, I recognized his sterling character and the generous, wholehearted spirit with which he discharged the duties of his public office. His passing was a tragedy—a loss not only to his family and to his native State but to the country as a whole.

He was a humble man, humble in the true sense of the word. His rise from lowly surroundings to a place in the United States Senate reads like American fiction. It is the kind of success story which proves once again that America is still a land of opportunity for those with the industry, initiative, courage, and perseverance to forge ahead.

Without formal education, he was able to meet on equal ground the products of our great universities and graduate schools. Without the boon of inheritance or privilege he made a success in business. In public life, Senator MALONEY was imbued with a great desire for social justice. Greater opportunity for all was his dearest wish. While going about the business of routine work and occupied with immediate demands of

government in wartime America, he was always concerned with hopes and plans for the betterment of his fellow citizens.

To honor that paramount ambition, a perpetual memorial has been established in his native city of Meriden, Conn. It is the Francis Maloney Scholarship, which is awarded annually to a member of the class which graduates from the public high school. Each year it provides a 4-year scholarship to college for some boy or girl who would not otherwise be able to attend. I believe that the people of Meriden could choose no more fitting tribute to one of their outstanding citizens. It is a living memorial to his personality and ideals.

FRANCIS MALONEY was elected mayor of Meriden in 1930 and reelected in 1932. No city official faced more difficult problems than those with which he was confronted in those years. He met the situation resourcefully and created projects to give men work, thereby saving many needy families from the indignity of charity. That Maloney program was one of the foundations upon which the Federal relief program was later built.

I need not review his work in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate to which he was elected in 1934 and again in 1940. Senators are familiar with his record in Congress; with the part he played in connection with the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, the Public Utilities Holding Company Act, and the Selective Service Act, to mention but a few. There was also his reorganizing resolution, which paved the way for Congressional reform, and his valuable work as Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Shortages.

All Senators know, too, of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues. His opinions were respected even by those who disagreed with him, and his advice was sought on many important questions. As was once said of him, "He was diligent and intelligent, sane and sound in his principles. He had a genius to see things through to their ultimate conclusion." He helped to clarify issues on more than one important occasion, and to bring order out of confusion. It was he who offered a practical solution to many a perplexing problem, and frequently suggested a constructive compromise when sharp disagreement arose.

In addition to his mental abilities and his capacity for hard work, FRANCIS MALONEY possessed a devotion to duty and a tireless zeal in the public interest. He loved people, and his work in their behalf was a labor of love.

In conclusion, perhaps I can do no better than to quote from the eulogy of Bishop Henry J. O'Brien of the Diocese of Hartford, Conn., who knew him well: "His life was indeed an inspiration to those who had the good fortune to know him."

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief observation with reference to the life and service of FRANCIS MALONEY. His name is one which will always live in the hearts of Americans.

FRANCIS MALONEY was born in Meriden, Conn. Economic circumstances made it necessary for his formal education to be limited. Yet he rose to be an eminent

public servant by the sheer force of his tireless ambition and his boundless energy.

His life story stands as a real tribute to the greatness of democracy in the United States. He was elected mayor of his home town of Meriden in 1930, and 2 years later the people of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut sent him to represent them in Washington. In 1934 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1940 he was reelected as Senator, and served with rare distinction until his untimely death on January 16 of this year.

FRANCIS MALONEY was my friend. We served together in the House of Representatives and later, as Members of the Senate, we occupied adjoining offices in the Senate Office Building. We served together on several Senate committees, and throughout the years he gave unsparingly of his valuable advice and assistance in connection with the many problems which arose in our neighboring States.

FRANCIS MALONEY was not only a true friend and a fine neighbor, but he was a great American. He was tireless in dispatching his duties as legislator. He was forceful in debate, and courageous in his determination. He was always courteous and considerate of his colleagues, and respected their views. While he was a loyal member of his party and devoted to the welfare of the State which he represented, he never allowed partisan considerations to temporize his beliefs. FRANCIS MALONEY was fearless in defense of the causes which he believed to be right.

FRANCIS MALONEY possessed a deep and abiding sense of social justice. Circumstances brought him into constant touch with the poor, and he had a profound sympathy and understanding of the problems of the working man. Later, in his political life, the welfare of the masses was ever uppermost in his mind when advocating the legislative policies in which he believed.

Much of the legislation which passed the Congress during his tenure of office felt the impact of his efforts and influence. We recall his leadership in more recent times of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Shortages, and his forthright sponsorship of the resolution calling for a reorganization of Congress.

He was a big man—big in heart and in mind. He was a humble man—humble with becoming dignity.

He was a man with broad vision, and was truly tolerant. He had dedicated his life to upholding the civil and religious guarantees of our Constitution. He was a relentless foe of racial and religious persecution, of sham, and of pretense.

In his passing, Connecticut has lost an exemplary citizen, a forceful leader, and the Nation mourns a splendid statesman.

We will miss him here in the halls of Congress. We grieve for his wife and children, for he was a devoted husband and a loving father.

We lament the passing of FRANCIS MALONEY and pray that he has found

the peace he always strived so earnestly to achieve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

JOHN MOSES, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I tender a resolution relating to the death of the late Senator JOHN MOSES, of North Dakota, and ask that it may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 144), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN MOSES, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate at the conclusion of these exercises shall take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, when the late Senator JOHN MOSES, of North Dakota, passed away the newspapers of America published the fact that he was the first Democrat to be elected to the United States Senate from the State of North Dakota, which normally votes about 75 percent Republican. This in itself, Mr. President, is perhaps of not so much significance. Of far greater significance are the reasons why Senator Moses was elected.

He was a great leader, a man of extraordinary personality, kindly, intelligent, honorable, and honest. He was a natural human being.

It was my privilege to have worked, perhaps as much as or more than that of anyone else in North Dakota, with Senator Moses. During the time he was Governor, I was a member of the senate. On many occasions, in fact during sessions of the legislature almost daily, I met him in his office or in his home and discussed legislation with him. During that time I was also a member of a governmental survey commission representing the State senate and was also a member of the State budget board representing the State senate. I found that in these meetings Senator Moses demonstrated unusual ability and the sterling integrity and the kindly feelings toward the people of North Dakota for which he was noted. These, I believe, Mr. President, are the most salient facts and reasons why Senator Moses was elected the first Democratic Senator from the State of North Dakota. His personality was such that he would naturally cut across party lines.

Twice during the time he was Governor and a candidate for the United States Senate I was unfortunate enough to be placed in the position of being campaign manager for the Republican candidates. I think I used every hon-

orable means at my command to elect the Republican, and I believe Senator JOHN MOSES used every honorable means to be elected himself; and Senator JOHN MOSES won.

Many times when I sit back in the seat that should be occupied by the late Senator JOHN MOSES my mind goes back to the meetings to which I have referred when I was privileged to sit with and work with him. Invariably after our work was over Senator Moses would ask me to stay, and at which time he would have coffee and a little lunch brought to his office, and we would discuss State affairs and situations in North Dakota politics. As far back as 4 years ago he expressed his ambition to become a United States Senator. I told him frankly that I did not think he could be elected, because no Democrat from North Dakota had ever been elected to the Senate of the United States; but Senator Moses had so conducted his life in North Dakota that the people of the State would not turn him down because he was a Democrat or for any other reason.

He came to the United States as an immigrant from the great freedom-loving nation of Norway. A poor man, he worked at first as a section hand on the railroad by day and studied by night. Gradually he rose to one of the highest offices to which any man in the United States can aspire.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an oration delivered by Hon. Fred G. Aandahl, Governor of North Dakota, at the funeral of the late Senator Moses, and also a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. T. F. Gullixson, vice president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. These men, Mr. President, ably state much which I find myself unable to express.

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

ORATION BY HON. FRED G. AANDAH, GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

Today we are joined in sadness. A great leader has been called from our midst, JOHN MOSES, in whom the people of North Dakota had infinite confidence now rests in eternal sleep. We have paused this afternoon to express our personal devotion and admiration and to measure again in our minds his tireless contribution to civic order and to humble honesty in public office.

JOHN MOSES came into the spotlight of public life with the election of 1939, when he was named Governor of North Dakota. That was a difficult period in which to assume those responsibilities. For 10 years North Dakota had been in economic depression. Taxes were not and could not be paid. The revenue of the State and many political subdivisions was not sufficient to keep the wheels of government properly moving. During the 1939 session of the legislature, JOHN MOSES counseled constantly with the leaders of that body and when they failed to give the answer that was needed he called what the leaders would do, but that is not the answer. Now what would you do?"

This little incident indicates that, even in the lives of great men, there are perplexing moments and times of grave uncertainty. Under those conditions JOHN MOSES had the restraint to move slowly; the capacity to weigh divergent ideas; and the fortitude to

move forcibly forward when he saw the light.

His aptitude to meet the responsibilities that were placed upon him did not come easily. He came to this country, alone, in his youth, from across the ocean and in a new and strange land, by hard work and sheer determination, made a place for himself. When he became Governor of North Dakota his efforts were only intensified. By long hours and diligent application to the many tasks that were his, he learned to understand the wishes of the people. I don't think any Governor has ever had a greater correspondence and personally answered more letters with specific and detailed information than he did. He was constantly joining with people in their local communities in public functions throughout the State. He performed the duties of his office and watched the departments over which he had appointive power with ardent vigilance. There grew in the minds of the people of North Dakota a renewed confidence in the integrity of public officials because of his conduct. That is why the people of North Dakota twice reelected him as Governor and then sent him to the United States Senate.

Last December it was my privilege to sit at board meetings and to observe JOHN MOSES in his closing days as Governor. I marveled at his capacity and his complete understanding of the problems of State, and his ability to decide and enact the wishes of his associates. During the 15 days that he was in Washington as our Senator, I received perhaps a dozen letters from him explaining problems of state that would come to my attention and giving me the benefit of his experience together with touches of personal friendship.

Through years of constant devotion and unflinching work almost to the very end, he qualified as a truly great statesman.

North Dakota was most fortunate to have had his leadership during the troublesome economic and political period when he came into office. He guided the State into a frame of mind and into a course of conduct that took full advantage of the prosperity of the last few years. It is most unfortunate for the people of the State and of the Nation that his ripe and judicious thinking cannot be an active part to the postwar reconstruction period. The influence of his constructive work and his profound and indefatigable personality will carry far into the future.

Today the people of North Dakota extend their deep sympathy to the family; bow their heads in prayer and sadness and build in their minds an enduring devotion to the memory of the sterling qualities of a capable, courageous and dauntless statesman, JOHN MOSES.

DR. GULLIXSON'S FUNERAL TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MOSES

Father, we thank Thee for the Kingdom of grace and truth and life everlasting whose portals are in Thy Church, in Sacrament and living Word.

We thank Thee for peace and joy in believing even when death lays her icy hand upon our loved ones, Thy children.

Come Thou Lord Jesus, knock and enter in at the heart's door of bereaved wife and children that their hearts and minds may be kept by Thee in this bitter hour.

God of nations we thank Thee for what has been and still can be in this blest land America through the sincerities of an enlightened citizenship and by highminded, faithful leadership.

Lead our leaders by Thy spirit through these years of crises; lead them in the way of righteousness.

For our souls as for our Nation grant righteousness that peace may come and abide, through Jesus Christ our Savior, Amen.

It is a far reach of thought from that June day in the Norway of 1885 to this service

of farewell in the capitol city of North Dakota, a far reach from the cradle in a quiet manse in a parish of the Church of Norway to a restingplace this evening among the hills of the Missouri River.

Though none may know it in that war-ridden homeland today, the end of a biography which began with the writing of the name JOHN MOSES in the birth and baptism record of that parish church, has brought a vacancy in the Senate of the United States and has brought an emptiness that is a heart-ache among the people of the State which he knew so well and served so faithfully.

A State mourns today, a State that knew him well and trusted him so long and all the more as his public services unfolded, a State which at the end, trusting him so, laid upon him the great responsibility which he could carry only a little way.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, close in kinship and blood and of faith to the church in which JOHN MOSES was born and baptized, through its president, Dr. J. A. Aasgaard, whom I have the responsibility of representing today, sends greeting of sympathy to the family circle whose husband and father no longer is in this land of the living and to this congregation which has lost a valued and most distinguished member.

The words of the Apostle Paul written to his spiritual child and fellow-worker, St. Timothy, I would submit, not as a text for exposition, but rather as a greeting from the fatherland, from the old home, from the lips of a pastor-father in the long ago, echoing up along the pathway of a son whose journey is done.

"But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them, and that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

True, these words are of special interest to parents, to pastors, to churches and their leaders revealing as they do, how the succession of an apostolic faith lives on; but they do apply as well to lay as to clerical members of the church.

Knowing the earnestness of that older generation across the sea in the matter of teaching their children, knowing the anxieties of the farewells and the admonitions of parents who sent their young men and maidens away to be for a season strangers in a new strange land, I know how well these words of St. Paul lend themselves as a summary of the prayers and counsels accompanying an immigrant boy.

It is good that a youth setting his face toward the future at the prow of a west-bound ship could say "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

It is good that in young manhood with its life and labor one could say, "He leadeth me beside the still waters."

It is blessed that a man in the turmoil and conflicts of life knows the way to God's mercy seat and can say, "He restoreth my soul."

It is well for the leader, and well for the people he leads, when a man, knowing the burden of his responsibility, can say "He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness."

But thrice blessed is the man who, when the day with its work is done, can say with an unflinching trust in Christ the Saviour, "Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me."

Such was his soul's confidence as attested to me by the pastor who had stood by the deathbed at Rochester.

The responsibilities and the pressures of public life are in themselves temptations to neglect God and the things of the soul.

Not all men who walk the high places have learned to bow the head as America's noblest soul, Abraham Lincoln, so frequently did, and to say with him, "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

Many a man has lost both faith and godliness across the wide sweeps of the range country of the West; but neither the Missouri brakes nor the wide prairies, neither the droughts on the plains nor the floods along the Knife River and Antelope Creek need bear the blame for canceling out the lessons learned and the faith confessed by this boy who came there in young manhood.

"Storied urn and animated bust cannot call back the fleeting breath."

Medals, diplomas, and certificates of election are not passports into the gracious presence of the Almighty. Admissions to that holy Presence are on His terms, and these are not subject to referendum vote.

Jesus says, "I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep" * * * "By me, if any man enter in he shall be saved."

We of the church are thankful that the end of this distinguished life attests the Christian faith and hope which the Holy Scriptures open to us all.

But the law and the gospel of God learned by the lad who was to be the man North Dakota has known and loved, carried not only promise for the life that is to be, but light and guidance for every day of the journey here.

He who says "My Lord the Shepherd leadeth me" will also say "Thou, Lord, seest me."

He who says "God restores my soul" will also say, "God knows the inmost tendencies of my being."

He who says, "I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever", will know that his own comings and goings in the house of this life are as an open book before the eye of Him. There is no conference or executive session where God is not the unseen Member.

Forever a fundamental of godliness is integrity—integrity, which means honesty, sincerity, trustworthiness.

The world has need of brainy men, of skilled men, of courageous men, but with all these qualities and above them all, the world needs men who can be trusted.

Men come to know each other well, not in crowds and milling masses, but where contacts are few and personal.

Siftings of personal integrity and tests of character were found everywhere during the drought-depression years of the West; and I am sure such siftings and testings were plentifully at hand across the river in Mercer County when JOHN MOSES was attorney and banker there; but people who knew him made him Governor.

No doubt testings of character and integrity were many during reconstruction days here; but folks who knew and knew him made him Governor again and again. And then the Senatorship. Folks must have trusted him.

"Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them."

A word this for the grandsons and granddaughters of the North Dakota pioneers of yesterday.

Good leaders can do but little unless they are sustained by an enlightened and high-minded citizenship.

No one State, no one nation or people have exclusive access to his heritage, as the blessings which have come into American life and ideals with the people from many European lands will show.

Wherever true liberty has come to stay the impact of God upon human conscience and will through His Word has gone before.

It still remains to be seen whether nations whose people have been taught to "thwart and bilk the inward must" and rely instead upon the machine guns and bayonets of a host of policemen, can maintain liberty for the common people.

There was little time for wider circles in America to know the junior Senator from North Dakota; but that need not curtail the

impact of his life upon the folks young and old of his home State.

He has come back now to rest where the prairie grasses will rustle to the west wind blowing just as another tall man came home to rest where Illinois breezes wave the tasseled corn.

I do not know why, in the narrower sphere of one of the smaller States, as populations go, the name Honest JOHN MOSES should not live on, even as in the wider sphere of Nation and of the world, the name Honest Abe lives on as an inspiration to free people everywhere.

"For when a good man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he lives behind him
Lies across the paths of men."

God bless the memory of our former Governor and your former United States Senator, JOHN MOSES.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, JOHN MOSES served as Governor of North Dakota for the same 6 years that I served in a like position in Massachusetts. He and I attended together the six conferences of governors held during those years. As our acquaintance developed into friendship, we corresponded on subjects of mutual interest to our States. While we were of different political parties, our ideas on many of the problems confronting us were the same. I found in him a man who was conscientious to his duties, aware of his responsibilities, and alive to the problems of the day. He was thoughtful and sympathetic in his understanding of human nature. He was intensely loyal to our system of government and proud of his part in it.

Born in Norway, he came to the United States in his early youth. He worked hard to acquire an education and become a lawyer. Thus he came to know well the principles upon which our country has been built. He was determined to do his part to maintain and improve under those principles the lot of the people within his jurisdiction. He loved people in a quiet way and liked to be with them. He was a leader in one of our great social organizations. People far beyond the confines of his own State came to know him and to respect him.

I had looked forward to serving with him in this great body, and feel I have lost a real friend. I know we would have all enjoyed his personality and respected his judgment on the many difficult questions that daily face us. I am certain his great State and our entire Nation lost, when he died, the service of a true statesman.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of my dear friend, the late Senator JOHN MOSES, a man distinguished by his loyalty to the people of North Dakota and of the great Northwest.

Among the many men who have come from Norway to build this Republic the name of JOHN MOSES will always loom large. The son of a Norwegian Lutheran minister, he came to America before he was 21 years of age. Tall and strong, he secured a job working by the day for the Great Northern Railroad Co. in the State of Minnesota, laying rails and maintaining the right-of-way. Having earned enough money to enter school, he worked his way through the lower grades until

he was able to attend Teachers College at Valley City, N. Dak. Later he became registrar at that school. Upon graduating there he entered the University of North Dakota, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and shortly thereafter he entered on the practice of the law.

He first located at Hope, N. Dak., where he married one of the finest young ladies of the State, Miss Ethel L. Joslyn, the daughter of one of North Dakota's grand old pioneer families.

Later he moved from the eastern part of the State to the west, locating at Hazen, N. Dak. Shortly after his arrival at Hazen he was elected state's attorney of Mercer County, which office he held repeatedly, being elected and re-elected time and again. At that time I was engaged in the practice of law myself, and I made many trips to Mercer County, where I had several cases with Senator Moses and many against him, for respective clients. He was one of the very best lawyers within the borders of our State and it was a pleasure to work with him.

Politically he was very tenacious, and possessed a determined will, with the result that after he was defeated, first for attorney general, and then later, having been defeated once for Governor, he became a candidate again for the governorship, and in 1938 was elected Governor of the State, and made a splendid record as Governor from 1939 to 1944, inclusive. As Governor he had the complete confidence of the people.

As all Senators know, in the fall of 1944 he was elected to this body; and although he served here only 2 months, even in that short time, Mr. President, he impressed the Members of the Senate with his many sterling qualities.

Handicapped as Senator MOSES was by an incurable illness when he arrived here, nevertheless, he attended the meetings of his committees regularly, and whenever his health permitted he was present at the daily sessions of the Senate.

Senator MOSES was a kind husband, a good father, and a typical Christian family man, symbolizing the solid family ties which caused so many North Dakotans to have such pride in him and in his accomplishments. He was able and knew the problems of the poor man.

His chief interest after his arrival in the Senate was the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority, and it was his dream that the almost inexhaustible resources of western North Dakota and the Missouri River and its tributaries should be utilized to furnish light and power to every farm home at cost.

He was also a very good friend of irrigation, and realized from his experience as Governor that the State of North Dakota could not develop its resources alone; that in order to get the greatest benefit for the greatest number the State had to act jointly with the other true Missouri Valley Basin States.

Mr. President, Senator MOSES was a true friend of mankind, and his untimely death was mourned from one end of the State of North Dakota to the other, and the State of North Dakota and the Nation, as was so well expressed at his

funeral by the present Governor, Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, have suffered a tremendous loss.

The people of the State, especially the Norwegians, realized, and not without good cause, that by having Senator MOSES in the Senate they would have an apostle of peace to whom their fellow countrymen, both in the United States and in Norway, could look for assistance and guidance.

This man, Mr. President, three times elected Governor of North Dakota, and each time by an increased majority, and then elected to the high office of United States Senator, set an example which the youth of this country, I believe, will strive to emulate for many, many years to come.

He was a plain-spoken, kindly gentleman, an upright man, one who lived a Christian life, such a man as Gray might well have had in mind had he lived at the time when the poet wrote those beautiful lines:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,

Awaits alike the inevitable hour:

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

DEATH OF SENATOR JAMES G. SCRUGHAM

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to announce to the Members the death of my colleague, Senator JAMES G. SCRUGHAM of Nevada. In my public life I have never had occasion to make an announcement which so impressed me with sadness as the one which I am called upon to make to the Senate this afternoon.

Senator JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, as a young man, a graduate of the University of Kentucky, his native State, was called by my alma mater, the University of Nevada, to take the chair of electrical engineering in the University of Nevada. He was with us in Nevada only a short time when he was made dean of that institution.

As a teacher in engineering he was, as he has been found ever since, a persistent, persevering, sympathetic man. The boys who took the course under him loved him from the day they entered his classes until his death, and throughout the length and breadth of the earth his boys are today mourning the passing of their old teacher and adviser.

He had an unusual approach in guiding those who enrolled in his classes. If he saw that a new student seemed to lack aptitude for the particular line of work he taught, he took him into his counsel and tried to search into his very being in order to ascertain whether he was capable of carrying on that profession successfully as his life's activity. If he found that a boy was not suited to that calling and did not have the aptitude for that particular line of work, he counseled with him and found another place where the boy's natural inclination would have opportunity for greater success. So, when his boys graduated, everyone in his

classes was called for by some of the great electrical engineering concerns of the country, and found immediate employment, and they are standing today at the head of their particular line of work.

Mr. President, the First World War found Senator SCRUGHAM putting on the uniform of his country. He was commissioned a major and sent into the Ordnance Department where his bent naturally led him. Senators will recall that at that time, we were called upon to mechanize our Army in order to meet a mechanized army abroad. So JIM SCRUGHAM, the engineer, the man who had trained engineers, was called into the Army to be an engineer in Ordnance. And there he rose rapidly. When the war was over and he retired to private life he did so as a colonel. His work in the Army was outstanding. His Army record is marked by his inventive genius and the persistency with which he worked to accomplish things.

Returning to the State of his adoption he resumed classroom work, but he was in the classroom only a short time when the Governor of Nevada appointed him to be State engineer of the State of Nevada, a position of signal importance in Nevada, because the State engineer has charge of the adjudication of all water rights in the State, and, water being such a scarce commodity in that State, every drop of it is sacred. JIM SCRUGHAM had placed upon his shoulders the obligation of adjudicating differences between men concerning water rights. There is no more contentious thing in all the world than the subject of water—water which sustains life in the arid and semiarid States.

JIM SCRUGHAM, as was his custom, revolutionized the work of the engineer's office. Instead of calling to his office those who were in dispute, instead of adjudicating simply by looking over papers, SCRUGHAM went out into the field, out to the little streams, to the little water holes, to the springs, to the rivers, and there sat down on the river bank perhaps, or in the meadow, or on the rancher's bench with the contestants, and there on the scene decided the dispute, settled the trouble. His decisions were so wise and fair that there is not a farmer or a water user in all the length and breadth of Nevada who does not today love the name of JAMES G. SCRUGHAM.

Then, Mr. President, the people of the State of Nevada, recognizing JIM SCRUGHAM's ability, called him to the Governor's chair. He served for one term as Governor with outstanding credit to himself. To be Governor in Nevada is a task of no mean magnitude, for it is a State containing 110,000 square miles, and since only 110,000 people live in those 110,000 square miles, the Governor practically has to touch the individual in order to solve the problems which are common to the people of a sparsely settled State. JIM SCRUGHAM became affectionately known as the Governor on wheels, because he traveled over the 110,000 square miles day in and day out, and met men in the little canyons, in the little draws, on the desert, and on the mountainside. Wherever there were men to meet, there the Governor of Nevada rode

and rode and rode until he met them. He talked over with them their troubles and their problems, and then returned to his office to continue his work.

I have known him to spend a day in his office busily engaged in the work of the Governorship, and then at nightfall take the car and drive to Las Vegas, Nev., 550 miles distant, and arrive there at sunup the next day. That was a common occurrence with Gov. JIM SCRUGHAM. So every man, woman, and child in that broad State grew to know him, to speak his name with affection, and to love him.

I have heard it said with what I believe to be absolute candor that JIM SCRUGHAM could call more men in the State of Nevada by their given names than any other man in that State. I believe that to be true.

Then, Mr. President, having concluded a term in the Governor's office, a change of administration took place, and he returned to private life, to become editor of the Nevada State Journal.

In 1932 the now senior Senator from Nevada and JIM SCRUGHAM held a conference, and then it was agreed that he would seek election to the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket and that I would seek election to the Senate. We had worked together in private life. I had worked with him when I occupied a place on the court of last resort. We had worked together when he was in public life. We had grown to know and to love each other. We had grown to have confidence in each other, and that means much between men.

So in 1933, on the 4th of March, JIM SCRUGHAM became a Member of the House of Representatives. He served there for term after term with outstanding distinction. Early in his service he became the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having to do with naval appropriations. He became known all over the country for his zeal, for his diligence, for his application to duty. Again, as was his custom, he traveled much. He visited many places. He found the cause of many troubles and solved many of them.

Then in 1942 the people of his State elected him to the Senate of the United States. In the 12 years I have served here I have never known a more happy period than the period during which my beloved colleague, JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, served with me in the Senate. We saw eye to eye on public matters. We were close in counsel. We were one in ambition to do for our State and for our country as best we could.

Last November he came to the State of Nevada to stand at my side in a bitter battle until the ballots were counted. Late in November he was stricken with a heart ailment. He went to the hospital at Bethesda, where he spent many weeks. This spring he went to the hospital at San Diego.

He suffered much during those months; but through it all he displayed the attitude of mind which has always characterized him. He was always going to do this or that tomorrow. The last time I saw him was at the Bethesda Hospital, the day before he was to fly to the West. He said, "I am leaving to-

morrow. I will be back in just 1 month, and I will be with you on the floor of the Senate." He never thought of death. To him life was everlasting. He was always going to do something "tomorrow," even though he was stricken and sorely sick.

Mr. President, it comes about that today I must announce his passing. I do so with a heavy heart. He was a teacher, soldier, engineer, Governor, and statesman, all par excellence. We bid farewell to a great Nevadan, a great American, and a much-loved colleague.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 145) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, late a Senator from the State of Nevada.

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolving clause, the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. TAYLOR the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

RECESS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator JAMES G. SCRUGHAM and all other deceased Senators who have been memorialized here today, I move that the Senate now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 26, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 25, 1945:

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

The below-named naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve to be second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Aviation Personnel Act of 1940, as amended, to rank from the dates shown:

James E. Johnson, from the 14th day of March 1942.

Julian Willcox, from the 16th day of September 1942.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of August 1943:

Henry Brzezinski, a citizen of Michigan.

Ross V. Swain, a citizen of Illinois.

John D. McLaughlin, a citizen of California.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of October 1943:

Theophilus A. Pierce, a citizen of New Jersey.

Albert E. Bailey, a citizen of California.

George S. Walz, a citizen of Florida, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of May 1944.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of August 1944:

Keigler E. Flake, a citizen of South Carolina.

Bruce G. Warren, a citizen of Wisconsin.
Welby W. Cronk, a citizen of Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Malcolm N. Twiss, rector, St. Alban's Episcopal Church, El Paso, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, grant us strength for today; clearness of thought that, amid the rapid and bewildering changes of this age, we may perceive the needs of our country; courage that we may face the task of bringing into reality the vision of a new world where men are partners and justice prevails.

Drive far from our hearts envy, conceit, greed, and ignorance, which are the enemies of liberty, and fill us, we beseech Thee, with alertness to defend our liberties and thereby show the grace of our manhood.

And may we ever stand with grateful hearts, acknowledging Thy gracious help in our past victories, and endeavoring, not merely with our lips but in our hearts, to be worthy of the trust Thou hast given us today. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 23, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. D'EWART, of Montana, be allowed to take the oath of office now, notwithstanding the fact that his papers which have been issued by the secretary of state of Montana have not arrived. There is no contest with reference to his election.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WESLEY A. D'EWART presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 688) to amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "the dues paid by" and insert "at least eight."

Page 2, line 4, after "have", insert "paid dues which."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and to include a memorial address delivered at the dedication of a memorial for soldiers by General Clark and one by himself.

HON. JOHN K. KERR

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago this June the authorities of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, conferred the A. B. degree upon one of North Carolina's brilliant and forward-looking young men.

Just a few weeks ago the same college called this same man back to participate in the annual commencement exercises of the college, and bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure every Member of this body agrees with me when I say that no more appropriate recognition of service rendered his State and Nation could be bestowed upon Judge JOHN H. KERR, of North Carolina. Judge KERR has served his people in elective office for more than 39 years; for 8 years he was solicitor of his district; for 11 years he presided as judge of the superior court; and since November 1923 he has ably represented his district in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to know Judge KERR; his judicial temperament and high character add prestige to any undertaking to which he may be assigned. It has been my privilege to serve with Judge KERR on the Military Establishment Appropriation Committee for a number of years, and his advice and counsel is eagerly sought. No man is held in higher respect.

HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman to whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania referred is not the only Member of this body to be signally honored. On tomorrow the University of North Carolina will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon our beloved, able, and distinguished colleague, Hon. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article.

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF PERSONS WHO LEAVE THE SERVICE TO ENTER THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

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

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a statement regarding the need and purpose of this bill, for the benefit of the House? This is one of the most important pieces of legislation that has come to the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the members of the Civil Service Committee and I believe a statement from the chairman of the committee should be placed in the RECORD.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to cure a situation that has developed in a few cases where veterans have come back from service in the armed forces and have been unable to return to their positions.

Under the Retirement Act, in such cases they are not entitled to disability retirement; whereas if they could go to work for 1 day, they would be entitled to it.

The Civil Service Commission has recommended this bill. The committee has passed it unanimously, feeling that it is not right or fair to deprive these men who have suffered grave injury because of their service in the armed forces—to deprive them of their disability retirement rights simply because of the technicality that they cannot return to their former jobs for as much as 1 day. Some of the disabled cases are mental cases who could not be restored to their positions. If they came back with some other disability under which they could go back to work for even as much as a day, they could get the disability retirement.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCORMACK. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I merely want to say that this legislation was properly considered in our committee and has the unanimous approval of all the members of the committee. It is good legislation and ought to be passed.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the legislation is very fine and very much needed, but I wish to ask the gentleman this question: Suppose a veteran returns with a disability which is compensable under the veterans' laws; is he entitled to retirement and to the pension both?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This legislation would not change that situation; it

simply remedies the defect where the returned soldier cannot be restored to duty and therefore is not entitled to disability retirement.

Just what the situation would be as between disability retirement and compensation under the Veterans Act I am unable to say at this moment; but certainly he ought not to be denied his right under the Retirement Act simply because he has suffered in the armed services.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Georgia explain whether it would be possible to meet this situation by saying that returned soldiers with a certain amount of disability shall be entitled to retirement under the Retirement Act?

Mr. RAMSPECK. This legislation deals only with those former Government employees who enlisted in the armed services and suffered as a result of their service disability to the extent that they cannot go back to work even for a day; it holds that they have never been separated from the service so far as the Retirement Act is concerned.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then, Mr. Speaker, how about compensation under the veterans laws as well as retirement benefits?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I just stated that I was not able to answer that question. This legislation would not change that situation; it simply protects their rights under the disability retirement provision of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. But it does not insure that they will get their jobs back.

Mr. RAMSPECK. It deals only with the cases of men who are unable to go back to work. As I stated, cases have come to our attention of mental disability where they could not go back to work for even a minute. If they could go back to work for a day then, of course, they could get their benefits under the retirement law.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, the purpose of this legislation is to say that a man who was working for the Federal Government and left that employment to enter the armed services, either the Army, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard, was wounded and disabled while in the service to the point that he cannot go back to his former Federal job or any other Federal job, that such person will not be denied the benefits he would otherwise be entitled to under the Federal Employees Retirement Act.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, that service in the war is not going to penalize him.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell me whether his committee or any other committee has under consideration any legislation that will give the disabled veterans who return an opportunity to get their jobs back even though they do not belong to a union, or will they have to join up and pay dues before they can get a job?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No Federal employee has to join any union.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am thinking about the jobs in the war industries.

Mr. RAMSPECK. This bill does not deal with that; the Committee on the Civil Service has nothing to do with that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Has the gentleman's committee, or anybody on the Majority side any legislation to help the veteran get a job without paying union dues?

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope we will not confuse a very meritorious piece of legislation with other issues.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know it is a hot proposition.

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

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"During the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress, no officer or employee to whom this act applies who has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of the United States shall be considered as separated from such position for the purposes of this act by reason of his service with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this act."

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this amendment.

SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and the words "the Congress" in line 8.

Page 1, line 9, after the word "who", insert "during the period of any war, or any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a very laudable, but a very feeble, gesture.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] raised an issue a moment ago that is disturbing the servicemen all over the country, and that is whether or not they are going to have to get down on their knees and pay tribute to some racketeer or pay an exorbitant fee for joining a union before they are permitted to work for their daily bread.

I have a bill before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation to prevent that very thing. Many of these boys write me that they are unable to go back to work because of their inability to pay the exorbitant charges that are demanded of them.

We told them before they went to war that they could have their jobs back, that they could come back and work unmolested in a free country of free enterprise. Before the Congress recesses for the summer I am going to try to bring that legislation to the floor of the House, in order that we may protect these veterans who have been protecting

us, in order that those men who have served on the firing line may come home and work without paying tribute for the privilege of doing so.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When is the gentleman going to bring that legislation in?

Mr. RANKIN. I intend to bring it in between now and this time next week, if possible, and I hope it will have the unqualified support of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I hope the veterans will be given the right to work without being required to pay tribute to anyone.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RICH rose.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request temporarily.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. He cannot withdraw it now because unanimous consent has already been given.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can withdraw his request by unanimous consent. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] and myself took part in a national radio discussion. We were not here on the final roll call. I find that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], with whom I had a pair on the amendments, also carried it on to the final vote. In view of the very beneficial manner in which the bill was finally amended, I wish to announce that had I been present I would have voted for the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a news story which appeared in the Oklahoma and Washington papers by Robert Taylor, entitled, "Farmers Ask Congress to Probe Farm-to-Market Trucker Fees."

Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. SASSCER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article which appeared in the Stars and Stripes.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the roll call on the final passage of the bill on Saturday be corrected so that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] will be recorded as having voted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has already announced that if he had been here he would have voted for the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am asking that the gentleman from Michigan be so recorded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan voted, then withdrew his vote because he stated he had a pair.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am not asking the Chair to stretch his conscience. I withdraw the request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution of representatives of American Slovak organizations united in the Slovak League of America.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Shreveport Times, entitled "Rest These Divisions."

RETURNING VETERANS' VIEWS

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, in reference to the remarks made by the gentleman from Mississippi regarding the returning veterans, may I say that I have investigated this matter also. I have talked to many discharged veterans, and they all tell me that they can take care of the question of unionism or otherwise when the time comes; that they are going to control the situation and have their say on any question presented; that they desire and want the same wages that the civilians received while the boys were on the fighting lines. They do not ask anybody to help them. If the unions do not take care of them, they will take care of the unions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include tables.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three short newspaper articles published in his district to the effect that the operation of the OPA in the meat and sugar program is bringing famine to the people in his district.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post on treaty ratification.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from this morning's Washington Post.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] is away on official business in connection with the Committee on Immigration. I ask unanimous consent that he be granted leave of absence for 4 days beginning today.

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

There was no objection.

PRICE OF CHERRIES—WHEN

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the War Food Administration has had nearly a year to establish the price of cherries to growers. The crop in Ohio is now ready for market, and the War Food Administration has not put forth the price. On behalf of the growers I have continually requested this information, and today I received the following telegram from a grower:

Sour cherries ready for market tomorrow. WFA has not named price to growers; immediate action necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the War Food Administration how much longer it intends to wait to establish the price for the 1945 cherry crop.

CIO PROCEDURE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

CANADIAN MINING PROSPECTUSES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, a week or so ago I mentioned the fact that the schemes conducted by the stock salesmen representing mining interests in Canada were very detrimental to the welfare of the pocketbook of the citizens of this country. The State Department ought to insist that the agreement made between the United States and Canada regarding the selling of these worthless mining stocks should be agreed to. I hold in my hand three or four letters that have been received in my home town from these Canadian get-rich mining schemes, and they all say how much money can be made "If you will invest in them." I do not want to advertise them or I would read them to this House. I expect to get telephone calls like other people have received asking me to invest in these stocks. I will say "No," and for the good of all investors they would be wise to do likewise. We are going to have the people of this country hoodwinked to buy these mining stocks until the State Department will insist that Canada protect our citizens and approve the treaty prohibiting Canadian swindling stock mining salesmen from selling such worthless stocks by mail, by personal visits, or by telephone calls urging our citizens of the United States of America to invest in worthless stocks.

It is a racket, and I am in hopes that our State Department will insist on the treaty being ratified between the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include as part of my remarks an editorial on the OPA entitled "New Thought on Food" and certain excerpts from letters regarding the OPA.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks and include a radio address on a very heroic lieutenant nurse from his district who was killed in action.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the action taken by this House last week with reference to the OPA marks an epoch in the political and economic life of the Nation.

By a solid Republican vote, supported by a large number of patriotic Democrats and by a militant public sentiment, the strangle hold of New Deal bureaucracy at its worst was broken and its forces scattered in wild retreat.

Adamant they stood against any amendments to their puny proposals which in effect would give the people a stone when they were so persistently and patiently asking for meat and bread.

In establishing this beachhead the House has regained much of the prestige and power that it had so abjectly surrendered to the Executive and the bureaus during the past 12 years.

This action is a healthy sign.

The people enthusiastically approve it.

The House conferees when they meet with the Senate conferees to compose the differences in the House and Senate bills should properly appreciate the action of the House. Any proposed conferee who feels he cannot conscientiously defend the House vote should not accept appointment as a conferee.

The people are on the march. No arrogance or bureaucratic bigotry in any government can long resist the demands of the people whose patience has become exhausted.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLACKNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and following any special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Atlantic Telegraph on the meat problem, and also an open letter to the OPA relative to poultry ceilings and OPA regulations by Kenneth Robinson, editor of the Bayard (Iowa) News.

THE MEAT SITUATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in what the gentlewoman from Massachusetts had to say about the possibilities immediately after CLINTON ANDERSON takes office as Secretary of Agriculture. But I do not think we should put Mr. ANDERSON in an impossible position by assuming that just because he steps into office meat is then going to start to pour into the markets in unlimited quantities. It takes more than that. So far as I am concerned, if this meat situation can show any change for the better in 3 months' time, that will be very good, and we should not expect any more of our colleague in this House. It takes labor, it takes feed, and it takes a lot of work in the farmyards before that meat will be available to the Nation. So let us not put CLINTON ANDERSON in an impossible position and expect the millennium.

THE LATE EUGENE OCTAVE SYKES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure it was a distinct shock to the membership of the House of Representatives to learn of the passing away of Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, a former member of the Federal Communications Commission, who passed away at his home here in Washington on last Thursday and was laid to rest at Aberdeen, Miss., his boyhood home, on yesterday.

Judge Sykes was one of the most popular, as well as one of the ablest, men who ever served on that Commission.

The son of a very distinguished jurist, he was an able lawyer himself. He was

educated at St. Johns College, the Naval Academy, and the University of Mississippi.

He early became one of the leading lawyers of our State and for many years served on the supreme court of that great Commonwealth.

In 1927 he was appointed a member of the Federal Radio Commission by President Coolidge, and was reappointed by both President Hoover and President Roosevelt.

Mississippi has sustained a great loss in the passing of this distinguished son, and the Nation has sustained a loss in the passing of one of its most patriotic and useful citizens.

Personally, I feel his loss most keenly, for he was one of the best friends I ever had.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on H. R. 3024, the Interior Department Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Gating, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 911. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) entitled "Joint resolution extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended"; and agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. BUTLER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION—AMENDING SECTION 927 OF THE CODE RELATING TO INSANE CRIMINALS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 463) to amend section 927 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia relating to insane criminals, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 927 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, relating to insane

criminals, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 927. Insane Criminals: When any person tried upon an indictment or information for an offense or tried in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia for an offense, is acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane at the time of its commission, that fact shall be set forth by the jury in their verdict; and whenever a person is indicted or is charged by an information for an offense, or is charged in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia with an offense, and before trial or after a verdict of guilty, it shall appear to the court, from prima facie evidence submitted to the court or from the evidence adduced at the trial, that the accused is then of unsound mind, the court may order the accused committed to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital for a period not exceeding 30 days, which period may be extended by the court for good cause shown, for examination and observation by the psychiatric staff of said hospital. If, after examination and observation, the said psychiatric staff shall report that in their opinion the accused is insane, the court may cause a jury to be impaneled from the jurors then in attendance on the court or, if the regular jurors have been discharged, may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be drawn to inquire into the sanity of the accused, and said inquiry shall be conducted in the presence and under the direction of the court. If the jury shall find the accused to be then insane, or if an accused person shall be acquitted by the jury solely on the ground of insanity, the court may certify the fact to the Federal Security Administrator, who may order such person to be confined in the hospital for the insane, and said person and his estate shall be charged with the expense of his support in the said hospital. The person whose sanity is in question shall be entitled to his bill of exceptions and an appeal as in other cases."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this legislation has passed the Senate. The District Committee gave it most careful consideration and reported the bill unanimously.

It would empower the courts to commit for examination and observation any defendant in a criminal case where the police or the Juvenile Court feels from the prima facie evidence before it that the defendant is of unsound mind. The commitment shall be to Gallinger Municipal Hospital for a period not exceeding 30 days.

We have had certain cases of so-called indecent exposures and in connection with the jurisdiction of the court this legislation is necessary to take care of those people.

The Senate and House District Committees feel that the legislation is meritorious and should be passed.

I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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.

AMENDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2552) to amend paragraph (c) of section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, as amended by the act approved February

27, 1931, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

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

Mr. JENSEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will explain this, and I will explain each and every bill that is on the calendar today. This legislation has to do with the congressional tags.

Mr. JENSEN. The particular bill in which I am interested, I understand, is coming up today and is a bill which would transfer from the District of Columbia appropriation bill the pay for the Park Police and transfer it to the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is not the bill in question.

Mr. JENSEN. I realize that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I realize the gentleman's zealotness, and he will be protected at the time that bill is called.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, we would like to hear what this bill is.

Mr. RANDOLPH. This legislation has passed the House and has passed the Senate. There was simply a clarification of the legislation desired by the Senate, to which the District of Columbia Committee of the House agreed. It is simply striking out three lines in the bill which were covered earlier in the bill. We are attempting to protect the Congressional tags that have expired and prevent them from being used by unauthorized persons.

Mr. RICH. I think you are doing a good piece of work when you eliminate those tags.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALLEY DWELLING ACT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3201) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 (b) of the act known as the "District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act", approved June 12, 1934, as amended, be amended further to read as follows:

"(b) On and after July 1, 1946, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. That section 6 of such act, as amended, be further amended by striking "1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "1946."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to postpone until July 1, 1946, the date on which it will become unlawful to use or occupy any alley dwelling, building, or structure as a place of habitation in the District. Under the impact of war we have not had an opportunity to eliminate these so-called slums by the construction of better habitations for the people of the District of Columbia. This merely provides for a postponement of the effective date.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. We have some alley dwellings in the District of Columbia and it is a shame for people to live in them. I hope that soon we can get rid of them, because they are not fit for people to live in.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That opinion is shared by many Members of Congress on the District Committee and by other Members of the House.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order, and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] for allowing me to proceed out of order at this time.

Mr. Speaker, much as I hesitate to add additional worry to the American parents who may feel after hearing this story that such conditions exist in various Army camps throughout the country where their sons may be training, nevertheless I feel obliged to tell this story with the hope that if similar conditions exist it will bring them to light and that outrageous and almost unbelievable conduct such as described in this story on the part of the personnel directing our camps and our training will be definitely eliminated and properly handled by the military authorities.

Recently I noted from press reports that the testimony given by the distinguished and very able and greatly respected Gen. George C. Marshall before the Woodrum committee would evidence that he favors the youth draft or universal military training or compulsory military training or whatever you care to call it. However, I want to call to the attention of General Marshall that if the gestapo type of training that was dished out at Lincoln Army Air Base under Major General Duncan is what he has in mind in the way of training for the American youth, I would suggest that the War Department had better get their house in order or there will be but few votes for military training of any kind if it is to be of the character as carried on up to some months ago at Lincoln Army Air Base.

The War Department now has this story and has had it for the past 4 months, so it will not be new to them. The Secretary of War has had ample time for a complete investigation, so there is nothing that might be said now that might prove to be a difficulty in se-

curing facts and information as to its accuracy.

This is a story of a boy from my district in Pennsylvania. A fine boy with a fine civilian record. A young fellow about 6 feet 3 inches, weighing about 190 pounds, and to me, a typical American boy and a typical American soldier.

Now I might advise the Members of Congress that evidently this was not an isolated case and after the Subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee under Representative DURHAM's direction delved into the matter a number of other cases were uncovered. This ring at Lincoln Army Air Base had been operating for some time and those involved are privates, noncommissioned officers, commissioned officers, and even a chaplain has been mentioned.

Last February this young man came to my office and told me this story. That a year ago—1944—while stationed as an air cadet at Lincoln Army air base he was standing at attention in morning formation during subzero weather with his hands in his pockets. It might be said that he had been issued gloves which he also had on at the time. His corporal called his attention to this infraction of the regulations. And several days later he was again found with his hands in his pockets during formation. His corporal reported him and he was court-martialed and sentenced to 3 months in the guardhouse. In the guardhouse he was given a can detail of flattening cans. He was reported for not working fast enough and also talking to the guard. He was again court-martialed and sentenced to 24 hours on the rock pile, to break rocks with a short-handled sledge at a cadence of 120 blows per minute. After 4 or 5 minutes the guard told him to work faster, that he was not working fast enough. And he could not work any faster as 120 blows per minute would be 2 blows a second and no human could possibly carry on at that speed.

The private then, as I recall his story, dismissed the guard and commanded the boy to stand at attention with the sledge at his side, which he did. He was then smashed across the jaw with an MP's club, which raised a welt on the left side of his face as big as a fist, which knocked the fillings out of his teeth, was knocked down and upon arising he was again knocked down and smashed into unconsciousness and beaten around the shoulders, arms, and legs. He was then dragged off to the guardhouse and placed in solitary confinement, which was a room with a concrete floor, his clothes taken from him, and he had no outside communication except a slot in the door to pass in food.

He bled profusely through the mouth and nose and by the boy's statement it might be interesting to know that he testified a captain and a lieutenant stood by and observed this performance.

While in solitary confinement another boy from Shreveport, La., who had witnessed the performance and who was brought back from overseas to testify, and I might say he was a fine soldier with a chestful of ribbons and the Purple Heart and I gloried in so fine and courageous an American, and said he saw

this beating and when the boy was placed in solitary confinement he reported the matter to the officer of the day who investigated the case and removed the boy to the hospital where he remained for 16 days. And while in the hospital his mother was denied permission to see him.

He was asked during his testimony if he offered any resistance and he said he offered no resistance whatever. And when asked if he said anything, he said he told the private who had given him the beating when he fell the first time that God would punish him for doing this to him.

I talked with the boy after he had made his statement and he was quite calm. I said, "Son, I suppose you are quite disillusioned about the service." He said that he was not, but he just did not want it to happen to any other boy. And I think the Members of Congress will quite agree with that statement.

It might be said that after this boy was released from the guardhouse, where he served 48 days of a 3 months' sentence, he reported the matter to a lieutenant colonel at the Lincoln Army Air Base who was, in his opinion, the base administrator. The lieutenant colonel's secretary took his complete statement. However, no action was taken. And as I recall it, he was later transferred to Pope Field, N. C., where he again reported the incident, and no action was taken. Later, at Fort Bragg, the incident was again reported, and no satisfaction was given him, and then someone suggested he see his Congressman, which he did.

When I recovered from my amazement at his story, I sought out Chairman MAY of the Military Affairs Committee but who was out of town at the time on official business. I then talked with Representative THOMASON, of Texas, as acting chairman of the committee, and he referred me to Representative DURHAM, the able gentleman from North Carolina, who was leaving at that time to return to his district on official business, and he suggested that the boy make his statement to the legal counsel of the Military Affairs Committee, Mr. H. Ralph Burton, which was done in the presence of Representative IVOR D. FENTON, able Pennsylvania member of the Military Affairs Committee, and whose counsel, cooperation, and direction were most helpful in this matter.

A week or so later the boy was recalled and again made his statement to the Subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee and they immediately subpoenaed the hospital records, froze all witnesses as the boy had taken names and serial numbers of the witnesses; and his story has been substantiated. The hospital records, I understand, show contusions of the jaw, shoulders, arms, and legs.

Secretary of War Stimson was informed at the time through General Reber and Colonel Kyle of his staff. They related the story to the Secretary of War who then called me on the telephone, at my request, and advised me he had the full story. The War Department now has the matter in their charge.

The only disciplinary action that has been taken, that I know of, is that Major

General Duncan, commanding officer up until April 15, 1944, has been transferred to the Aleutians. This is a factual case and the matter rests entirely with the War Department.

I think every camp in the United States should have an investigation to ascertain whether or not similar conditions exist elsewhere. I do not know how such investigations could be made, but I think it is important enough that the Military Affairs Committee give some attention to this matter.

In conclusion I want to pay my compliments to Representative DURHAM of the Subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee. He went into action immediately with the legal counsel, Mr. H. Ralph Burton, subpoenaed the hospital records, froze the witnesses, brought witnesses back from overseas and handled the whole matter in a very satisfactory manner.

It might be said that one of the witnesses the boy mentioned in his testimony was reported by the legal counsel as being dead, and I understand that upon further investigation he was reported to have committed suicide.

The committee secured the facts and investigated the case thoroughly and completely so the War Department would have full information under which to proceed.

We have heard recently a lot of talk about educating the people in other countries so as to give them the proper line of reasoning and tell them about democracy in action. Well, I think it is about time we spent a little money in our own backyard doing a little educational work to teach some of our own members of the armed forces what this great Republic of our represents and stands for.

The War Department has given assurance in this and other cases that proper disciplinary action will be taken, looking to proper punishment of officers and enlisted men who stood by and took no action for protection of this boy.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING CODE OF LAWS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 2874) to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia to authorize any corporation formed under authority of subchapter 3 of chapter 18 of such code to specify in its bylaws that a less number than a majority of its trustees may constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the corporation, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 601 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of

law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 edition, sec. 29-603), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 601. Trustees: Such incorporated society may elect its trustees, directors, or managers at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in its bylaws who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a less number be specified as a quorum in the bylaws; and whenever any vacancy shall happen in such board of trustees, directors, or managers the vacancies shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the bylaws of the society."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this bill was called up by the District Committee on an earlier occasion. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] objected at that time. He is not on the floor at the moment, having been called from the Chamber, but I have spoken to the gentleman and he is agreeable to passage of the legislation at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROL OF RABIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 2995) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1878, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "an act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes", approved June 19, 1878, as amended, be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 3 of said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, That no owner shall be permitted to redeem any dog seized and impounded as aforesaid, nor shall the Poundmaster deliver any dog to a purchaser unless such owner, or purchaser shall first satisfy the Poundmaster that he has obtained for such dog the tax tag provided for in section 2 of this Act, and if at such time there shall be in force a proclamation of the Commissioners requiring dogs to be vaccinated against rabies, such owner or purchaser shall also satisfy the Poundmaster that such dog has been vaccinated against rabies in accordance with such proclamation."

Sec. 2. Section 7 of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Commissioners that any dog or other animal within the District is afflicted with rabies, or is suspected of being rabid, or whenever said Commissioners shall be notified by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia that rabies may spread within said District, said Commissioners are hereby empowered to issue proclamations re-

quiring such of the following measures as said Commissioners may deem necessary with respect to all dogs or other animals within said District: (1) Muzzling; (2) leashing; (3) confinement or quarantine; (4) vaccination against rabies. Such measure or measures shall be required for such periods or at such times as the Commissioners may designate in any such proclamation. The Commissioners are hereby authorized to prescribe in any such proclamation such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the measure or measures required.

"Any person violating any provision of any such proclamation shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, insert:

"Section 1 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: 'That there shall be levied a tax of \$3 each per annum upon all dogs owned or kept in the District of Columbia; said tax to be collected as other taxes in said District are or may be collected.'"

Page 2, line 6, after the word "owner" insert "keeper, or purchaser."

Page 2, line 8, strike out the word "a" and insert "an owner, keeper, or."

Page 2, line 9, after the word "owner" insert "keeper."

Page 2, line 14, after the word "owner" insert "keeper."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "2" and insert "3."

Page 3, line 2, after the word "to" insert "any or."

Page 3, line 11, insert:

"Whenever the Commissioners shall by proclamation require dogs or other animals in the District to be vaccinated against rabies, the owners or keepers of such dogs or other animals may have such vaccination done at their own expense by private veterinarians or at the expense of the District of Columbia by veterinarians designated for that purpose by the Commissioners. For the purposes of this section, the Commissioners are authorized and directed to provide the necessary personnel and facilities, including vaccine tags and vaccine."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 50,000 dogs in the District of Columbia. In the calendar year 1944 at least three known deaths from hydrophobia were recorded in Washington, D. C. Virginia and Maryland and nearby sections have a control of rabies which is operating on a very splendid basis. The Commissioners' power under the act of June 19, 1878, has been found inadequate for several reasons. In acting under that statute, the Commissioners are restricted to issuing proclamations requiring muzzling. Muzzling alone is ineffective. Muzzles slip off, are removed by children, are stolen, and are worked off by the animals themselves. Moreover, difficulty in procuring substantial muzzles is reported, due to the shortage of materials. Further, many owners of animals, apparently ignorant of or indifferent to the dread nature of rabies in animals and hydrophobia in man, are careless about obeying the muzzling requirement. Under present law, an unmuzzled dog is seized and impounded if found running at large. The owner may, however, redeem such dog upon payment of \$2, even though he has never taken the trouble to obtain a tax tag for the animal. The poundmaster

reports instances where an owner has called at the pound on more than one occasion to redeem his dog, found at large unmuzzled in violation of the Commissioners' proclamation. That is all I have to say on the bill. It is very necessary. We have had adequate hearings before the subcommittee, and the full committee gave its unanimous approval to the legislation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time only to direct the attention of the Members who are here this morning on the nature and type of legislation which we are considering on the District Calendar. For instance, here is a bill which authorizes the Congress to make it possible to take somebody who is suspected of criminal tendencies or of insane tendencies, if he has committed a felony, so that we can get him over to Gallinger Hospital. That is a matter that probably ought to be handled by the District Commissioners without having to come up here and get a bill through the committee, through the House, through the Senate committee, then the Senate, then to conference, and eventually have it signed at the White House.

In view of the rather limited housing conditions which requires an extension of time when alley dwellings can be inhabited from 1945 to 1946, and which is wholly a ministerial matter, certainly legislation of this type should not engross the attention of this or the other body. The bill reflects reference to an outbreak of rabies among dogs. There again it is the exercise of a police power here either through the police or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Surely there ought to be some kind of over-all authority extended through some provision or some specific authority whereby those who direct the destinies of the District would not have to come back to the Congress and get the authority to do so.

In a short while we will consider a bill reflecting conflicting jurisdiction between the Metropolitan Police and the officers of the District of Columbia. There is some question whether the Metropolitan Police can deal with felonies depending on where the crime has been committed. That is wholly within the purview of the Police Department and it is one of those things which ought not to engross and engage the attention of those who have other types of legislative business that deals with the whole country. I take this time to point out to the Congress that something must be done in regard to this matter, and I am hopeful that the reorganization committee, the joint committee which has been studying this problem, will make some recommendation which I am sure will find acceptance in this and the other body whereby we can relieve ourselves of some of this responsibility and put it where it belongs, down in the District Building.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUSTIFICATIONS FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE, THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE, AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3291) to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and ask that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the annual basic salary of any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, or the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, whose rate of compensation is governed by the act of July 1, 1930, as amended (Public Law No. 489 of the 71st Cong.; Public Law No. 297 of the 78th Cong.), is hereby increased by 20 percent of that part thereof which is not in excess of \$1,200 per annum, plus 10 percent of that part thereof which is in excess of \$1,200 per annum but not in excess of \$4,600 per annum, plus 5 percent of that part thereof which is in excess of \$4,600 per annum.

SEC. 2. In lieu of overtime pay and night pay differential, officers and members of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 8 percent of their annual basic salaries as provided for in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1945.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to bring the members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Park Police, and the White House Police force, and also the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia under salary provisions similar to those now applicable to other individuals in the Government service.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished Majority Leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is there any consideration given in the bill to men who are retired, so that they will get any benefits as a result of this increase?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Massachusetts makes that inquiry because that was a subject of much discussion in the subcommittee and in the full committee. The legislation as presented provides that those who have been retired, many of them because of the hazardous type of employment and who are aged and infirm, will receive benefits. The testimony of those men was very persuasive, and although the District Commissioners opposed the giving of the benefits to these retired men, the committee thought they should be given the benefits

even though it involves some additional money.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is there any date limit set in the bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, there is not.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is fine. I want to congratulate the committee. I think the committee used very, very fine judgment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman.

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

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: On page 1, strike out all of lines 7 and 8 and in line 9 down to and including the comma and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"An act entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, approved July 1, 1930, as amended.'"

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, to ask the gentleman from West Virginia a question. I understand the Metropolitan Police and the Park Police and the Capitol Police did not come under the provision of the bill recently passed in this House regarding Federal employees.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct. That is the reason for this bill.

Mr. DONDERO. This simply brings them in line with that bill? They are entitled to the increase.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct in his observation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

This bill, as has been explained, has no purpose other than to bring the Metropolitan Police, Fire Department, and White House Police in line with the recent act increasing the pay of all civil-service employees. It is a meritorious bill. I am sure the House will adopt it.

With reference to the question asked by the majority leader, that is taken care of in this way as to retired officers: Some years ago Congress passed a bill which provided that retired officers should automatically receive the benefit of any increase that might be given by act of Congress to the active force, so that without any reference to it in the bill itself, which today we have before us, the increase of the retired employees is taken care of under the automatic provision of the act previously passed.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. May I say that the gentleman from Virginia, and all other members of the committee, without regard to party, have attempted always to see that the employees within the District of Columbia were not favored but were given equal treatment with other Federal employees. That is what we have done in this bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALARIES OF METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2875) an act to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of the District of Columbia," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$3,400."

Page 2, line 8, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$3,400."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the Senate increased the amount beyond that which the House had given to the pilots and marine engineers by \$400. The matter has been very carefully investigated. These men have to pass tests which are very severe. He must first pass the entrance examination for privates in the fire department; he must hold a master pilot's license prerequisite for which is at least 5 years' experience in handling boats. He must be a licensed officer of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service, and must have a restricted radio telephone operator's license. As you see they have to be able to perform many types of jobs to operate boats and handle engines as well as to know maritime law. The raise of \$400 beyond that which the House had provided really brings these gentlemen into line with a salary which is comparable to other cities.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. How many positions does this bill affect?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Five positions are involved.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is five positions in all?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Five positions in all, in the District of Columbia; yes, sir.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3579, Rept. No. 785), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second

time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

Mr. DIRKSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3220) to establish a boundary line between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I do that for the reason that I want to call to the attention of the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] that I will oppose the passage of this bill unless an amendment which he discussed with me is adopted, an amendment which will give ownership and title to all of the Washington National Airport to the United States Government.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], among other Members of the House, including the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], on previous occasions has been intensely interested in the proper passage of this legislation. It is a century-old dispute as to the proper boundary between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia.

Mr. STEFAN. A hundred and fifty years.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will add another 50 years. It has been before the Congress in varying approaches. I will not discuss them at this time except to say that apparently nothing has been done of an equitable nature that would bring together the various factions.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman assure us that the amendment to which I refer will be offered?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. The gentleman has my assurance. I am going to offer a new section which will be 107.

Mr. STEFAN. That is the one you had in your committee?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. I offered it at the last session of the Congress.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, with that assurance I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I make this reservation for the purpose of establishing for the RECORD a definite understanding as to what this amendment is going to provide.

Last year when I objected, it was with the thought that further consideration might work out some arrangement under which the Federal Government would reserve the rights in the airport area that would be consistent with the investment we were making there. I had been a member of the appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia under the leadership of the

very able ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. I am no longer a member of that subcommittee nor am I entitled to credit for pursuing the matter persistently as is the gentleman from Nebraska. He has studied the problem both in its historical and practical aspects and performed a real service to the Capital City and to the Nation.

As I understand, the compromise that has been worked out between the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] and the gentleman from Nebraska, [Mr. STEFAN] contemplates recognizing the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia as far as the river line is concerned, but providing that the airport itself shall constitute a reservation for the United States Government. Is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And that the State of Virginia, in effect, will cede that airport area back to the United States Government?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is further correct, as I understand it. I think the amendment will cover the subject rather fully, but the gentleman's observations show the correct picture.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman recognizes of course, that if we once waive our right to object, we have no assurance that a satisfactory amendment will be passed unless we have made the substance of the proposal certain and established the positions of those concerned.

Mr. RANDOLPH. There was no effort to be hasty in this matter. The gentleman from Virginia, Judge SMITH, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA], the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the ranking minority member [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the entire committee membership have gone thoroughly into this subject. We had four extensive hearings and we believe we do have an equitable solution to present to the House today.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This has been a difficult problem, evidence of which is the fact that it has existed as long as it has. Now it appears an equitable adjustment has been worked out and I think the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] by his continued insistence, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA], and the chairman of the committee [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] are to be congratulated if they have worked out this kind of a solution that will solve a perplexing problem, as old as the Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am sure we all want to understand each other before we do go into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection I wish to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] whether it would be necessary to con-

sider this bill in the Committee of the Whole. There seems to be agreement on all points, and it occurs to me in view of the fact that everybody understands the nature of section 107 that is to be offered to the bill there would be no need of prolonging the discussion by going into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman from Illinois. I just wanted to make this statement so there would be no misapprehension about it. We have had considerable difficulty in reaching an agreement on certain phases of this legislation in times past, but I believe at last we have reached an agreement so far as the Members who have heretofore interested themselves in the subject matter are concerned.

We have agreed to the adoption of section 107, which the gentleman from Nebraska wished to have in the bill, but with one reservation which I expect to offer in the form of an amendment; and the reservation will be simply to reserve to the State of Virginia the right to control the sale of ardent spirits at the airport.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. I wish to know whether under the provisions of this legislation the State of Virginia will have control over the airport, especially in reference to liquor sales.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is the very matter we were referring to. That is provided for by the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Jurisdiction of the airport shall remain in the United States but this amendatory proviso will be added:

And there is hereby reserved in the Commonwealth of Virginia the jurisdiction over power to regulate the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages at the Washington National Airport.

That is the language to which the gentleman from Missouri refers.

Mr. COCHRAN. But the State of Virginia wants to run the airport so far as its liquor laws are concerned. Aside from that the State reserves nothing.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am going to answer the gentleman from Missouri by saying that unless that reservation is made there will be no airport bill; and, secondly, I can see no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole?

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,

TITLE I—BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

SEC. 101. The boundary line between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia is hereby established as follows:

Said boundary line shall begin at a point where the northwest boundary of the District of Columbia intercepts the high-water mark on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River and following the present mean high-water mark; thence in a southeasterly direction along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River to Little River, along the Virginia shore of Little River to Boundary Channel, along the

Virginia side of Boundary Channel to the main body of the Potomac River, along the Virginia side of the Potomac River across the mouths of all tributaries affected by the tides of the river to Second Street, Alexandria, Va., from Second Street to the present established pierhead line, and following said pierhead line to its connection with the District of Columbia-Maryland boundary line; that whenever said mean highwater mark on the Virginia shore is altered by artificial fills and excavations made by the United States, or by alluvion or erosion, then the boundary shall follow the new mean high-water mark on the Virginia shore as altered, or whenever the location of the pierhead line along the Alexandria water front is altered, then the boundary shall follow the new location of the pierhead line.

SEC. 102. All that part of the territory situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac River lying between the boundary line as described in section 101 and the mean high-water mark as it existed January 24, 1791, is hereby ceded to and declared to be henceforth within the territorial boundaries, jurisdiction, and sovereignty of the State of Virginia: *Provided, however,* That concurrent jurisdiction over the said area is hereby reserved to the United States.

SEC. 103. Nothing in this act shall be construed as relinquishing any right, title, or interest of the United States to the lands lying between the mean high-water mark as it existed January 24, 1791, and the boundary line as described in section 101; or to limit the right of the United States to establish its title to any of said lands as provided by act of Congress of April 27, 1912 (37 Stat. 93); or the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States for the District of Columbia to hear and determine suits to establish the title of the United States in all lands in the bed, marshes, and lowlands of the Potomac River, and other lands as described by said act below the mean high-water mark of January 24, 1791; or to limit the authority to make equitable adjustments of conflicting claims as provided for in the act approved June 4, 1934 (48 Stat. 836).

SEC. 104. The "present" mean high-water mark shall be construed as the mean high-water mark existing on the effective date of this act.

SEC. 105. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is hereby authorized, empowered, and instructed to survey and properly mark by suitable monuments the said boundary line as described in section 101, and from time to time to monument such sections, of said boundary line as may be changed as provided for in section 101; and the necessary appropriations for this work are hereby authorized.

SEC. 106. The provisions of sections 272 to 289, inclusive, of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 451-468) shall be applicable to such portions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and of the Washington National Airport as are situated within the Commonwealth of Virginia. Any United States commissioner specially designated for that purpose by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia shall have jurisdiction to try and, if found guilty, to sentence persons charged with petty offenses against the laws of the United States committed on the above-described portions of the said parkway or airport. The probation laws shall be applicable to persons so tried. For the purposes of this section, the term "petty offense" shall be defined as in section 335 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 541). If any person charged with any petty offense as aforesaid shall so elect, however, he shall be tried in the said district court.

SEC. 107. This title shall not become effective unless and until the State of Virginia shall accept the provisions thereof.

TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 201. Nothing in this act shall be construed (a) to prevent the acceptance by the United States pursuant to the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 255), of such jurisdiction as may be granted by the State of Virginia over any lands to which the United States now has, or may hereafter have, title within the boundaries of the State as established by this act; or (b) to affect any jurisdiction heretofore obtained by the United States from the State of Virginia over lands adjoining or adjacent to those herein ceded; and all jurisdiction whether partial, concurrent, or exclusive, which Virginia has ceded and which the United States has accepted over any part or parts of the ceded total is hereby expressly retained.

SEC. 202. Section 111 of the Judicial Code (46 Stat. 56; U. S. C., title 28, sec. 192), as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"The State of Virginia is divided into two districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of Virginia.

"The eastern district shall include the territory embraced on the effective date of this act in the counties of Accomac, Arlington, Amelia, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Richmond, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, and York.

"Terms of the district court shall be held at Richmond on the first Mondays in April and October; at Norfolk on the first Mondays in May and November; and at Alexandria on the first Mondays in June and December.

"The western district shall include the territory embraced on the effective date of this act in the counties of Alleghany, Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Page, Patrick, Pulaski, Pittsylvania, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Wise, and Wythe.

"Terms of the district court shall be held at Abingdon on the second Mondays in April and November; at Big Stone Gap on the first Mondays in May and October; at Charlottesville on the first Monday in February and on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in August; at Danville on the fourth Monday in February and on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in September; at Harrisonburg on the third Monday in March and on the fourth Monday in October; at Lynchburg on the first Mondays in June and December; and at Roanoke on the first Mondays in January and July.

"The clerk of the court for the western district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Lynchburg, Roanoke, Danville, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, Big Stone Gap, and Abingdon, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: Page 4, after section 106, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 107. The State of Virginia hereby consents that exclusive jurisdiction in the Washington National Airport (as described in section 1 (b) of the act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 686)), title to which is now in the United States, shall be in the United States. The conditions upon which this consent is given are the following and none others: (1) There is hereby reserved in the Commonwealth of Virginia the jurisdiction and power to levy a tax on the sale of oil, gasoline, and all other motor fuels and lubricants sold on the Washington National Airport for use in over-the-road vehicles such as trucks, busses, and automobiles, except sales to the United States for use in the exercise of essentially governmental functions: *Provided*, That the Commonwealth of Virginia shall have no jurisdiction or power to levy a tax on the sale or use of oil, gasoline, or other motor fuels and lubricants for other purposes; (2) there is hereby expressly reserved in the Commonwealth of Virginia the jurisdiction and power to serve criminal and civil process on the Washington National Airport.

"Subject to the limitation on the consent of the State of Virginia as expressed herein exclusive jurisdiction in the Washington National Airport shall be in the United States and the same is hereby accepted by the United States.

"This act shall have no retroactive effect except that taxes and contributions in connection with operations, sales, and property on and income derived at the Washington National Airport heretofore paid either to the Commonwealth of Virginia or the District of Columbia are hereby declared to have been paid to the proper jurisdictions and the Commonwealth of Virginia and the District of Columbia each hereby waives any claim for any such taxes or contributions heretofore assessed or assessable to the extent of any such payments to either jurisdiction.

"Any provision of law of the United States or the Commonwealth of Virginia which is to any extent in conflict with this act is to the extent of such conflict hereby expressly repealed."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: "At the end of the first paragraph of the proposed new section 107, strike out the period at the end of the sentence, insert a semicolon and add the following: "(3) and there is hereby reserved in the Commonwealth of Virginia the jurisdiction and power to regulate the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages on the Washington National Airport (as described in section 1 (b) of the act of June 29, 1940, 54 Stat. 686)."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition because I think there should be a brief word of explanation about the very complicated situation which exists concerning the boundary between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia. This has been a matter of controversy, as the chairman of the District Committee has said, ever since Colonial days. We have a situation there at this time where if a murder were committed tomorrow there would be grave doubt as to whether you could try the criminal because nobody knows where the boundary line is. I have been working on this matter ever since I became a Member of Congress. Recently all questions of property ownership between the Government and private prop-

erty owners have been settled and adjusted so that there is no question of ownership of property. The only question here is one of convenience of jurisdiction.

The District Commissioners do not want any jurisdiction on the other side of the Potomac River for reasons which are very obvious. They do not want to keep a police force over there to police a little strip of ground along the edge of the river. Virginia has no desire in that respect either. But there it is. You are confronted with a geographical situation. We have all agreed for convenience that the sensible boundary line so far as the actual boundary is concerned is the high-water mark as of the present day on the Virginia side of the river.

Certain questions have been asked here this morning. I have offered this amendment, which would leave to the State of Virginia what is now and will be under the present condition of Federal laws in the State of Virginia; that is, the question of the control of the liquor traffic. Under the statutes of the United States as they now exist, on any Federal reservation the control of the sale of hard spirits is controlled by State laws. So today this bill would be effective without my amendment. However, the people of Virginia are somewhat sensitive on the question of the sale of hard spirits and this amendment is offered so as to reserve that question for all time within the State of Virginia rather than leaving it for disposition by the Congress in the future. That is all the amendment does.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The pressing importance of the passing of this legislation so as to take care of the over-all picture of the boundary dispute is because the Washington National Airport is becoming increasingly important as a great air terminal, not only from the standpoint of transportation within our own country but as between nations. We are facing in the immediate future a situation where planes will depart on regular scheduled air lines every 10 minutes to New York City; in addition planes will arrive from New York City with the same regularity. The airport itself brings this matter to a head. I trust that the membership of the House will not disagree to the amendment which I have offered and the one which the gentleman from Virginia proposes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the position of the gentleman from West Virginia in reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia to his amendment?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The committee is going to agree to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to repeat what I said before: This has been a matter of negotiation and compromise in an effort to reach a just settlement of a very troublesome ques-

tion. All of these amendments have been discussed in committee and out of committee and we have already reached this tentative agreement.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The operating air lines of the country are most desirous of seeing the airport problem settled from the standpoint of traffic and those persons who fly.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The Department of Justice, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the District Commissioners, and every agency of the Government that has been concerned in this thing have agreed to this arrangement.

May I say further to the Members of the House as a matter of information that this being a boundary line between two sovereigns, namely, the Federal Government and the State of Virginia, that it cannot become final unless confirmed by the legislative bodies of both sovereigns. Several years ago we thought we had reached an agreement on this matter and Virginia passed an act confirming this act as presented, but now that Congress is going to amend it, we are going to have to pass another act by the Legislature of Virginia, when it convenes, which will confirm the act as amended if you so amend it today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. So that what we do here today is not final, and we have got to do something that will conform more or less to the wishes of the Commonwealth of Virginia which is the other sovereign power in the controversy.

I have conferred with the Virginia authorities that I thought would be controlling on this subject, and they have agreed that with these amendments they will endeavor to have the State legislature confirm this bill if it is passed in the manner in which we have agreed.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman made a statement that Federal reservations are subject to State laws in the sale of alcoholic beverages. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes, that is my understanding, because we had a representative of the Department of Justice at the hearings on this matter, and he so informed me.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to be sure. This bill retains title to this land in the Federal Government?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure the gentleman would not want something different for Virginia as relates to the sale of alcoholic beverages than applies to any other State of the Union where there is federally owned land; is that right?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We do not want somebody selling hard spirits over there on a different basis from what it is sold in the rest of the State of Virginia.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has said that in the sale of alcoholic beverages on Federal reservations in other parts of the country the law of the State applies.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am so informed by the Department of Justice.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would like to know. I would like to have something definite in the Record in that regard.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct. The State parks in Virginia now operate just as the gentleman has said.

Mr. McCORMACK. Or as a national park out in any Western State?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Would the gentleman advise us for the Record what the State law is in Virginia on the sale of alcoholic beverages? Does it prohibit beer, for instance?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. No; it is a dispensary system for whisky and hard spirits.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. In line with what the previous gentleman has said, and the matter that the distinguished majority leader called the gentleman's attention to, down in my State we have a constitutional inhibition against the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor. But contrary to what the gentleman from Virginia has said, recently a Federal court down there at the Fort Sill Reservation said that my State had no jurisdiction; that they could bring in as much liquor as they wanted to and dispose of it, and that the State of Oklahoma could not do anything about it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. What was the name of the gentleman from the Department of Justice who appeared before us, may I ask the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Alexander Holtzoff, Special Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not interested in the liquor situation one way or the other, but I do not think Virginia should be given any special benefit over any other State. Personally, I think the State law should govern, but I just wanted the matter clarified.

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that there is a Federal law which prohibits the sale or manufacture of whisky on any Army reservation or Navy shore station, and nobody has the right to bring whisky into Fort Sill or any other fort.

Mr. RIZLEY. That is what we told them down in Oklahoma, but they said they did have the right, and brought the liquor in, and Oklahoma tried to stop it.

Mr. COCHRAN. May I ask the gentleman this question? What other jurisdiction has Virginia over this airport aside from this amendment?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If this amendment is adopted?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman from West Virginia will correct me if I am wrong, because I did not draft the amendment, but I understand Virginia yields the right to tax any private business with the exception of gasoline to be used on over-the-road traffic.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does Virginia under the bill and the amendment have any other police jurisdiction?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. No.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does Virginia have any police jurisdiction over the airport?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The answer is "No," under the amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Then why should you pick out just one law in Virginia and ask jurisdiction over that law when you concede to the Government jurisdiction over all other laws?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thought I had explained that. I will undertake to A B C it again.

In Virginia we have a dispensary system. In some States they have a sale-by-drink system. If we do not have control of that situation on the Virginia side of the river we will have a dispensary system in 99.99 percent of the territory of Virginia but in this one-hundredth of one percent, namely, the airport, a bar room could be established and Virginia could do nothing about it. We do not want that situation. I do not think the gentleman from Missouri, if he is fair about it, would want a situation such as that in his State. We are certainly not going to put up with it in our State and if we have to we will just simply get along without any boundary at all as we have been getting along in the past with the embarrassing situation which confronts all of us, both the State of Virginia and the Federal Government, unless we can get this reservation in the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It appears to me that the answer which has just been given ought to be amplified by calling attention to the fact that subsection (2) of section 107, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from West Virginia, which immediately precedes the amendment now sought to be offered by the gentleman from Virginia, reads, "There is hereby expressly reserved to the Commonwealth of Virginia jurisdiction and power to serve criminal and civil process in the Washington National Airport" and the additional reservation to the State of Virginia just proposed by the gentleman who has the floor simply adds the jurisdiction and power of regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages which it seems to me would be perfectly all right.

In my own State we have three different types of Federal reservations. On military reservations the State ceded jurisdiction to the Federal Government by the Constitution. But we retained jurisdiction on such reservations as National Soldiers' Homes. We have a concurrent type of jurisdiction on Indian reservations. So it seems to me what is here proposed is perfectly proper, if Congress wants to do it; that is to say, we accept jurisdiction, generally speaking, but we let a reservation stand for the State of Virginia to serve civil and criminal process, and to also regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is the State of Virginia going to open up one of these dispensaries in the airport if this power is given to the State?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I certainly have no information that they will. I do not think they will and I am sure they do not want to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the membership of the House knows of my many years of interest in the matter of the boundary line problem between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia. I take the floor at this time to apprise the membership of the House that I do not approve of the bill that is before us in its present form. Unless this bill is amended in such a way as to place the entire Washington National Airport under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, I would recommend against its passage. I have had several conferences with the chairman of the Legislative Committee for the District of Columbia, the Honorable JENNINGS RANDOLPH of West Virginia, and he agrees with me that the bill should be amended in order that the National Airport becomes a Government reserve and becomes in toto the property of the United States.

For 150 years the question of jurisdiction has been discussed. There have been many law suits filed to clear titles. The Washington National Airport is the property of the United States almost wholly created out of the Potomac River covering 729 acres of land. This is a national airport which should be part of the Nation's Capital solely under the control of the Congress.

The cost of construction of the Washington National Airport including hydraulic fill, excavation and grading, drainage, paving of runways, taxiways and aprons, terminal building, six hangars, access roads and structures, utilities, landscaping and park areas, and other appurtenances was \$16,954,417. Additional improvements currently being made under the development of landing areas program, will cost approximately \$571,000 additional. These amounts do not take into consideration the buildings and grounds of the Public Roads Administration, which buildings were the site prior to the construction of the airport. It is understood that the Public Roads Administration was allowed by the Public Works Administration the sum of approximately \$2,000,000

as reimbursement for the land and buildings which the former relinquished. Since the beginning of the war additional buildings have been constructed on the airport from funds appropriated to the War Department. Their costs approximately \$4,000,000.

The cost of operation of the National Airport for 1944 was \$580,464; for 1945, \$599,000; and the cost of operation during the next fiscal year is estimated at \$651,321. The annual receipts from operation of the National Airport is approximately \$516,470. If the manager of the airport is given permission to construct additional hangars and additional office space, these annual receipts, in my opinion, will equal the cost of operation. The second deficiency appropriation bill for 1945 carries \$156,000 for a cafeteria at the airport. Other revenue installations are planned.

The exclusive jurisdiction of Congress will be lost unless this airport becomes in its entirety the property of the United States Government. If it is transferred to Virginia, the Federal Government would only have concurrent jurisdiction.

The bill before you today is one of the most important, in my opinion, so far as jurisdiction is concerned. There is other Government property and other Government buildings in that vicinity including the Pentagon, the Arlington Cemetery, Fort Myer, Navy Office Building No. 2, the Army Signal Corps Station at Arlington Hall, the Naval Radio Station at Arlington, the women's dormitories, and other property, the investment of which would run well over \$150,000,000.

The membership of the House may be interested to know that the National Capital Airport lies almost entirely riverward of the line of 1791 and a good portion of the Pentagon Building lies riverward of the line of the same year—1791. I urge the membership of the House to vote for this bill if it is amended so that the Washington National Airport will become a Government reserve and remain in the control of the United States Congress and vote against it unless it is so amended.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. As a result of the Government spending all of this money in Virginia it has already resulted in thousands upon thousands of homes being constructed in Virginia and people occupying those homes are paying taxes to the State of Virginia, which otherwise would not have accrued if it had not been that the Government had spent all this money?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. Great prosperity has come to Virginia, especially in the neighboring counties, as the result of Federal Government activities. I agree with my colleague from Missouri. Taxation and Government construction have brought great prosperity to that part of Virginia. The gentleman will recall that many of our constituents who live there pay two taxes. The gentleman also knows that some residents of Virginia come over to the District of Columbia and have the District of Columbia taxpayers give them free tuition. Their

indigents come into the District of Columbia and secure service paid for by District taxpayers. However, I am glad we have this more important boundary line question up today. I hope we can debate it to the end so we can at long last reach an equitable solution. I hope the House will sustain me in my determination that the National Airport remain the property of our Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF LAW WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 2856) to provide for better enforcement of law within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bills, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in any case in which the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia and the United States Park Police force may function in connection with the detection and solution of any felony or the apprehension of any person suspected of having committed a felony, the major and superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, the assistant superintendent, and all members of said force assigned to the detective bureau or serving as precinct detective shall control, and any member or members of the Park Police force functioning in connection with such matter shall be subject to the direction and orders of said members of the Metropolitan Police force. Any member of the United States Park Police force who disobeys any such order or orders shall be subject to disciplinary action in the same manner and with the same penalty as for disobedience to lawful orders of his superiors in said Park Police force.

SEC. 2. No appropriation from the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be used to pay for personal services or equipment of the United States Park Police.

SEC. 3. This act shall become effective July 1, 1945.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this legislation would provide that in any case where the Metropolitan Police and the Park Police of the Interior Department are involved in the matter of detection or solution of a felony or the apprehension of any person suspected of

committing a felony, that the major, superintendent, and assistant superintendent and members of the detective bureau or the precinct detective of the Metropolitan Police force shall be in charge of the case. As a practical proposition, in all felonies of a serious nature the Metropolitan Police are called into the picture, as the Park Police force is without a detective bureau.

Mr. Speaker, the subcommittee on Police and Firemen had extensive hearings on this subject, and then it was brought to the attention of the full committee and was favorably reported.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 2, strike out all of section 2.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not object to any part of the bill except section 2 which in a few words seeks to transfer the financial responsibility from the District to the Federal taxpayers.

This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HEBERT]. It concerns the United States Park Police under the supervision of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The United States Park Police is the protective force for the National Capital park system. The authorized strength of the force is 108 men, of which 30 positions are carried in the National Park Service appropriation in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act and 78 positions in the appropriation for National Capital Parks in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act. This division of cost of policing the parks in the District of Columbia has been in effect for many years and has been predicated upon the consideration that residents of the District of Columbia obtain the majority of use and enjoyment of the facilities in the park system.

H. R. 2856 provides that "no appropriation from the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be used to pay for personal services or equipment of the United States Park Police" and further provides that the act shall become effective July 1, 1945. The author of the bill has stated that the entire cost of policing the National Capital park system should be carried in the Interior Department Appropriation Act. When it was brought to his attention during the hearings on the bill that the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 had cleared the House and was now before the Senate and that it contained no provision for the defrayment of salaries of the 78 members of the United States Park Police force involved and that these men might find themselves without a pay roll on July 1, he stated that the matter could be taken care of by a deficiency appropriation.

This amendment is necessary because without it all of the Capitol Park Police within the District of Columbia will be on the Federal pay roll, their salaries paid by your taxpayers and mine instead of being paid for at least partially, as they are now and should be, by the people of the District of Columbia. That is the whole story.

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

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. In order to make this a good business proposition why do we not have all the police in the District of Columbia under one head? And that head should be under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. They should not be divided up into two or three subdivisions.

Mr. JENSEN. I think that would be well, but it has been carried on this way now for a number of years.

Mr. RICH. It is about time we consolidated them and put them under one head.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is right.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Does the gentleman appreciate that these Park Police go way down into Virginia also? Why should the District of Columbia pay for policemen who operate in Virginia? These Park Police have jurisdiction down as far as Mount Vernon. They cover all of that territory.

Mr. JENSEN. The taxpayers of Virginia along with the other 47 States pay for 30 of these police; now under this bill we are deviating from the practice that has been carried on for years. If you want to unload all the salaries and expenses of the National Park Police for the District of Columbia upon your taxpayers and my taxpayers, and relieve the taxpayers of the District of Columbia that is your responsibility; but I am not ready to do it.

Mr. O'HARA. Is the gentleman positive that the State of Virginia contributes anything to the payment of the salaries of these police?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; they pay their proportionate share. Most certainly they do because 30 of these policemen have their salaries provided for in the Interior Department appropriation bill. I am a member of both the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations as well as the District of Columbia Subcommittee on Appropriations, and know whereof I speak.

I hope my amendment is adopted, because it should be adopted in all fairness to the taxpayers of the 48 States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I do not care to delay this matter but the situation is that this involves 78 policemen who are members of the Park Police. They are now on the District pay roll, but they pursue Federal functions and are under Federal jurisdiction. The question is, Why should the District of Columbia be called upon to pay the salaries of Park Police who do not perform essentially and fundamentally District functions? That is the whole thing. Consequently we have provided in the bill by section 2 that those salaries should not be paid out of District revenues.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa would strike out that section so that the salaries of 78 of these policemen who are under Federal jurisdiction will be continued out of District

of Columbia appropriations. In all equity and fairness, I do not think it ought to be done, and for that reason I think the amendment should be defeated.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman feel that since the people of the District of Columbia, the taxpayers, derive most of the benefits from this National Park Police force, they should pay their proportionate share of its cost?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The benefit inures to everybody who uses the park system and, in addition, as pointed out by the gentleman from Minnesota, the Park Police go afield down into Virginia.

Mr. JENSEN. We are permitting 30 of these to go afield at the expense of the Federal taxpayers. The people of the Nation are paying for them.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But it is fundamentally and primarily a Federal function, and I see no reason why the people of the District should be called upon to pay that expense.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. It is a Federal function; it is a function of the people who enjoy the privileges of being protected by these police if they are in the District of Columbia, so why can we not consolidate the police forces here and get away from the dual system of trying to operate in the District with police from the park system and police from the District of Columbia? Why do we not put them all together and save a little bit of money and make a better police force for the District of Columbia by so doing?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That would be a logical answer if it were not for the difficulty we have encountered from time to time with respect to an attempted consolidation of the Capitol police force, the U. S. police force and the Metropolitan Police force. We have set the system up. You run into all sorts of difficulties where different agencies of the Government are involved. It is not a new matter. It has been discussed time and time again, yet we have never been able to work out a feasible and suitable solution.

Mr. RICH. We could work it out if the Congress would take the bull by the horns and simply lay down the law and put these three systems of police in one system. We would save the taxpayers money, we would save the District of Columbia money, and we would be doing a good job if we did it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When this matter is next undertaken by the Committee on the District of Columbia, I am going to have my esteemed friend, for whom I entertain such deep affection, come and fellowship with the committee and give us the benefit of his thinking on the subject to see whether or not it can be worked out. Meanwhile let us not forget that the amendment here should be defeated because I do not believe these salaries should be charged up against the

District of Columbia when it is a Federal function.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas). The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 11, noes 41.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HEBERT: On page 2, line 9, strike out all of section 2 through line 11 and substitute the following:

"Sec. 2. No appropriation from the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be used to pay the salaries or for the equipment of the United States Park Police. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for medical attention rendered members of the United States Park Police by the District of Columbia Board of Police and Fire Surgeons for pension payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to retired members of the United States Park Police, to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia, pursuant to section 12 of the act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718, as amended)."

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is merely a clarifying one in connection with the pension and relief to be received by the Park Police and has been inserted at their request. It follows almost to the letter the language which governs the White House Police and is merely a further protection for the benefit of the Park Police service itself.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this amendment is agreeable to the committee. It equalizes the retirement benefits. The committee has no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the District of Columbia business.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1945

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 807) to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service; to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about a reduction in Federal personnel and to establish personnel ceilings for Federal departments and agencies; to require a quarterly analysis of Federal employment; 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 Georgia?

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 amendment of the House to the bill (S. 807) to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service; to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about a reduction in Federal personnel and to establish personnel ceilings for Federal departments and agencies; to require a quarterly analysis of Federal employment; 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 disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.'"

"TITLE I—COVERAGE AND EXEMPTIONS

"Coverage

"Sec. 101. (a) Subject to the exemptions specified in section 102 of this Act, titles II and III of this Act shall apply (1) to all civilian officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, and in or under the District of Columbia municipal government, and (2) to those officers and employees of the judicial branch of the Government, the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

"(b) Title IV of this Act shall apply to officers and employees who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

"(c) Subject to the exemptions specified in section 102 of this Act, title V of this Act shall apply to officers and employees in or under the legislative or the judicial branch of the Government whose compensation is not fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to the official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees.

"(d) Subject to the exemptions specified in section 102 of this Act, title VI of this Act (containing miscellaneous provisions) shall apply to civilian officers and employees of the Government according to the terms thereof.

"(e) All provisions of this Act applicable to the executive branch of the Government shall be applicable to the General Accounting Office.

"Exemptions

"Sec. 102. (a) This Act shall not apply to (1) elected officials; (2) Federal judges; (3) heads of departments or of independent establishments or agencies of the Federal Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations; (4) employees of the District of Columbia municipal government whose compensation is fixed by the Teachers' Salary Act of June 4, 1924, as amended; and (5) officers and members of the Metropolitan Police or of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. As used in this subsection the term 'elected officials' shall not include officers elected by the Senate or House of Representatives who are not members of either body.

"(b) This Act, except section 607, shall not apply to (1) officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; (2) employees outside the continental limits of the United States, including those in Alaska, who are paid in accordance with local native prevailing wage rates for the area in

which employed; (3) officers and employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation; (4) officers and employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority; (5) individuals to whom the provisions of section 1 (a) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 17, Seventy-eighth Congress), are applicable; and (6) officers and members of the United States Park Police and the White House Police.

"(c) This Act, except sections 203 and 607, shall not apply to employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose.

"(d) This Act, except sections 606 and 607, shall not apply to employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States, to vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or to vessel employees of the Panama Railroad Company.

"TITLE II—COMPENSATION FOR OVERTIME

"Overtime pay

"Sec. 201. Officers and employees to whom this title applies shall, in addition to their basic compensation, be compensated for all hours of employment, officially ordered or approved, in excess of forty hours in any administrative workweek, at overtime rates as follows:

"(a) For employees whose basic compensation is at a rate less than \$2,980 per annum, the overtime hourly rate shall be one and one-half times the basic hourly rate of compensation: *Provided*, That in computing such overtime compensation for per annum employees, the basic hourly rate of compensation shall be determined by dividing the per annum rate by two thousand and eighty.

"(b) For employees whose basic compensation is at a rate of \$2,980 per annum or more, the overtime hourly rate shall be in accordance with and in proportion to the following schedule:

"Base rate of compensation per annum and overtime rate of compensation per 416 overtime hours

\$2,980	\$894,000
3,090	885,554
3,200	877,108
3,310	868,662
3,420	860,216
3,530	851,770
3,640	843,324
3,750	834,878
3,860	826,432
3,970	817,986
4,080	809,540
4,190	801,094
4,300	792,648
4,410	784,202
4,520	775,756
4,630	767,310
4,740	758,864
4,860	741,972
5,180	725,080
5,390	708,955
5,600	692,831
5,810	676,707
6,020	660,583
6,230	644,458
6,440 and over	628,334

"Compensatory time off for irregular or occasional overtime work

"Sec. 202. (a) The heads of departments, or of independent establishments or agencies, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, and of the District of Columbia municipal government, and the heads of legislative or judicial agencies to which this title applies, may by regulation provide for the granting of compensatory time off from duty, in lieu of overtime compensation for irregular or occasional duty in excess of forty-eight hours in any regularly scheduled administrative workweek, to those per annum employees requesting such compensatory time off from duty.

"(b) The Architect of the Capitol may, in his discretion, grant per annum employees compensatory time off from duty in lieu of overtime compensation for any work in excess of forty hours in any regularly scheduled administrative workweek.

"Wage-board employees"

"SEC. 203. Employees whose basic rate of compensation is fixed on an annual or monthly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose shall be entitled to overtime pay in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the act of March 28, 1934 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 673c). The rate of compensation for each hour of overtime employment of any such employee shall be computed as follows:

"(a) If the basic rate of compensation of the employee is fixed on an annual basis, divide such basic rate of compensation by two thousand and eighty and multiply the quotient by one and one-half; and

"(b) If the basic rate of compensation of the employee is fixed on a monthly basis, multiply such basic rate of compensation by twelve to derive a basic annual rate of compensation, divide such basic annual rate of compensation by two thousand and eighty, and multiply the quotient by one and one-half.

"TITLE III—COMPENSATION FOR NIGHT AND HOLIDAY WORK"

"Night pay differential"

"SEC. 301. Any officer or employee to whom this title applies who is assigned to a regularly scheduled tour of duty, any part of which falls between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian, shall, for duty between such hours, excluding periods when he is in a leave status, be paid compensation at a rate 10 per centum in excess of his basic rate of compensation for duty between other hours: *Provided*, That such differential for night duty shall not be included in computing any overtime compensation to which the officer or employee may be entitled: *And provided further*, That this section shall not operate to modify the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 394, Seventy-eighth Congress), or any other law authorizing additional compensation for night work.

"Compensation for holiday work"

"SEC. 302. Officers and employees to whom this title applies who are assigned to duty on a holiday designated by Federal statute or Executive order shall be compensated for such duty, excluding periods when they are in leave status, in lieu of their regular pay for that day, at the rate of one and one-half times the regular basic rate of compensation: *Provided*, That extra holiday compensation paid under this section shall not serve to reduce the amount of overtime compensation to which the employee may be entitled under this or any other Act during the administrative workweek in which the holiday occurs, but such extra holiday compensation shall not be considered to be a part of the basic compensation for the purpose of computing such overtime compensation. This section shall take effect upon the cessation of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe. Prior to so becoming effective, it shall be effective with respect to any designated holiday only if the President has declared that such day shall not be generally a workday in the Federal service.

"TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1923, AS AMENDED"

"Establishment of rates for classes or positions within grades"

"SEC. 401. Section 3 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is amended by in-

serting at the end of such section a paragraph reading as follows:

"In subdividing any grade into classes or positions, as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Civil Service Commission, whenever it deems such action warranted by the nature of the duties and responsibilities of a class of positions in comparison with other classes in the same grade, and in the interests of good administration, is authorized to establish for any such class a minimum rate, which shall be one of the pay rates, but not in excess of the middle rate, of that grade as set forth in section 13 of this Act, as amended. Whenever the Commission shall find that within the same Government organization and at the same location gross inequities exist between basic per annum rates of pay fixed for any class of positions under this Act and the compensation of employees whose basic rates of pay are fixed by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, the Commission is hereby empowered, in order to correct or reduce such inequities, to establish as the minimum rate of pay for such class of positions any rate not in excess of the middle rate within the range of pay fixed by this Act for the grade to which such class of positions is allocated. For the purposes of this section the fourth rate of a six-rate grade shall be considered to be the middle rate of that grade. Minimum rates established under this paragraph shall be duly published by regulation and, subject to the foregoing provisions, may be revised from time to time by the Commission. The Commission shall make a report of such actions or revisions with the reasons therefor to Congress at the end of each fiscal year. Actions by the Civil Service Commission under this paragraph shall apply to both the departmental and field services and shall have the force and effect of law."

"Periodic within-grade salary advancements"

"SEC. 402. Subsection (b) of section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All employees compensated on a per annum basis, and occupying permanent positions within the scope of the compensation schedules fixed by this Act, who have not attained the maximum rate of compensation for the grade in which their positions are respectively allocated, shall be advanced in compensation successively to the next higher rate within the grade at the beginning of the next pay period following the completion of (1) each twelve months of service if such employees are in grades in which the compensation increments are less than \$200, or (2) each eighteen months of service if such employees are in grades in which the compensation increments are \$200 or more, subject to the following conditions:

"(1) That no equivalent increase in compensation from any cause was received during such period, except increase made pursuant to subsection (f) of this section;

"(2) That an employee shall not be advanced unless his current efficiency is 'good' or better than 'good';

"(3) That the service and conduct of such employee are certified by the head of the department or agency or such official as he may designate as being otherwise satisfactory; and

"(4) That any employee, (A) who, while serving under permanent, war service, temporary, or any other type of appointment, has left his position to enter the armed forces or the merchant marine, or to comply with a war transfer as defined by the Civil Service Commission, (B) who has been separated under honorable conditions from active duty in the armed forces, or has received a certificate of satisfactory service in the merchant marine, or has a satisfactory record on war transfer, and (C) who, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission or the provisions of any law providing for res-

toration or reemployment, or under any other administrative procedure with respect to employees not subject to civil service rules and regulations, is restored, reemployed, or reinstated in any position subject to this section, shall upon his return to duty be entitled to within-grade salary advancements without regard to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, and to credit such service in the armed forces, in the merchant marine, and on war transfer, toward such within-grade salary advancements. As used in this paragraph the term 'service in the merchant marine' shall have the same meaning as when used in the Act entitled 'An Act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes', approved June 23, 1943 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. IV, title 50 App., secs. 1471 to 1475, inc.)."

"Rewards for superior accomplishment; authorization and limitations"

"SEC. 403. Subsection (f) of section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Within the limit of available appropriations, as a reward for superior accomplishment, under standards to be promulgated by the Civil Service Commission, and subject to prior approval by the Civil Service Commission, or delegation of authority as provided in subsection (g), the head of any department or agency is authorized to make additional within-grade compensation advancements, but any such additional advancements shall not exceed one step and no employee shall be eligible for more than one additional advancement hereunder within each of the time periods specified in subsection (b). All actions under this subsection and the reasons therefor shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission. The Commission shall present an annual consolidated report to the Congress covering the numbers and types of actions taken under this subsection."

"Rewards for superior accomplishment; responsibility of Civil Service Commission"

"SEC. 404. Subsection (g) of section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(g) The Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this section. In such regulations the Commission is hereby empowered, in its discretion, to delegate to the head of any department or agency, or his designated representative, the authority to approve additional within-grade compensation advancements provided for in subsection (f), without prior approval in individual cases by the Commission. The Commission is also authorized to withdraw or suspend such authority from time to time, whenever post-audit of such actions by the Commission indicates that standards promulgated by the Commission have not been observed."

"Increase in basic rates of compensation."

"SEC. 405. (a) Each of the existing rates of basic compensation set forth in section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except those affected by subsection (b) of this section, is hereby increased by 20 per centum of that part thereof which is not in excess of \$1,200 per annum, plus 10 per centum of that part thereof which is in excess of \$1,200 per annum but not in excess of \$4,600 per annum, plus 5 per centum of that part thereof which is in excess of \$4,600 per annum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to be the regular basic rates of compensation provided by such section.

"(b) (1) The proviso to the fifth paragraph under the heading 'Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service' in section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: *Provided*, That

charwomen working part time be paid at the rate of 78 cents an hour, and head charwomen at the rate of 83 cents an hour.

"(2) Such section is amended so as to provide the following rates of compensation for positions in the clerical-mechanical service:

"Grade 1, 78 to 85 cents an hour.

"Grade 2, 91 to 98 cents an hour.

"Grade 3, \$1.05 to \$1.11 an hour.

"Grade 4, \$1.18 to \$1.31 an hour.

"(c) The increase in existing rates of basic compensation provided by this section shall not be construed to be an 'equivalent increase' in compensation within the meaning of section 7 (b) (1) of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

"TITLE V—EMPLOYEES OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

"PART I—EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"Increase in rates of compensation

"Sec. 501. Except as provided in section 503, each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch to whom this title applies shall be paid additional compensation computed as follows: 20 per centum of that part of his rate of basic compensation which is not in excess of \$1,200 per annum, plus 10 per centum of that part of such rate which is in excess of \$1,200 per annum but not in excess of \$4,600 per annum, plus 5 per centum of that part of such rate which is in excess of \$4,600 per annum. The additional compensation provided by this section shall be considered a part of the basic compensation of any such officer or employee for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. The additional compensation provided for by this section and section 502 shall not be taken into account in determining whether any amount expended for clerk hire, or the compensation paid to an officer or employee, is within any limit now prescribed by law.

"Temporary additional compensation in lieu of overtime

"Sec. 502. During the period beginning on July 1, 1945, and ending on June 30, 1947, each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch entitled to the benefits of section 501 of this Act shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of (a) the aggregate of the rate of his basic compensation and the rate of additional compensation received by him under section 501 of this Act, or (b) the rate of \$2,900 per annum, whichever is the smaller.

"Compensation for overtime

"Sec. 503. Hereafter, for overtime pay purposes, per diem and per hour employees under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol not subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall be regarded as subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Act of March 23, 1934 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 673c), and sections 501 and 502 of this Act shall not be applicable to such employees.

"PART II—EMPLOYEES OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

"Increase in basic rates of compensation

"Sec. 521. Each officer and employee in or under the judicial branch to whom this title applies shall be paid additional basic compensation computed as follows: 20 per centum of that part of his rate of basic compensation which is not in excess of \$1,200 per annum, plus 10 per centum of that part of such rate which is in excess of \$1,200 per annum but not in excess of \$4,600 per annum, plus 5 per centum of that part of such rate which is in excess of \$4,600 per annum. The limitations of \$6,500 and \$7,500 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the eighth paragraph under the head 'Miscellaneous Items of Expense' in The Judiciary Approp-

riation Act, 1946 (Public Law Numbered 61, Seventy-ninth Congress), shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this section; and the changes in the rates of basic compensation in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, made by section 405 of this Act shall not be taken into account in fixing salaries under such eighth paragraph.

"Temporary additional compensation in lieu of overtime

"Sec. 522. During the period beginning on July 1, 1945, and ending on June 30, 1947, each officer and employee in or under the judicial branch entitled to the benefits of section 521 of this Act shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of (a) the rate of his basic compensation, or (b) the rate of \$2,900 per annum, whichever is the smaller. As used in this section the term 'basic compensation' includes the additional basic compensation provided for by section 521 of this Act.

"TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"Effect on existing laws affecting certain inspectional groups

"Sec. 601. The provisions of this Act shall not operate to prevent payment for overtime services or extra pay for Sunday or holiday work in accordance with any of the following statutes: Act of February 13, 1911, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 19, secs. 261 and 267); Act of July 24, 1919 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, sec. 394); Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 19, secs. 1450, 1451, and 1452); Act of March 2, 1931 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 8, secs. 109a and 109b); Act of May 27, 1936, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 46, sec. 332b); Act of March 23, 1941 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. IV, title 47, sec. 154 (f) (2)); Act of June 3, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 328, Seventy-eighth Congress): *Provided*, That the overtime, Sunday, or holiday services covered by such payment shall not also form a basis for overtime or extra pay under this Act.

"Increase in basic statutory rates of compensation not under Classification Act of 1923, as amended

"Sec. 602. (a) The existing basic rates of pay set forth in the Act entitled 'An Act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service', approved May 29, 1928, as amended, and those set forth in the second paragraph of section 24 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, are hereby increased in the same amount that corresponding rates would be increased under the provisions of section 405 of this Act; and each such augmented rate shall be considered to be the regular basic rate of compensation.

"(b) Basic rates of compensation specifically prescribed by statute of Congress for positions in the executive branch or the District of Columbia municipal government which are not increased by any other provision of this Act are hereby increased in the same amount that corresponding rates would be increased under the provisions of section 405 of this Act; and each such augmented rate shall be considered to be the regular basic rate of compensation.

"Limitations on reductions and increases in compensation

"Sec. 603. (a) The aggregate per annum rate of compensation with respect to any pay period, in the case of any full-time employee in the service on July 1, 1945, (1) who was a full-time employee on June 30, 1945, (2) whose per annum basic rate of compensation on June 30, 1945, did not exceed a rate of \$1,800 per annum, and (3) whose compensation is fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or the Act entitled 'An Act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service', ap-

proved May 29, 1928, as amended, shall not, under the rates of compensation established by this Act, so long as he continues to occupy the position he occupied on June 30, 1945, be less than his per annum basic rate of compensation on such date, plus the rate of \$300 per annum or 25 per centum of such per annum basic rate of compensation, whichever is the smaller amount.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no officer or employee shall, by reason of the enactment of this Act, be paid, with respect to any pay period, basic compensation, or basic compensation plus any additional compensation provided in this Act, at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum, except that (1) any officer or employee who was receiving overtime compensation on June 30, 1945, and whose aggregate rate of compensation on such date was in excess of \$10,000 per annum may receive overtime compensation at such rate as will not cause his aggregate rate of compensation for any pay period to exceed the aggregate rate of compensation he was receiving on June 30, 1945, until he ceases to occupy the office or position he occupied on such date or until the overtime hours of work in his administrative workweek are reduced by action of the head of his department or independent establishment or agency, or Government-owned or controlled corporation, and when such overtime hours are reduced such rate of overtime compensation shall be reduced proportionately, and (2) any officer or employee who, because of the receipt of additional compensation in lieu of overtime compensation was receiving aggregate compensation at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum on June 30, 1945, may continue to receive such rate of aggregate compensation so long as he continues to occupy the office or position he occupied on such date, but in no case beyond June 30, 1947.

"Establishment of basic workweek; pay computation methods

"Sec. 604. (a) It shall be the duty of the heads of the several departments and independent establishments and agencies in the executive branch, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, and the District of Columbia municipal government, to establish as of the effective date of this Act, for all full-time officers and employees in their respective organizations, in the departmental and the field services, a basic administrative workweek of forty hours, and to require that the hours of work in such workweek be performed within a period of not more than six of any seven consecutive days.

"(b) Beginning not later than October 1, 1945, each pay period for all officers and employees of the organizations referred to in subsection (a), except officers and employees on the Isthmus of Panama in the service of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company, shall cover two administrative workweeks. When a pay period for such officers and employees begins in one fiscal year and ends in another, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period.

"(c) The following provisions of law are hereby repealed: (1) the provisions of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482; U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 26 (a)), and (2) the provisions of so much of section 5 of the Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes', approved March 3, 1893, as amended (30 Stat. 316; U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 29), as precedes the second proviso in such section. The first sentence of section 6 of the act of June 30, 1936

(34 Stat. 763; U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 84), is amended by inserting after 'United States' the following: '(except persons whose compensation is computed in accordance with section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945)'; and the last sentence of such section 6 is amended by striking out 'Any person' and inserting 'Any such person'.

"(d) (1) Hereafter, for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in or under the executive branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as payment for employment during fifty-two basic administrative workweeks of forty hours.

"(2) Whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to convert a basic monthly or annual rate to a basic weekly, daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

"(A) A monthly rate shall be multiplied by twelve to derive an annual rate;

"(B) An annual rate shall be divided by fifty-two to derive a weekly rate;

"(C) A weekly rate shall be divided by forty to derive an hourly rate; and

"(D) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying an hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required.

"(e) The Architect of the Capitol may, in his discretion, apply the provisions of subsection (a) to any officers or employees under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol or the Botanic Garden, and the Librarian of Congress may, in his discretion, apply the provisions of such subsection to any officers or employees under the Library of Congress; and officers and employees to whom such subsection is so made applicable shall also be subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of this section.

"Regulations

"SEC. 605. The Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized to issue such regulations, subject to the approval of the President, as may be necessary for the administration of the foregoing provisions of this Act insofar as this Act affects officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Government.

"Vessel employees

"SEC. 606. Employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States, vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and vessel employees of the Panama Railroad Company, may be compensated in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry.

"Personnel ceilings

"SEC. 607. (a) It is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that in the interest of economy and efficiency the heads of departments, and of independent establishments, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall terminate the employment of such of the employees thereof as are not required for the proper and efficient performance of the functions of their respective departments, establishments, and agencies.

"(b) The heads of departments, and of independent establishments or agencies, in the executive branch, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall present to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget such information as the Director shall from time to time, but at least quarterly, require for the purpose of determining the numbers of full-time civilian employees (including full-time intermittent employees who are paid on a 'when actually employed' basis, and full-time employees paid nominal compensation, such as \$1 a year or \$1 a month) and the man-months of part-time civilian employment (including part-time employment

by intermittent employees who are paid on a 'when actually employed' basis, and part-time employment by employees paid nominal compensation such as \$1 a year or \$1 a month) required within the United States for the proper and efficient performance of the authorized functions of their respective departments, establishments, and agencies. The Director shall, within sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act and from time to time, but at least quarterly, thereafter, determine the numbers of full-time employees and man-months of part-time employment, which in his opinion are required for such purpose, and any personnel or employment in such department, establishment, or agency in excess thereof shall be released or terminated at such times as the Director shall order. Such determinations, and any numbers of employees or man-months of employment paid in violation of the orders of the Director, shall be reported quarterly to the Congress. Each such report shall include a statement showing for each department, independent establishment, and agency the net increase or decrease in such employees and employment as compared with the corresponding data contained in the next preceding report, together with any suggestions the Director may have for legislation which would bring about economy and efficiency in the use of Government personnel. As used in this subsection the term 'United States' shall include the Territories and possessions.

"(c) Determinations by the Director of numbers of employees and man-months of employment required shall be by such appropriation units or organization units as he may deem appropriate.

"(d) The Director shall maintain a continuous study of all appropriations and contract authorizations in relation to personnel employed and shall, under such policies as the President may prescribe, reserve from expenditure any savings in salaries, wages, or other categories of expense which he determines to be possible as a result of reduced personnel requirements. Such reserves may be released by the Director for expenditure only upon a satisfactory showing of necessity.

"(e) Casual employees, as defined by the Civil Service Commission, and employees hired without compensation may be excluded from the determinations and reports required by this section.

"(f) Until the cessation of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President, the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to (1) employees of the War and Navy Departments except those who are subject to the provisions of titles II and III of this Act; or (2) individuals employed or paid by or through the War Shipping Administration (A) who are outside the United States, (B) to whom the provisions of section 1 (a) of the Act of March 24, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 17, Seventy-eighth Congress), are applicable, (C) who are undergoing a course of training under the United States Maritime Service or who have completed such training and are awaiting assignment to ships, or (D) who are on stand-by wages awaiting assignment to ships. As used in this subsection the term 'United States' means the several States and the District of Columbia.

"Exemption for purposes of veterans laws and regulations

"SEC. 608. Amounts payable under the provisions of this Act, other than increases under sections 405, 501, 521, and 602, shall not be considered in determining the amount of a person's annual income or annual rate of compensation for the purposes of paragraph II (a) of part III of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, or section 212 of title II of the Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other pur-

poses', approved June 30, 1932, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 59a; Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 59b).

"Appropriation authorized

"SEC. 609. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"Effective date

"SEC. 610. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1945."

And the House agree to the same.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
HENRY M. JACKSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
HARRY BYRD,
WILLIAM LANGER,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

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 amendment of the House to the bill (S. 857) to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service; to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about a reduction in Federal personnel and to establish personnel ceilings for Federal departments and agencies; to require a quarterly analysis of Federal employment, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same as the House amendment.

The conference substitute adds to section 101 (relating to applicability of the bill to officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia municipal government) of the House amendment a subsection which specifically prescribes that all provisions of the bill applicable to the executive branch of the Government shall be applicable to the General Accounting Office. For pay purposes under the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, the General Accounting Office has been treated as being in the executive branch. Therefore, this subsection is probably not necessary, but has been added to section 101 in order to remove any possible doubt as to the application of the bill to the General Accounting Office.

Section 401 of the House amendment adds a new paragraph to section 3 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. This new paragraph, as contained in the House amendment, provides, in part, that whenever the Civil Service Commission finds that within the same Government organization and at the same location gross inequities exist between basic per annum rates of pay fixed for any class of positions under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the compensation of employees whose basic rates of pay are fixed by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, the Commission is empowered to establish as the minimum rate of pay for such class of positions any rate within the range of pay fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the grade to which

such class of positions is allocated. A similar provision contained in section 302 of the Senate bill authorizes the Commission to establish as the minimum rate of pay for such class of positions any rate not in excess of the middle rate within the range of pay fixed by the Classification Act for the grade to which such class of positions is allocated. The conference substitute adopts the limitation contained in the Senate bill.

Subsection (b) of section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by section 402 of the House amendment, provides that all employees compensated on a per annum basis and occupying permanent positions within the scope of the compensation schedules fixed by the Classification Act, who have not attained the maximum rate of compensation for the grade in which their positions are respectively allocated, shall be advanced in compensation successively to the next higher rate within the grade at the beginning of the next month following the completion of certain periods of service specified in the subsection. In view of the requirement in section 604 (b) that pay periods cover two administrative workweeks, the General Accounting Office believes that subsection (b) of section 7 of the Classification Act would be more easily administered if the advancements were made effective at the beginning of the next pay period (rather than the beginning of the next month) following the completion of the service period. Accordingly, the words "pay period" have been inserted in the conference substitute in lieu of the word "month."

Paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923 is a new provision added to such subsection (b) by section 402 of the House amendment. It provides that any employee who has left his position to enter the armed forces or the merchant marine, or to comply with a war transfer as defined by the Civil Service Commission, and who has the right to reemployment under regulations of the Civil Service Commission or under any provision of law, shall, upon his reemployment, be entitled to within-grade salary advancements even though there may be no efficiency rating or certificate of satisfactory conduct on record with respect to his former civilian position. Paragraph (4) also provides that the reemployed individual shall be entitled to credit, toward within-grade salary advancements, service in the armed forces, the merchant marine, and on war transfer.

Such paragraph (4), as contained in the House amendment, is limited to an employee "who, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission or the provisions of any law providing for restoration or reemployment, is restored, reemployed, or reinstated in any position subject to this section." All employees under the Architect of the Capitol are employees in the legislative branch and, therefore, not subject to Civil Service regulations. Furthermore, temporary employees under the Architect are not entitled to reemployment rights under existing statutes. In order to insure the benefits of section 7 (b) (4) of the Classification Act to both permanent and temporary employees under the Architect of the Capitol, the conference substitute adds language to such paragraph designed to accomplish this result.

Part I of title V of the House amendment applies to officers and employees in the legislative branch whose compensation is not fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Certain temporary, seasonal, intermittent, and irregular employees, such as painters, carpenters, laborers, etc., under the Architect of the Capitol would, under the House amendment, be eligible for both the permanent pay increase and additional compensation increase (temporary) provided under sections 501 and 502. Such increases would throw most of the basic

wages of such employees into a much higher scale than paid in industry for similar work. For this reason, the conference substitute adds a new section (sec. 503) to such part which would make sections 501 and 502 inapplicable to such employees and make them subject to the overtime-pay provisions of section 23 of the act of March 28, 1934. This would, of course, leave the basic pay rates of these employees undisturbed.

Section 603 (a) of the House amendment was designed to protect low-paid employees from suffering pay cuts as a result of the application of the new rates, and provided in effect that the aggregate per annum rates of incumbents should not be less than their per annum basic rates on June 30, 1945, plus \$300 or 25 percent of the basic rate on such date, whichever is the smaller amount. A provision was also included providing for application of the subsection to part-time employees on the basis of the proportion which their hours of work bears to full-time work.

The conference agreement retains the House provisions but restricts its application to employees whose pay is fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and whose basic rates of compensation on June 30, 1945, did not exceed \$1,800 per annum. Language was also added to make it clear that employees will be benefited only so long as they remain in their present positions. The provision of the House amendment relating to part-time employees was eliminated since all part-time employees whose full-time rate would be less than \$1,800 and whose compensation cannot be adjusted administratively will receive, under the new rates provided in the bill, more than they were receiving on June 30, 1945.

Section 603 (b) of the House amendment provides that no officer or employee shall receive overtime or extra compensation in an amount which, when added to his basic compensation, would exceed a rate of \$10,000 per annum.

The conference agreement modifies this restriction so as to permit officers and employees who on June 30, 1945, were receiving overtime compensation or additional compensation and whose basic compensation on such date plus such overtime or additional compensation amounted to a rate of more than \$10,000, to continue to receive overtime or additional compensation so long as the rate of their aggregate compensation does not exceed the rate of aggregate compensation applicable to such officers or employees on June 30, 1945. In the event the overtime hours of any such employee are reduced, any overtime compensation to which he is entitled under this provision would be reduced accordingly. In the case of officers or employees who benefit by this section by reason of having received additional compensation in lieu of overtime under existing law, such additional compensation would be payable only until July 1, 1947. Moreover the provisions would not apply to any officer or employee after he leaves the office or position he occupied on June 30, 1945.

Section 604 (b) of the House amendment provides that beginning not later than October 1, 1945, each pay period for all officers and employees in the executive branch, including Government owned or controlled corporations, and in the District of Columbia municipal government, shall cover two basic administrative workweeks established under section 604 (a). The basic administrative workweek established under section 604 (a) is a 40-hour week. Inasmuch as the administrative workweek on account of wartime conditions may be more than 40 hours for a considerable number of officers and employees for some time to come, the conference substitute strikes out "two basic administrative workweeks established under such subsection" and inserts in lieu thereof "two administrative workweeks."

At the request of the Governor of the Panama Canal, officers and employees on the

Isthmus of Panama in the service of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company are excepted from the provisions of section 604 (b) by the conference agreement. Such employees are now paid only once a month and almost entirely in cash. They are permitted to secure certain necessities, as well as many services, from Canal agencies, and charges therefor are collected through deduction on the monthly pay rolls. To make biweekly payments and at the same time continue such deductions would require increased personnel in the preparation of pay rolls as well as for their audit and payment.

Under the biweekly pay period plan required by section 604 (b), pay rolls covering the end of one fiscal year would usually cover, also, the beginning of the next fiscal year. In order to avoid the necessity of dividing the compensation of each employee according to the fiscal years in which earned, and charging each part to the appropriation for the year in which earned, the conference substitute provides in section 604 (b) that when a pay period begins in one fiscal year and ends in another, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period.

Section 604 (d) of the House amendment provides that, hereafter, for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in the executive branch of the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation shall be regarded as payment for employment during 52 basic administrative workweeks of 40 hours. The conference agreement includes the judicial branch of the Government within the provisions of this subsection. Certain technical changes are made in section 604 (c) by the conference substitute because of the inclusion of the judicial branch in section 604 (d), but there is no change in substance.

The conference substitute adds a new subsection (e) to section 604 which provides (1) that the Architect of the Capitol may, in his discretion, apply the provisions of subsection (a) of section 604 (which directs the establishment of a basic administrative workweek of 40 hours in the executive branch and the District of Columbia municipal government) to any officers or employees under his office or the Botanic Garden; and (2) that the Librarian of Congress may, in his discretion, apply the same provisions to any officers or employees under the Library of Congress. Any officers and employees to whom such subsection (a) is so made applicable are also made subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of section 604.

Section 605 of the House amendment authorizes the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations for the administration of all the provisions of the bill preceding section 605 insofar as such provisions affect officers and employees in the executive branch or officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, who are not in the executive branch. The conference substitute limits the authority of the Civil Service Commission to the executive branch. This change conforms to section 405 of the Senate bill and preserves the authority of committees and commissions of Congress with respect to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Section 607 of the House amendment contains a declaration by Congress that in the interest of economy and efficiency the heads of departments and independent establishments and agencies in the executive branch shall terminate the employment of excess personnel. In furtherance of this policy certain determinations and reports are required to be made by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Section 607 (e) of

the House amendment permits the Director to exclude from such determinations and reports the following employees and employment: (1) Intermittent employees who are paid on a "when actually employed" basis; (2) employees paid nominal compensation, such as \$1 a year or \$1 a month; (3) employees hired without compensation; (4) casual employees, as defined by the Civil Service Commission; or (5) such other employees or employment as the Director may find it impracticable to include. The conference substitute permits the exclusion from the determinations and reports required by section 607 of employees who are hired without compensation and casual employees, as defined by the Civil Service Commission. It specifically includes within the provisions of such section 607 the following: (1) Full-time intermittent employees who are paid on a "when actually employed" basis, and full-time employees paid nominal compensation, such as \$1 a year or \$1 a month; and (2) part-time employment by intermittent employees who are paid on a "when actually employed" basis, and part-time employment by employees paid nominal compensation, such as \$1 a year or \$1 a month.

ROBERT RAMSPECK,
JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
HENRY M. JACKSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this represents an agreement between the House and Senate on the Federal employees' pay bill and is substantially the same bill that the House passed a few days ago. We made some clarifying amendments which we thought were valuable. One amendment would make certain that the General Accounting Office would be recognized as being in the legislative branch of the Government, and we made some changes, which were suggested by the Architect of the Capitol, removing from the overtime scope of the bill temporary employees such as painters and carpenters who are hired here when the House and Senate are in adjournment. The only substantial change which adds anything to the cost of the bill, and that is a very small cost, grew out of the situation where a few employees, like J. Edgar Hoover, for example, were getting overtime above their \$10,000-a-year salaries. With respect to that we made a compromise which permits those who are in that category on June 30 of this year to continue to receive the present overtime. New employees moving into that category will not get it. If the overtime hours are reduced after July 1, then there will be a corresponding reduction in the overtime pay to Mr. Hoover and the others who come under that category.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As I read this report, all employees of the legislative branch of the Government, such as policemen, the Capitol policemen, the doorkeepers, the assistant sergeant at arms, are taken care of in this measure?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; they are treated as to basic wage increases just as the people in the executive branch of the Government. In lieu of overtime they get 10 percent for a period of 2 years.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. They are included on the same basis so far as basic pay is concerned, just as other employees of the Government?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Then, in lieu of overtime as allowed the regular employees of the other branches of the Government, they receive 10 percent?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very glad that the committee has taken care of this particular matter because I think too often we have overlooked our own employees while taking care of the interests of others.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. I understand that as the Senate passed the bill they allowed time and one-twelfth for overtime and the House bill allowed time and a half. Is that correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. RICH. And the Senate yielded to the House on this matter?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. RICH. I also understand there is a report which was made out by some company showing that the great increases which would take place among some Government employees were not revealed to the House at the time this bill was passed. Is that correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; that is not correct. If the gentleman will refer back to the remarks I made on the floor of the House when the bill was under consideration, the matter will be clarified in his mind. I believe what he has in mind is the staff report made by the investigating staff of the House Civil Service Committee.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That report was flatly contradicted by the people involved. The committee has not yet passed upon that report.

Mr. RICH. Then the report was not correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is questionable as to whether or not it is correct. We have not determined that question as yet.

Mr. RICH. As this bill is now, if it is passed, what will that increase the salaries of the Federal employees per annum?

Mr. RAMSPECK. A little over \$730,000,000, provided they continue to work a 48-hour week. Of course, when the hours are reduced the overtime cost will go down. If they go to a 44-hour week it will be reduced approximately \$140,000,000, as I understand it.

Mr. RICH. Then if they work 40 hours a week it will cost how much?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I would say that would take off another \$140,000,000, approximately.

Mr. RICH. What arrangement has the Congress made to raise the money in order to meet this obligation on the Treasury?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman is just as able to answer that as I am.

Mr. RICH. I will explain it to you in this way: I think they are going to pay all these things after a while with this kind of dollar. You can stretch them out but finally the Treasury is going to

break. You men who have increased the salaries of Federal employees, when you get back home and find out the people back home are not getting anywhere near the salaries that compare with Federal Government employees', something is going to happen. What that will be neither you nor I nor anybody else knows. It is about time the Congress realized just what is doing.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Let me say one word in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for whom I have great respect. In this bill we are only doing for the employees of the Government covered by this report what we have by law compelled private employers to do for their employees long ago, and what the Appropriations Committee of this House has done and the Senate has done for the million and a half other Federal employees who come under the wage-board procedure. We are going to pay them with just exactly the same kind of money that we have been paying those employees, and with the same kind of money we have been paying war contractors to pay their employees overtime, at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. In other words, we are treating these people just as we have treated all others.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not yield further. There is no use debating this any further.

Mr. PITTINGER. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. PITTINGER. I think probably the question I have in mind has been partially answered in your reply to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. I want to make inquiry about the policemen in the Old House Office Building and the men in the post office in the Old House Office Building.

Mr. RAMSPECK. All legislative employees are covered.

Mr. PITTINGER. Including those two groups?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Including those two groups.

Mr. FOLGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. FOLGER. I am going to make inquiry along the same line as that of the gentleman from Minnesota. I remember when the appropriation bill was being considered the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] offered an amendment to increase the pay of the Capitol Police. Perhaps other employees were included in it, but I am not sure. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] had that bill in charge and objected to it at the time on the ground that there would be a readjustment of pay. However, I am informed that after this bill went to the Senate, the Senate did raise the Senate police and other employees that were included. I understand they will receive that raise in pay on the 1st of July but the House employees do not get it.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I cannot answer the gentleman's question as to the Senate employees, but this bill treats the employees on Capitol Hill in the legislative branch exactly like it does the employees downtown as to basic wage increases.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. This bill does not apply to the District of Columbia, does it?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Just what does the gentleman mean?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The District of Columbia employees.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes, it does; those who come under the Classification Act.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. But it does not apply to the police force?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Nor to the firemen?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. In the War Department we have numerous fire departments at the various cantonments. Was there an exception made with reference to those men who serve long hours but who sleep on the job? That is, they have beds there and they stay there 24 hours a day. Naturally if you pay them time and a half overtime it will mean a great increase.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That will be controlled by the War Department. They fix the workweek.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. The War Department can control that?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The War Department controls that.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I was informed that this bill would raise those people more than 100 percent because of that feature. Can the gentleman give me any information on that?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not so understand. We are passing a basic 40-hour week. That is true.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I was wondering whether the attention of the committee had been called to that class of employees who come under that classification.

Mr. RAMSPECK. You mean they are considered on duty and work 24 hours a day?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Yes. If they are at home working in the garden, they are subject to call.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I think that is taken care of under the compensatory time feature.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Director of the Budget, according to the press today, will likely make the recommendation that the Federal workweek be cut back from 48 to 44 hours on July 1, with the probability that an additional cut-back to the 40-hour week will take place later. Has the gentleman's committee made any effort to encourage support for the proposal to cut-back to a statutory 40-hour week for Federal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has written the President a letter about it. I stated

to the newspapers that I agreed in his recommendation.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] has been interested in it; I think he originated the idea of cutting back the hours. So I say that as far as I am concerned I am in favor of it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the committee I did not sign the report we have before us. This measure provides so-called time and a half overtime for the additional 8 hours above the 40 hours. I have no objection for real time and a half when we are actually on a 40-hour-week schedule, and when certain and necessary work has to be done when special conditions require it. This bill has a provision that gives the Civil Service Commission authority to make its own classifications. That is a prerogative of Congress and not of an executive agency.

This conferees' report brings back to the House H. R. 3393 with only a few minor changes. In view of that circumstance the bill needs little explanation on my part.

The passage of this legislation will increase the present cost of Federal employment to the Government at the rate of somewhere between \$740,000,000 and \$900,000,000. It means an average charge of about \$20 or \$25 for every family in the United States. Of course, it will be said there will be a reduction in the number of hours and in the number of employees rather soon. I hope both of those things will come about, but it may as well be understood what we are doing today in the passage of this legislation. It ought to be pointed out, too, that the total annual cost of Federal employment for more than 3,000,000 employees exceeds \$8,000,000,000. If you add to this the traveling expenses and other expenses, it will amount to almost the gigantic sum of \$9,000,000,000 that the people of this country are paying for civilian employment. This amounts to \$65 for every man, woman, and child in this country, or about \$300 for every family. I mention this only to bring home the increasing cost of Government and to call attention to the little effort that is being made in the reduction of such costs.

Insofar as this legislation is concerned, I have always been in favor of providing increases in the base pay to our Federal employees in line with the increased cost of living. I do feel, however, that it would be much better to provide fair and reasonable base pay to all Federal employees and then to provide for time and one-twelfth as we have heretofore done for whatever additional hours may be required beyond the 40-hour workweek.

It is my understanding that the payment of one and one-half overtime was intended to penalize the employer and thereby divide the work among more employees. But there could be no occasion for penalizing our own Government in order to bring that about, so overtime becomes a method of increasing compen-

sation rather than to meet the objective for which it was intended. The difference between the computation of overtime would mean a saving to the taxpayers of this country of somewhere between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. I had hoped this House would be willing to at least save a quarter of a billion dollars and injure no one thereby.

It was contended on the floor of the House a few days ago that those who are employed in our Government have not received increases in their pay for a long period of time. The facts are that most employees who have taken jobs with the Government during the past 4 years have really had pay increases. This because of transfers, promotions, reclassifications, and so forth. These promotions and reclassifications have not been regular in that in some agencies the increases amounted to 15 or 20 percent, while in others they were as much as 65 or 70 percent. We have employees who, if they were fortunate enough to get into a certain agency and had friends who would help them to secure salary boosts, now get two or three times as much as they received when first employed, while other employees—career men and women, if you please—have received very little increases. There are too many cases within our Government where individuals started on a salary of \$2,500 2 and 3 years ago who have been boosted to \$6,000 and \$8,000 a year. I contend that these boosts were in many cases not because of ability but because some department head used his influence to get it done. There are too many people securing advancements in our Government because of a pull with their superiors. Many employees under the Classification Act who came into Government service in recent years have done far better than they would under the Little Steel formula and so, through transfers, unmerited promotions, reclassifications, or a blow-up of job descriptions, thousands of employees have received miraculous increases in pay that have averaged as much as 70 percent in some of our newer agencies.

Federal employees who have remained in the lower brackets have not benefited so well as those who moved out of the lower brackets into Government at higher pay. These facts are well known to the Government employees themselves. This condition does not contribute to providing high morale in Government.

I have a schedule handed to me by an employee that shows that in his department those in higher brackets received an average of 42 percent increases in pay since 1941. One war agency increased the pay of its employees in the higher brackets 47 percent, another one 32 percent, another one 49 percent, another 51 percent, and still another 53 percent, all since January 1, 1941. In independent agencies the increases do not amount to quite so much. In old-line agencies still less.

I have tried to secure information with respect to the pay structure in our Federal Government and to find out more about how it was handled. I requested that the investigating staff of our Civil Service Committee submit a report on pay inequities which were alleged to exist

in Federal service, and being with respect to:

First, too rapid raises in Federal service, which violates existing civil-service rules; second, faulty classification of jobs by the Civil Service Commission and by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government; and third, wide variations in classifications and pay between the employees in the various departments and agencies of the Government performing the same type of work. The committee approved my request, and a report was made by the investigating staff, which, though not complete, gave what I regard as a pretty fair over-all picture with regard to the matters set out in these specifications.

Colonel McCormack, our staff director, who prepared the report, is efficient, fair, and sincere, and he has tried to do a good job even though some officials in the Civil Service Commission may not agree.

The report was withheld at the request of the chairman until the Civil Service Commission could reply thereto, and it was further withheld until after the bill pending before us could be considered. The chairman of the committee gave the committee to understand that, in his judgment, the information contained in this report was not of importance in the consideration of this legislation, and that if submitted would have a negative effect upon the consideration of the bill before us. I assume that after this bill has passed both Houses, the chairman of the Civil Service Committee will see fit to permit the release of this report.

Mr. Speaker, facts have been reported to the Nation from time to time showing the reckless disregard of the Classification Act by the Civil Service Commission and by the departments and agencies of Government with the resultant waste of millions of dollars. The Byrd committee reported these things, but little attention was accorded such report.

Mr. Speaker, there is too much totalitarianism and too much favoritism in Government agencies. There are too many places where efficiency and a good record are secondary to unmerited promotions, a "blow-up" of job descriptions, and a "pull" with the boss.

Mr. Speaker, two Senate committees in the past 2 years have issued three scorching reports which have shown without being refuted that the Civil Service Commission has conducted its operations to the detriment of career-service employees. This bill is the last straw. It contains a provision to permit the Civil Service Commission to rewrite the Classification Act. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that the intent and purpose of a classification merit system in this Government has broken down, and it has been disregarded in too many respects.

Mr. Speaker, all of the facts set forth in the report of the investigating staff ought to be published and given to every Member of this Congress—not only that, we ought to have an immediate, complete investigation of the Civil Service Commission and the other agencies of Government without any whitewash of any kind. If there is anyone to blame who has been derelict in his duties, this House and this Congress ought to know it and

proceed to see that correctness be made accordingly.

If the Civil Service Commission or its officials, or anyone who is in charge of any agency, are not performing their full duty, we ought to find it out and we ought to do it now.

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

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. What in the gentleman's judgment is the pay of Government employees compared to people in his district doing the same kind of work?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will say to the gentleman that the pay of employees is very favorable, especially when you further consider a month's vacation on pay, more than a half month's sick leave with pay, and retirement benefits to which the Government contributes. For example I have in my district a man who works in a bank as a teller getting a salary of \$175 a month. He asked for an increase of \$25 per month. The bank was willing to pay the increase of \$25 but the War Labor Board stated that under the rules he could not be increased because the increase was out of line and out of compliance with the Little Steel formula. The Board decided \$166 was all he should be paid for that kind of a job. This man has a wife and five children to support. Also in my district they have already fined the laundries who raised salaries, because they were paying too much salaries to employees so the claim was made. I do not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any one else ever heard of laundries paying too high salaries to their employees.

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

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I ask the gentleman what the Civil Service Commission is doing to aid returning veterans?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Referring to the man who has gone into the military service, returns and finds that one who has not gone into the service now has a job paying three times as much as he was getting when the veteran went into the service. He goes back to his old job at his old pay. The Government should set the example for better treatment for our returning veterans.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have legislation that is expected to take care of that situation. I will say to the gentleman we are going to need some pretty definite legislation of a compulsory nature to see that the man or woman who took his place does not have advantage over the returned veteran. The veteran is entitled to the same consideration as the fellow who worked with him and is still in Government.

In cases where a man or woman has taken over the veteran's job while he is away, the veteran is entitled to have the job with whatever advancements as have gone with it while he was in service.

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I ask the gentleman what has been done about reduction in the number of employees in the Government service?

Mr. REES of Kansas. There has not been any action that I know of to reduce the number of employees in the Government service. I have done everything I could in that direction and I shall continue to use my efforts in trying to secure a reduction in personnel wherever possible. We have too much duplication of effort as well as a lot of unnecessary services, with which, I am sure, the gentleman is familiar. I have addressed a letter to the President, asking him to reduce the work hours to at least 44 hours a week in all services except where absolutely necessary; the additional 4 hours' work on Saturday is not really worth while, and the employees themselves are very much in favor of that very thing.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is very much interested, I know in having the nurses carried under the professional group. They are now carried as subprofessional. Will the gentleman help to get a hearing on that matter?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas will be glad to assist in securing a hearing on that proposal. The nurses of our servicemen are entitled to everything that is fair and reasonable.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are very highly trained and human life is intrusted to their care.

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

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. What does the gentleman propose to do in regard to this suppressed report, the contents of which have been denied the Membership of the House? Are we going to have that information or not? The House acted on this bill without having this report.

Mr. REES of Kansas. All I can say to the gentleman is that I thought it should be released. I thought the membership of the House was entitled to it. It will probably be released later on.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I realize that it is a fine thing to increase the salary of everybody and I would like to do it. But I am thinking of the statement that the gentleman from Kansas made that this bill is going to increase the burden on every family in the United States an additional \$26. I am thinking of the people back home whom I represent. They not only have to pay for everything else that we assess against them, taxes, and so forth, but they have to pay \$26 more to now pay for an increase in salary for Federal employees who today, I believe, are getting more money for like work than the people back in my district. We have a lot of people coming to Washington to see us about various things, and that is fine; I like to see them and help them, but I want to tell you that the

people back home cannot stand this very much longer. If we keep on increasing and increasing expenses here in the Government, we are going to break down the home front, and it is the people back home who are supporting the Government in Washington. I think sometimes we do not give enough consideration to our taxpayers and the fact that they are the backbone of this Nation, and that they are the ones who are supporting this Government.

I want to say to the gentleman, the chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, that he ought to do something to get rid of about 300 or 400 or perhaps a million Government employees if you are going to increase the salaries of these other employees, because unless you do that, you will be doing something that is not right for the people back home, who cannot stand it very much longer. It is your responsibility to get some action and cut out the under-bites of Government and get more efficiency so that the people can stand it.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. Does the gentleman realize that two-thirds of all the employees in the Federal service today receive salaries of \$2,000 and less.

Mr. RICH. I am thinking of the people back home in industry that do not get \$2,000. We have people in our district who I would like to see get \$2,000 and they would be happy. I would like to see them get \$1,800. They are the people I am talking about now.

Mr. JACKSON. The Federal employees are not getting any greater increase than the employees in private industry received.

Mr. RICH. Oh, the people in private industry are not getting anything commensurate with what the Federal employees are getting. If they were, I would not be here talking this way, because they are the people I am interested in. I am not talking about war plants, I am talking about the average American plant that is not engaged in war industry. Hundreds and thousands of them are not getting what they should.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3550), making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear from the gentleman from New Jersey regarding the disposition of time.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I have requests for about 2 hours. I suggest that we run along and see how the time is

being consumed and then come to a decision after a few speakers have finished.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I have requests for about 45 minutes. I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3550, with Mr. CRAVENS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

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

Mr. Chairman, I consider it an honor and a privilege to present the report from the Committee on Appropriations on the Military Establishment appropriation bill for fiscal year 1946.

Before going into an explanation of the provisions of this bill I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the subcommittee who have worked so diligently for the last several weeks. The work has been particularly difficult due to the fact that we are concluding a war of tremendous proportions in one theater of operations and are faced with all the details of curtailing expenditures there, while on the other hand we are faced with a full-sized war in another theater of operations and have the responsibility of providing the munitions with which to win that war. The difficulties were further increased because the estimates from the Bureau of the Budget were not available until June 11. Prior to that time the hearings of the subcommittee, which of necessity were started early in May, were based on such information as officials of the War Department could give us and were privileged to release. I do not wish to infer that anyone was at fault in the failure to have estimates available at a particular time, I do not know, but the fact that they were not available has made the work of the subcommittee most difficult.

The auspices under which we consider the military budget for the fiscal year 1946 are much brighter than a year ago. At that time we had a full-scale two-front war on our hands and the carefully laid plans of our military leaders had yet to prove their value. We had every confidence in them but realized there was much heavy fighting ahead. Our confidence has been justified. Those carefully laid plans as to one of the fronts have been executed. As to the other front they are in process of execution and, I am proud to say, with a considerable degree of success. While there is much still to be accomplished it would seem our pattern has been cut and there remains only its accomplishment.

As this appropriation bill is written the figure of victory assumes a larger and

clearer place on the horizon of our hopes. The progress that has been made is a tribute to the combined efforts of our armed forces and civilian population. The victory to which we all look forward is not, however, an end in itself. It is rather an indispensable step toward what we all hope will be a lasting and stable peace, and this appropriation is but a part of the means required to carry along the momentum we have gathered against our enemies. That momentum must be continued and increased in violence until there is no more resistance to our armed forces.

The fact that our two-front war has been reduced to a one-front war has not reduced proportionately the problems of winning the war. In fact it seems some of the problems are increased if we are to keep the advantage we have gained in recent operations against the Japanese forces. Quite definitely our forces have the enemy off balance, they have been thrown back in many places onto their own territory, and in a few places we have entered on their home grounds. It would definitely be a mistake not to keep them off balance as much as possible. The only way we can do that is to provide the means to carry through the strategy of our high command which has and is proving successful. The Japanese air forces have suffered heavily at our hands, but they still fight back; her Navy has taken great punishment, but it is still a menace and must be considered in all operational plans; her productive capacity even after our many destructive air raids is still considerable; and her land forces are largely intact. It would be a very costly mistake to permit any of these forces sufficient time to rest, rebuild, recover, and regain their balance and become poised again for future efforts against our forces. To prevent this it may be necessary in some instances in taking the most strategic advantage of the situation to transport some of our Army units in the European theater direct to the Pacific theater in order to save time and prevent the enemy from having time to regroup and revise his plans. At the present time there are not sufficient communication or harbor facilities, bases or airfields to support the greatly expanded combat operations necessary to keep the enemy off balance and advance our present position. These deficiencies can be alleviated only by rushing our service forces to that theater of operations, which is now being done.

Transportation, travel, port operations, maintenance, repairs, and utilities and many other operating expenses will increase sharply during the period of redeployment. Redeployment of our Army from one side of the globe to the other is the largest-scale maneuver of its kind ever attempted and must of necessity occupy first priority. Even the reduction in the size of the Army will result in temporarily increased expenditures because of mustering-out pay.

Different problems present themselves in each theater of operations. In the Pacific the greatest problem, outside of the Japanese armed forces, is distance. While we are happy that the actual warfare is as distant from our shores as it is, it does present problems of transporting

our troops, our supplies, and munitions of war over great distances. As our battle lines advance our transportation and communication problems increase while the transportation and communication problems of the enemy are lessened. The utter lack of productive and storage facilities in the Pacific theater of operations, and the harsh climatic conditions there encountered present additional problems.

These pressing problems cause our thoughts to turn more and more toward the Pacific theater of operation, but we cannot and must not forget that in addition to the forces required for successful operations there we have to maintain occupational forces in Europe of quite sizable proportions—forces much larger in fact than our entire standing Army shortly before the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and those forces being stationed in foreign territory require an adequate base here in the United States. It would be most unwise if, after fighting a long and bitter war to gain victory in Europe, we should fail to take all steps necessary to keep order and to enforce the peace until stable conditions are established.

FUND REQUIREMENTS

This bill provides a total of \$38,500,-285,951 to finance our Army requirements for the fiscal year 1946. However, of this amount only \$21,376,283,400 new money is required, the balance being financed by the carry-over of 1945 unobligated balances of \$8,818,195,574 and \$8,238,501,500 estimated to be recovered during the next year from prior year obligations resulting from contract cut-backs and terminations. The estimate for the fiscal year 1943 is a reduction of \$14,997,731,476 from the \$53,498,017,427 estimated obligations of the current fiscal year.

The committee has made some few reductions in the amounts requested but has made no major changes. These reductions and the reasons for them are set out in our report. We do not believe these reductions will in any way hamper the Department as they are based on changes that have occurred since the estimates were first presented to the committee. Many of the items have remained untouched.

These funds are required to pay, equip, and maintain a force that will open the fiscal year at a strength of 8,320,000 and decline to a strength of 6,968,000 on June 30, 1946. Many of our people have expressed surprise that our Army strength will not decline more rapidly with the ending of our war in Europe. I believe that a reading of the testimony of the Army's Chief of Staff will convince the most critical mind of the need of maintaining the strength of our armed forces at this figure. A man-year strength of 7,705,000 has been used in the estimates for purpose of pay and other computations. This strength compares with an estimated man-year strength in 1945 of 8,306,000. The 1946 man-year total calls for 752,000 officers, 33,000 warrant officers, 53,500 nurses, and 6,866,500 enlisted men.

A brief summation of the activities of the major organizational components of the Army should be of interest and will

aid in a better understanding and appreciation of the scope of this appropriation bill.

ARMY GROUND FORCES

The Army Ground Forces is charged with the responsibility of furnishing large ground fighting units; to produce the auxiliary or supporting units needed to round out the ground combat forces; to train individual combat soldiers to replace losses overseas; and to furnish schooling for officers and enlisted men in their combat functions in addition to their basic training.

In the early days of this war the fact that the Ground Forces are our most essential force was not publicized as it perhaps should have been. There was more glamor in other branches of the service and it is only natural that they received publicity and recognition. And the importance of these other branches of the service is not to be discounted, but our victory in Europe came only after the opposing ground armies met in combat and our forces were able to push back the enemy and occupy enemy territory. I have no doubt that the same will be true in the case of Japan unless the leaders of that government, realizing that our Ground Forces will take over in spite of everything they can do to stop them, submit to our terms of unconditional surrender.

As in all wars the basic arm of the fighting forces is the infantry. The success of every campaign is measured by the ground won and held by the infantryman. In this war we have endeavored to give our infantryman, as well as all our other forces, every means provided by inventive genius to meet and conquer the enemy and to protect and give him the greatest chance of survival of any soldier in the history of warfare. The manner in which our forces have responded to their tasks indicate they realize and appreciate the efforts that have been made to aid them in their enormous job.

There are many problems for the ground forces other than those arising in actual combat. Our ground forces are, of necessity, mechanized. Training with the complicated weapons of present-day warfare, keeping the mechanized equipment in repair and available at the proper time, as well as keeping all supplies available to forces moving as rapidly as the ground forces can now move, presents problems of enormous proportions. The work of these supporting or service units as they are called is most important, and in order to achieve the highest degree of coordination between the combat and service units they are trained together, and when possible sent out to participate in large-scale maneuvers under conditions simulating those of real combat. In this way all units are trained to fit into the larger units and as actual combat has shown we have the most efficient and highly skilled Army on earth. The training given our ground forces enables them, when in the theater of actual combat where there are no permanent installations, to repair mechanized equipment in mobile ordnance shops, establish and maintain communications, and

operate portable surgical hospitals close to the firing line.

For all enlisted men under 19 years of age there is provided an advanced training program to insure a minimum of 6 months' training prior to entry into combat. Other selectees are given an intensive period of 17 weeks' training under highly skilled officers and noncommissioned officers, the majority of whom have had combat experience. The training program is designed to provide the individual young soldier with all the technical and tactical knowledge necessary for him to take his place as a member of a military team.

Specialized training for the Army Ground Forces is provided in antiaircraft artillery, armor, cavalry, coast artillery, field artillery, infantry, tank destroyers, and parachute under highly trained officers and enlisted men well versed in the latest developments of training and combat.

ARMY AIR CORPS

The purpose of the Army Air Corps has been to carry the war into the heart of the homeland of the enemy and to do as much as possible to destroy his will and capacity to fight. The funds provided by the Congress has enabled it to do well-nigh that. By providing a superior air force, comprised of the most efficient and best-trained personnel and mechanically and numerically superior equipment, these forces were able to paralyze the German communications by taking out bridges, marshaling yards, and rolling stock. It deprived the German high command of its ability to maneuver troops to meet the needs of the strategic situation; it immobilized the highly trained panzer divisions and other first-line troops during the period when such divisions and troops would have effected their most telling blows against our plans to invade Normandy and the European Continent. It prepared the way for our Ground Forces to move in and complete the job. We have every reason to believe that the bombings of Japan proper and its stolen possessions are having a like effect, and that by the time our Ground Forces are redeployed and ready to make their push into the enemy homeland the Air Corps will have sufficiently performed its work to enable those forces to move in and compel the unconditional surrender.

During the hearings several days ago, convincing evidence was presented to the committee that the capacity of Japan to produce airplanes has been reduced to only 40 percent of her scheduled production for the month of May, and the almost daily bombings since that time, as reported in the press, indicate that the capacity of that nation to produce airplanes and other munitions of war is daily being curtailed.

There was one most interesting feature of the carefully prepared report of the Air Corps, which I think every Member of Congress and every citizen of this Nation will receive with satisfaction and pride. The report states that "for every man-month of American labor spent in the over-all cost of dropping each ton of bombs by B-29's, the Japanese have lost 20 man-months of war-productive

labor." In the field of bombing craft the B-29 is proving itself almost daily to be the outstanding development of this war.

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Another typically American contribution to the war is the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces. This service has built up in a period of some 4 years the most extensive employment of air transportation in history and transcends anything thought possible a few years ago. It has been utilized to transport over one and one-half million passengers, carried 800,000 tons of freight in foreign operations, and ferried over 160,000 airplanes. By July of this year it will be returning 50,000 persons a month from the European theater of operations to the United States. Its operations over the hump to China is one of the classics of this war.

TRAINING

The number of pilots to be trained during the coming year will be approximately 1 percent of the numbers trained at the peak training periods. Likewise the number of bombardiers and navigators will be but a token number of those trained at earlier periods of the war. These facts do not, however, reflect the need for training for the coming fiscal year, except to indicate that a smaller number of new persons will be placed in the air-training forces. The theater of operations for the next fiscal year, the more extensive use of our newer and more efficient aircraft, more complicated mechanisms, and the use of greater numbers of the newer types of aircraft such as the B-29, will require more exacting training. These factors may actually increase the cost of training for a period of time sufficient to produce the number of qualified personnel to complement the additional aircraft of the newer type which will be used against the enemy.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development in the Army Air Forces has a twofold purpose: first, to carry to a speedy conclusion development of new equipment and improvements to existing equipment which will hasten the end of the present war; and second, to insure the application and use of all inventive genius and advanced thinking in preparing for future contingencies by retaining our present position of having the best aircraft and related equipment the world has yet produced. In the purpose of leading the international field in advanced aircraft all agencies in the field of research are called upon to present their best efforts, such as the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the National Academy of Sciences, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and civilian scientific schools and laboratories.

Three relatively new fields of development are now beginning to bear fruit; they are radar, jet propulsion, and guided missiles. The Air Forces are now responsible for all radar research and development peculiar to that service. Until recently this has been the responsibility of the Signal Corps, and while the appropriation for the Air Forces is being increased to cover this increased expenditure by it, the appropriation for the Signal Corps has been

reduced correspondingly. Radar is, of course, in its infancy, but the things that can be done through this medium are outstanding: Bombing through overcast, navigation in all weather conditions, aircraft fire control, advance weather information for planes, information upon which targets for artillery are located, and numerous others.

The use of jet propulsion generally at this time is to increase the speed of our planes, which will make them much more difficult targets. A large proportion of the appropriation in this item for the coming year will be devoted to research in the field of jet propulsion.

It has been the contention of the Air Forces that our air superiority has enabled us to sap the enemies' industrial and military strength by conventional bombing and aerial fighting rather than through the use of guided missiles. This is certainly true, but the fact remains that the buzz bombing of England was most destructive and, had it been perfected a little more or perfected a little earlier, it might have been a much more formidable weapon than it turned out to be in this war. From this experience it would appear that the appropriate research and development branch should make a very careful study of this weapon of warfare so that in the future, should the need arise, this Nation would not be unprepared or inferior to other nations in this item.

It is not feasible at this time to attempt to stock-pile aircraft in any quantities as the advance in this field of endeavor is so rapid that a line of aircraft now a formidable fighting force may be obsolete within a very short time. For that reason it is not the intent that any of the funds in this appropriation will be used for purchasing large numbers of aircraft not presently required in this war.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Operating under this major component of the Army are the several technical supply services: Ordnance, Engineers, Quartermaster, Signal, Transportation, Medical, and Chemical. In addition, the finance service of the Army is administered under this command and is responsible for paying our troops and providing for their travel expenses. These agencies provide innumerable items of supply and equipment needed by our Army. To attempt to list here the items making up the total requirements would be a hopeless task, but perhaps a brief description of the activities of each of these agencies will provide a fairly good picture of what they are accomplishing.

ORDNANCE

The fund requirements for this supply agency are directly related to actual combat. The major types of items procured by the Ordnance Department are tanks, self-propelled mounts, motor combat and transport vehicles, artillery and its various ammunition, small arms and their ammunition, bombs, grenades, and all other types of weapons and similar equipment. During the last year we were engaged in a major shooting war in which quantities of Ordnance equipment and ammunition were expended at rates never before contemplated. The

cessation of hostilities in Europe and the highly developed recovery and reclamation program will enable a reduction in the funds necessary for the procurement of Ordnance items amounting to approximately 50 percent as compared with fiscal year 1945. The procurement of ammunition still represents the major part of this program. The procurement of artillery, small arms, tanks, combat, and other vehicles have been appreciably reduced. While the items included in this budget are the estimated requirements of the most modern types of equipment, there can be no question that more ingenious and more effective types will be seen on the battlefields in the future.

Our Ordnance engineers are confident that our weapons, ammunition, and equipment are superior to those in the hands of our enemies, but they are never satisfied and are constantly endeavoring to develop new weapons to be sure that we are always out in front. It is impossible to predict what new conditions will be encountered before the Pacific war is ended, and for this reason a continued effort will be made to procure and develop the latest types of equipment. The end of the war in Europe has made available considerable quantities of weapons, ammunition, and other combat items no longer required in that area. These supplies will be utilized to the fullest extent possible in the Pacific war and have been given careful consideration in the preparation of requirements for the next year.

ENGINEER SERVICE

The Corps of Engineers provides the design, material, and equipment to construct war plants, boats, camps, stations, airfields, utilities, pipe lines, storage facilities, roads, docks, and others things, wherever the Army requires them. For work in the United States these activities are carried on almost entirely through contract with engineers, architects, and contractors of all kinds comprising the civilian construction industry of the country.

The Corps of Engineers is the real-estate agent for the War Department charged with leasing and buying of all War Department real estate; it is the custodian of that real estate throughout the world; it operates many homes, utilities and kindred services needed by the military population of some 6,000,000 persons. It develops and produces all maps for ground operations of the Army; develops engineer troop training policies, training manuals, supply and equipment catalogs, and equipment operating manuals; provides trained engineer officers and enlisted specialists. It tests the strength and durability of construction materials and designs; designs, develops, and standardizes engineer equipment, materials and structures for both combat and service uses. It procures from commercial sources about 30,000 items of engineer supplies and equipment and about 400,000 spare parts and other items of maintenance; provides engineer materials and equipment for our troops in this country and overseas, for both training and combat. It repairs and rebuilds critical engineer equipment and makes engineer equip-

ment available to our allies. It has been made the central procurement agency for tractors for the Army and Navy, and controls the lumber supply for all Government agencies. It stores, packs for overseas shipment, and issues these supplies in and out of 16 depots.

The shifting of the war to the Pacific will require continued construction. The fortunes of war will require the improvements to general and convalescent hospitals, and perhaps the construction of some additional facilities. Its program of storage and shipping facilities must be continued and perhaps enlarged to meet the needs of Pacific operations, especially at ordnance depots and ports of embarkation.

Information, of which I am aware, convinces me of the need for expansion of certain airfields to permit the use of larger and heavier aircraft now coming into common use, which will necessitate the acquisition of land in some areas. There is, however, under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers thousands of acres of land that have been leased to private interests pending the disposition of such land, and the corps has turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts some \$6,000,000 as rents for such lands.

The corps is charged with maintenance and repair of buildings and grounds, roads and utilities, including water supply, sewage disposal, refrigeration, heating, and other housekeeping services for the Military Establishment in continental United States, and in many instances such costs will be increased due to the reactivation of facilities for use during redeployment of troops to the Pacific.

I was gratified to learn that through careful controls the corps had been able to reduce the price on many items of engineer supplies.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$3,291,062.962 for this service which includes the amounts available for reappropriation.

QUARTERMASTER SERVICE

The landing of our armed forces in Europe and the expansion of our activities in the Pacific have taken a heavy toll of the material supplied by the quartermaster service. The increased tempo of the war caused a deficiency of \$756,276,581 over the program authorized by the 1945 fiscal year appropriation. The committee has recommended, including the amount available for reappropriation, an appropriation of \$5,611,751,847 of which \$60,000,000 is for "Welfare of enlisted men," leaving a balance of \$5,551,751,847 for Quartermaster Corps activities for the coming year. Throughout the coming year the plans of the Army are for a reduced force but it will not be for several months that the reduced numbers will be noticeable unless there is a cessation of hostilities in the Pacific theater of operations. The fortunes of war have moved the zones of hostilities farther and farther from our bases of supply, and the end of war in Europe has necessitated the change of plans, all of which add to the essential activities of this service and require the establishment of additional supply lines

and depots as well as the expansion of existing ones. Supply channels must be filled and kept filled and the larger forces at greater distances will require the maintenance of higher stock levels than was required for the European theater. Greater distances require that more food and supplies be constantly in transit to the far distant zones.

It is a matter of pride to our people to know that our Army is the best fed Army in the world today. There is being supplied to all our armed forces about five pounds of food per day per man. It is of the best quality and except in rare instances reaches him in excellent condition and is well prepared. The increased distribution of fresh foods in the many theaters of operation is an outstanding accomplishment of this war. Frozen foods are now shipped overseas in large quantities and stored in cold-storage plants that have been prepared for that purpose. A classic example to me of this type of service is the conversion of a Normandy cliff into a large cold storage vault from which over the past several months there has been a daily withdrawal of some 3,000 tons of frozen foods daily for field destinations. Another outstanding example of increased use of fresh foods is found in the recent Fifth Army report which showed that during the month of January 1945, the Quartermaster Corps was able to issue fresh vegetables to field troops 17 times; for the same period there were 27 issues of frozen meat and 30 issues of butter. In the Pacific zones of operation I do not expect it will be possible to equal this outstanding record but I have no doubt that within a very few months installations will be found on the major fronts of the far flung Pacific which will keep our troops just as well provided for as they were in the European theater.

The second largest requirement of the Quartermaster Service is for clothing and equipage. The term clothing needs no definition, but the word equipage is less clear. Generally speaking, equipage comprises those items other than clothing which are issued to meet the individual needs of the soldier. These include, tentage, bedding, canteens, messgear, intrenching tools, and so forth.

It now appears there will be little need for change in the basic issues of clothing when troops are shifted to the Asiatic theaters. Accustomed to thinking of our Pacific war in terms of tropical and jungle fighting, some are prone to overlook the fact that this phase of the war is largely over and that our men are now fighting in climates very similar to those of northern Italy and Europe.

Extensive efforts are made to provide clean clothing in battle areas through an exchange system. It operates in this manner: At every opportunity each soldier turns in his dirty or damaged clothing and receives clean clothing in exchange. This has been a great morale building factor. Damaged clothing turned in is sent to repair depots and reclaimed.

SIGNAL CORPS

Communications are as vital to the effective prosecution of the war as tanks, guns, and planes. Many scattered bat-

tle fronts in our first experience at fighting a world-wide war have necessitated a closely organized, highly efficient communications system to insure complete control and coordination of all military elements at all times. Army Communications Service of the Signal Corps has met every obligation for the movement of tremendous volumes of highly important diplomatic and military traffic on which may depend the success or failure of the war, the lives and welfare of our men, the very security of our country. This service now handles more than 50,000,000 words per day smoothly and efficiently. That amounts to about 8 words transmitted for every small arms bullet fired.

New and more efficient communication systems are being developed all the time and put into use in support of our war activities. With some of the new developments it has been possible to send a message completely around the earth in 9½ seconds.

TRANSPORTATION

While fund requirements for the procurement of transportation supplies and equipment show a sharp reduction during fiscal year 1946, operating expenses will remain about the same. The redeployment of troops from Europe to the Pacific will, of course, make heavy demands upon this service during the coming year. Debarkations will exceed embarkations for several months during furlough and retraining periods. In addition to troops, the shift of heavy cargo shipments to the Pacific will present difficult transportation problems. Pacific receiving ports must be expanded to handle the increased volume. Our transportation system has already performed one of the greatest moving jobs ever attempted, and we feel sure will be able to carry the burdens of next year with equal efficiency and satisfaction.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The past year has been satisfactory in the advancement of military medical science. The necessities of war appear to have sharpened the intellect, widened the vision, encouraged skill and resourcefulness, and impelled research developments that otherwise might have remained dormant for years. The health of the Army in continental United States was much better than in the preceding year, although the former year was classed as satisfactory. The hospital admission rate for the past year was only 77 percent of the preceding year. However, the mortality rate for troops in the United States during the year was slightly higher than during the preceding year, the death rate for disease remaining about the same while that for injury increased by about 15 percent.

Hospital admissions overseas for all causes, including battle casualties, were more than 50 percent higher than in continental United States, the battle casualties constituting about one out of every eight admissions. Progress has been made in surgery as may be shown by comparing the mortality rates for World War I with the present war. Of those who reached medical care during the present war 3.5 percent died as compared with 8 percent in the earlier war.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Preventive medicine in the Army starts with the thorough and comprehensive physical examination made prior to induction. Once inducted there are few aspects of the soldier's life which are not affected, directly or indirectly, by preventive medicine. The Medical Department prescribes the basic nutritive principles of his food; is responsible for the purity of the water he drinks; and cooperates in plans for the promotion of health through space allowances and temperature and sanitary conditions of his quarters. Under certain circumstances the Medical Department is responsible, through quarantine and purification measures, for the air the soldier breathes.

The control of epidemic and infectious diseases involves not only strict immunization procedures among our troops, constant supervision and vigilance, and unceasing research, but the establishment of policies and directives for the prevention of the international spread of infectious diseases and pests in international United States military traffic. We have many troops in tropical zones where malaria is prevalent, and malaria continues to be the most important disease hazard in those areas. The special organization for malaria control continues to function with a high degree of success in all overseas theaters. On January 1, 1945, there were 59 malariologists, 68 malaria survey units, and 149 malaria control units on duty overseas. Prevention is emphasized by antimalarial educational material and discipline, and the use of the new and highly effective insecticide, DDT, has been most effective. For large-scale area control the use of airplanes to disseminate DDT was perfected. Unremitting efforts have been made throughout the past several months to increase the production of DDT. Requirements have been met and a reserve stock of DDT concentrate is now being accumulated. In addition to its use for the control of mosquitoes it is also used in the control of flies, roaches, bedbugs, and lice.

In terms of numbers of employees affected, the occupational health program of the Army is the largest single industrial medical program in the country, including about 800,000 civilian employees at nearly 600 Army-operated arsenals, plants, depots, and ports of embarkation. The conservation of the health of industrial workers is a means not only of reducing claims against the Government but also of increasing production through prevention of absenteeism. Preventive medical activities for these plants include better job assignments; preplacement physical examinations; programs for general public health, nutrition, and immunization; and mass chest X-rays, these being made through the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service and various State agencies.

The preservation of health and prevention of disease among military personnel is closely allied to civil public health in regions occupied or liberated by the Army. During the past year extensive studies of medical, sanitary, and veterinary requirements for liberated and occupied areas of Europe and the

Far East were carried out. As a result the required medical items to provide for relief and prevention of disease were made available.

The increase in troops, the wide areas involved and mounting battle casualties have added greatly to medical and surgical responsibilities. Professional specialization is a prime factor in the practice of medicine and surgery and is being exploited to the fullest extent in the Army. The greatest care is exercised in the assignment of the best possible types of professional personnel for the work to be done. Consultants are located in all important centers both in this country and in foreign theaters to keep the standards high. Medical officers in the field are provided with educational stimuli and are kept abreast of the latest advances and the most acceptable practices and techniques by the issuance of current medical books and periodicals and the preparation and dissemination of technical medical bulletins.

SURGERY

The caliber of surgical care rendered throughout the Army has been maintained at a level heretofore considered impossible in military surgery despite an unprecedented number of casualties.

Centers have been established in general hospitals for the specialized care of patients such as amputees and those cases requiring plastic, vascular, chest, neurological, or ophthalmologic surgery. Likewise, extensive programs have been set up and put into operation for the care of the blind and the deafened. The Army amputation program, which provides 7,250 beds for major amputation cases at seven specialized centers, exemplifies the work of one of these many types of centers.

MEDICINE

The annual death rate per thousand among patients with medical disorders in Army hospitals for all diseases, excluding surgical conditions, in the present war is 0.6, as compared with the First World War figure of 15.6. Even the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1943-44 did not increase the death rate appreciably.

Medical centers have been established throughout the country for the treatment of individuals requiring care of a highly specialized nature and these centers are manned by the most efficient doctors and technicians available. Special studies have been initiated concerning rheumatic fever, acute infectious hepatitis, trench foot, lichen planus, new antimalarial drugs, and improved methods of administering penicillin. Active support has been given to studies of methods to prolong the action of penicillin when administered to patients. These studies have resulted in a product of penicillin suspended in a bees' wax-peanut oil mixture which will accomplish in one daily treatment the same results as formerly achieved by six or eight injections daily.

Another activity is a highly specialized program of treatment of patients, the purpose of which is to return the patient to duty or civilian life in the best state of mental and bodily health as soon as possible. In this way many casualties that previously would have been discharged for disability are reconditioned

for full Army duty. It is estimated that more than 100,000 men are daily benefiting from this treatment.

Nervous and mental disorders continue to be a major problem, but many patients who in prior times would have been discharged from the Army, are now capable of being returned to military duty after treatment.

NURSING

It has been necessary to inaugurate intensive campaigns to recruit an adequate number of nurses, but the effectiveness of such campaigns have aided materially in alleviating the shortage together with aid from the Red Cross and the Women's Army Corps for hospital service.

CHEMICAL

The nature of the Pacific fighting has increased the need for chemical warfare matériel. The fact that gas warfare has not been used does not materially affect the fund requirements for this agency. The great increase in the incendiary-bomb program more than offsets the reduced requirements in chemical agents. Smoke-producing apparatus, chemical mortars, flame throwers, and the various incendiaries will continue in large demand. From the evidence presented to the committee, we are recommending an appropriation for these items with the connected operating expenses amounting to \$765,000,000, about 10 percent less than will be obligated during the current fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL AID (LEND-LEASE)

Lend-lease arrangements with certain of our allies will continue in effect in order to provide military equipment for the Pacific theater, but the requirements will be sharply reduced. An appropriation of \$70,641,534 is recommended for the next fiscal year as compared with appropriations totaling \$4,300,000,000 for 1945, and an appropriation of \$5,100,000,000 for 1944. As of April 30, 1945, lend-lease material transferred to other nations by the War Department totaled \$19,000,000,000. On the other side of the ledger, however, reciprocal aid has been received from allied countries, principally United Kingdom, in the amount of \$3,400,000,000, Australia \$720,000,000, New Zealand \$160,000,000, and India \$427,000,000. These totals are only cumulative to December 31, 1944. It is difficult to estimate the total amount of reciprocal aid which will be furnished by our allies during the coming fiscal year but in the recommendations credit has been given for anticipated aid of \$121,000,000 against actual requirements of the War Department.

The War Department is only one of several governmental agencies expending funds appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purposes of the Lend-Lease Act. Within the War Department the Army Service Forces and the Army Air Forces are charged with the duty of supplying munitions to our fighting allies through lend-lease. The Army Service Forces handles all items of war matériel which are used by ground forces, such as guns, tanks, quartermaster supplies, and so forth, and the Army Air Forces handle all aircraft and items peculiar to aircraft.

For the fiscal year 1946 the Army Service Forces estimates that \$689,008,534 will be required to finance the international-aid program involving war matériel to the value of \$752,336,792 in order to assure that the ground forces of our allies may have the implements of warfare which they need in order to employ their fighting manpower in the interest of the most effective prosecution of the war against Japan. Approximately \$63,000,000 of the \$752,000,000 program is for materials now on hand and procured from funds previously authorized.

International-aid programs for recent calendar years are: For 1944, \$5,195,301,381; for 1945, \$4,335,269,629; and estimated for 1946, \$790,641,534.

Important as the international-aid program is for the prosecution of the war it is becoming a relatively small fraction of the over-all costs of the Army services which it supplements.

The \$689,008,534 for the Army Service Forces and the \$101,633,000 for the Army Air Forces included in the fiscal year 1946 estimates are distributed as follows:

Army Air Forces	\$101,633,000
Ordnance	381,016,693
Signal Corps	33,065,535
Engineers	67,489,629
Chemical Warfare	11,620,642
Surgeon General	16,225,412
Quartermaster	156,290,573
Transportation	21,300,000
Finance	2,060,000

Thus the amount recommended for 1946 is approximately 82 percent less than the amount required for fiscal year 1945.

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

We have in this war for the first time, a Civil Affairs Division in the War Department, the duties of which is to provide supplies to civilian populations in areas affected by our operations in battle areas.

It would be offensive to friendly governments, such as France, Belgium, and the Philippines for us to go in and establish a military government, so it has been arranged through the Civil Affairs Division that our officials deal directly with local officials or with the central government. Modern warfare is such that it demands in these countries all essential elements of the economic fabric of the country, including transportation, communication, power, and other like facilities. These facilities, vital to community life, pass to military control when our forces enter the country, and as a result community responsibility ceases. Persons displaced by these military necessities must be cared for in order that the areas in the rear of the troops remain tranquil, so that disease and unrest will not jeopardize operations.

The necessity of the assumption by the military of responsibility for civilian populations was recognized by President Roosevelt, who in 1943 directed the War Department to undertake the responsibility for the initial provision of relief supplies in Europe pending completion of the plans of the civilian agencies of our Government to take over the responsibility. It was to be, and in some instances has been, terminated as soon as the civilian agencies were able to assume

the burden. Because of its greater resources, the United States has contributed more in the way of supplies than its two partners. However, each has made a substantial contribution, and I believe it is fair to say that each has contributed in proportion to its ability.

The supplies are purchased wherever they may be found by the Allied Nation that finds them and are not given to the stricken country if there is a possibility of that country making payment for such supplies, which means if the country to which the supplies are delivered has the means to pay for them a charge is made. For example, a charge has been raised for the supplies that have been delivered to Italy and these charges will be taken into consideration and collected if possible in the final settlements with that country for the costs of the war. Regardless of whether payment in full is received, it was most essential that conditions behind the fighting lines be kept as peaceful as possible and that disease and unrest be kept at a minimum in order that our troops engaged in battle would not be faced on the front by the German armed forces, and by sabotage and a hostile population in the rear.

In the case of France, as in Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, supplies furnished for the civilian population will be paid for in full.

As soon as it is possible to do so the responsibilities of this division are turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Authority and the Army is relieved of its responsibilities in connection with the civilian population.

PRISONERS OF WAR

The Army Service Forces is responsible for the care and employment of enemy prisoners of war in this country, and is responsible for furnishing them necessary supplies in the various theaters of operation.

As of April 30, 1945, there were 396,710 enemy prisoners of war in this country and slightly under 2,000,000 in the European and Mediterranean theaters. The number in this country, which includes 32,390 members of Italian service units, was more than double the number of a year ago.

Present plans call for the return of prisoners of war to Europe as rapidly as possible. Availability of shipping space, ability of the theater to receive returned prisoners, and the necessity for prisoner-of-war labor in this country will be determining factors. Priority of shipment will be assigned to the nonworkers, and every effort will be made to obtain the maximum work from those who remain until such time as they can be replaced by our own people. The utilization of prisoner-of-war labor has been effective in relieving critical labor shortages in certain areas of this country. Approximately \$30,000,000 worth of work for the Army and Navy was performed during the calendar year 1944 by prisoners of war. This amount represents a saving to the taxpayer just as real as cash deposited in the Treasury.

Existing agreements between the War Department, the War Manpower Commission, and the War Food Administration provide adequate assurance that prisoner-of-war labor will not be utilized

in contract work where civilian labor is available. It is also the policy that prisoners of war will be employed on construction work at Military Establishments only until the necessary number of civilian workmen can be obtained. With respect to other employment for the Military Establishment, prisoners will not be permitted to compete with available civilian labor but will be removed from jobs and returned to Europe as the need for their services disappears.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Civilian employees are found in almost every phase of the War Department's many and diverse activities, and I personally want to pay tribute to the loyalty and ability of the thousands of such civilian employees who have continued to perform their duties in a conscientious and patriotic manner. Their work has been of a most vital nature in the prosecution of the war. They are to be found in ordnance and chemical warfare arsenals, in quartermaster depots, in procurement centers, in ports of embarkation, in Army hospitals and medical depots, in Air Corps maintenance and supply depots, in Engineer Corps design, construction and maintenance work. They assist the Army in processing, training, and maintaining military personnel, in paying soldiers and officers, in handling allotments to dependents of our soldiers, in answering inquiries on casualty lists and many other similar relationships with the men in uniform. In fact they are found in every activity in support of the war effort other than on the actual firing line and I have no doubt the loyalty of many would carry them to those fighting lines if regulations would permit. They are of the same warp and woof as our fighting man and except for circumstances would, I am sure, be where the fighting man is today. I would not, in any way, detract or take away one iota of praise or glory to which our fighting man is entitled but as we take up the soldier I do not propose to lay down the civilian.

Conditions are such at this particular time that it is not possible to advocate a reduction of the number of civilian personnel now employed in the War Department's many activities, although it is highly possible that the turn of events during the next 12 months will solve that problem for us and permit such reduction. Should conditions change, the Bureau of the Budget and the War Department Manpower Board exercise general ceiling controls over the number of civilian employees and will be prompt, I feel sure, in enforcing any cut-backs necessary. Some activities will no doubt, decline, such as procurement, manufacturing and maintenance. Other activities will increase, such as the work at posts, camps, and stations through which the soldiers from the European theater will be quartered, paid, trained, equipped, furloughed, or discharged. The return of the wounded will augment the hospital and convalescent work, thereby involving increases in civilian personnel.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

The Women's Army Corps came into being under the provisions of an act of

Congress approved July 1, 1943, superseding the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and under the provisions of the act this corps became a component of the Army for the period of the present war and for 6 months thereafter. Being a component of the Army there is set up in this appropriation no separate fund of any kind for this corps, the necessary funds being included in the regular appropriation items.

The Women's Army Corps is starting on its fourth year of service and has an approximate strength of 100,000 officers and enlisted women. It is stated that for the fiscal year 1946 it is expected that this number will be reduced by some 16,000. Reductions will be made on a proportionate basis as other units of the Army under the point system, and as in other units where the particular Wac is essential and cannot be replaced, the fact that she has sufficient points for discharge may not permit her release. However, if the husband of a Wac is discharged, the Wac may be discharged on application.

Members of the corps have performed outstanding service in more than 250 different kinds of job classifications, but perhaps their greatest contribution has been in hospitals to supplement the work of the Medical Department and the Army Nurse Corps in caring for the sick and wounded. For a time it was particularly difficult to recruit sufficient qualified personnel to adequately care for our sick and wounded veterans and to eliminate such deficiency a recruiting program was inaugurated that was quite successful.

Members of the corps are to be found in every theater of operations and in the European theater have been declared essential and are not at the moment eligible for discharge even though they may have the required 44 points.

We can point to the Women's Army Corps and its many fine members with the same pride that we have in all our soldiers and the civilians on the home front.

SPECIAL FIELD EXERCISES

Appropriations are provided for the costs of maneuvers, field exercises, and intensive training of troops, and for incidental expenses in connection with such activities.

These funds are also available to provide Federal assistance for training State Guard troops, which are about the only military forces now available for internal security purposes and for duty in local emergencies, such as floods, explosions, fires, train wrecks, and civil disturbances. Of the 44 State Guard units totaling approximately 150,000 troops, 35 held field training during 1945, and 26 of the States conducted schools of instruction.

NATIONAL GUARD

Funds for the National Guard are provided for the maintenance of camps which have not been taken over by the Government in connection with the war effort, or have been returned to the States and are available for the future use of the Guard—for the rental and maintenance of certain target ranges used by the military forces, and for others for which it is considered desirable and economical

to continue the leases; for travel in connection with activities of the National Guard Bureau; and, for salary of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Some of the National Guard camps and target ranges not in use by the Army may be returned by the War Department to State control. During the past year four such camps were returned to the States. Such return will require additional National Guard funds for maintenance as the current cost thereof is now paid from other funds available to the War Department. As some of these camps and target ranges, not taken over by the Government, have had only minimum maintenance since the commencement of the present war, additional maintenance funds are required and included in this appropriation to protect the investment of the Government.

With the successful conclusion of the war with Japan there will be, at least, a partial demobilization of Army units. As practically all troops of the National Guard have been in active Federal service for more than 4 years they will undoubtedly be among the first to be returned to civilian status, and unobligated balances, carried over since fiscal year 1940, now held in reserve, may have to be used in the demobilization of National Guard troops and the continued operations of the National Guard and the National Guard Bureau.

LANGUAGE CHANGES

This bill is relatively free of new language changes. They are shown in the report.

The first is to clarify the provision which authorizes travel expenses of military personnel who have served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, whether on leave or duty status, to visit their homes or other places in the United States, its territories and possessions for the purposes of recuperation, rehabilitation and recovery and to broaden the provision to include travel expenses for purposes connected with redeployment or reassignment of such personnel.

The second seeks to clarify the provision which authorizes expenditure of funds for the movement of dependents of military and civilian personnel from stations outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, and to assure that such dependents may be moved where transportation was not available or used prior to the discharge or release from active service of military personnel.

The third relates to section 5 of the bill and has two parts, the first of which will make funds available for cost of living allowances, under the provisions of the act of February 23, 1931, to civilian officers and employees of the War Department, who are citizens of the United States permanently stationed in foreign countries. The second part of this provision is to clearly indicate that appropriated funds are available to procure special wearing apparel and equipment to be used by employees in carrying out the purposes of the bill.

I have every reason to believe that the bill is satisfactory as to textual content to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A copy of the original draft of the bill was transmitted to the chairman of that committee as soon as available.

BUDGET OFFICER FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND HIS AIDES

I would be remiss in appreciation if I did not mention the many services and courtesies which Maj. Gen. George J. Richards, Director, Budget Division, War Department, and his aides, have rendered the committee in its difficult task. General Richards and his staff are efficient, courteous, loyal, and hard working and typify the American soldier on his job. We have found this particularly true since the Budget Office has been on the general staff. It has made tremendous strides in improving and clarifying the War Department's financial position. When the history of this war is written the outstanding performance, other than personal acts of heroism, will be the performance of the entire War Department in the over-all program of recruiting, training, and supplying our forces, but none of the work performed can be considered of higher caliber than that of the Budget Division.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, Mr. Chairman, I want to leave this thought. Results are the final proof of any group or undertaking. Surely our military leaders have produced the results. Our continued confidence in them may well be expressed in our handling of this bill.

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

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

Mr. LEWIS. I want to commend the gentleman and his committee for the fine work they have done.

Mr. SNYDER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS. There is one matter that strikes me as though it might be inadequate, and that is the item on medical and hospital Army research and development, \$1,368,000. I happen to know a little of the tremendous problems that are involved in the war in the Pacific, and in general I should say that the money we spend on research in any branch of knowledge is the best money that we can spend. That is especially true of the medical situation and the Medical Corps of the Army, and I am wondering if we should not increase that particular item.

Mr. SNYDER. May I say to the gentleman that I am glad to hear him say that. I will ask my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, to answer that.

Mr. POWERS. I am in full agreement with what the gentleman from Ohio has said, but I honestly do not think that the medical department of the Army needs another dollar for research and development. If you will go through our hearings you will find that we had very extensive sessions on this particular subject; in fact, we asked them off the record whether the Budget had hurt them and actually whether they wanted us to put any money in the bill for research and development, particularly in the Medical Corps, which is so important and has been all through the war and from here on out, and they said,

"No," they were perfectly satisfied with what was in the bill and they would be delighted if we would not disturb it.

Mr. LEWIS. That is reassuring.

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

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

Mr. BROOKS. I want to compliment the gentleman and his committee upon a very able analysis of the bill. I have been especially interested in what the Chairman had to say about the air forces. I think our air forces in this war have done a superlative job. The Transport Command especially is entitled to mention. I was glad that the chairman of this committee took just a few minutes to explain in some detail the magnificent work of the Transport Command around the whole world, as well as the other work of the air forces.

Mr. SNYDER. I am very glad to have those remarks coming from our colleague from Louisiana who has just recently been on the battle fronts and saw the actual operations of the implements that we, as the Congress, provided for our fighting men.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriation, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have the opportunity to follow the great chairman of this subcommittee and the distinguished minority member of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS]. I want to compliment them and all members of the subcommittee on the remarkable feat of reporting this bill within 11 days after the final estimates were received.

Due to rapid and unpredictable changes on the fighting front, it was necessary for the Bureau of the Budget to repeatedly revise these estimates. Because of the rapidly developing situation in Europe, it was not possible to submit the estimates until the last minute.

And yet the committee reported the bill out on June 22, in the record time of 11 days after the receipt of the long and detailed estimate which is the basis of the bill you have before you. It is one of the most satisfactory bills, I think, ever reported by this subcommittee in its long experience in reporting the bills which have provided the sinews with which the war has been fought, and with which victory has been won on the European front—and is now being won on the Asiatic front.

It is gratifying to the members of the committee, and of the House, to know there has never been a time on any battle front when material was needed or supplies were required, that the money for those materials and supplies, and all necessary armament, was not adequately provided.

I especially want to express my warm appreciation, and the appreciation which I am certain every member of the committee, as well as every Member of the House, entertains for the invaluable services rendered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS]. It is a matter of deepest regret that he is leaving the

committee and the House of Representatives. He has had a large part in providing the funds for the Military Establishment during the entire course of the war. His wise and diligent service and leadership have contributed materially to the success of the war program. We are sorry he is leaving the committee and the Congress. He has had as essential a part in the war as any man who has led troops upon the western or eastern front. Our good wishes go with him to his new and larger field.

Mr. Chairman, it will be noted that this bill carries reduced appropriations in practically all items provided for in the last annual supply bill. In other words, we are now past the peak and are steadily adjusting appropriations to fit the reduced requirements of the one-war front as compared with that of the two-war front for which we have heretofore had to provide in all previous war appropriation bills.

As we close one war and proceed to the rapid investiture of the last battle front, postwar problems cast their rapidly shortening shadows before. Among the most pressing of those problems is the question of universal compulsory military service—proposals for peacetime conscription. Bills are now being prepared and campaigns are being planned to put through Congress measures providing for a change in the ancient national policy which has been followed by the United States ever since the Revolutionary War and to institute a divergent policy which will require the compulsory military training of every boy in the United States.

Some of these plans also include young women for training programs in auxiliary corps or nursing services. Some exclude women. But all of them include the boys of the Nation.

These tentative bills propose to take the youth from family, school, church, and community influences, at the most impressionable period of his life, and hedge him about in this formative period of disposition and character, with the highly specialized atmosphere of the Army barracks. He is to be inoculated with the inferiority complex of military caste and taught to say "Sir"; to goose-step and sleep-walk under command, without thinking. Initiative is to be destroyed and he is to be made a machine-like military robot.

Mr. Chairman, such a repressive, spirit-deadening inoculation of the youth of the land is wholly out of keeping with the letter and spirit of American citizenship. It is at variance with our national ideals and institutions. It has no place in the natural development of the free, self-reliant, independent character so essential to the maintenance of our form of government. It contradicts and maligns every page in the history of the Republic.

Of course, in a national emergency, in time of war, when the life of the Nation is at stake, men willingly sacrifice freedom of action and gladly subordinate individual rights to the national welfare. But to impose such drastic and arbitrary regimen in time of peace, would perpetuate the very injustices we have fought this war to destroy. We have discredited

fascism and nazism built upon compulsory military training. It would be a confession of inadequacy of the system by which we have defeated totalitarianism—it would be a tribute to the totalitarianism which we have destroyed—to now accept and adopt one of its fundamental errors.

The advocates of this dangerous fallacy submit in support of their views their interpretation of statements from our great military leaders, such as General Marshall and Admiral Nimitz, and that other great American commander, General Eisenhower, who has so recently spoken in this Chamber. In this morning's paper General Patton is quoted as saying that military conscription is necessary to avoid World War III.

We mention the names of Marshall, Nimitz, Eisenhower, and Patton with deepest reverence. There are no greater names in American history. There are no greater authorities in the field of military science in the history of the world. No one is better qualified to pass on military problems. But conscription in peacetime is not a military problem. It is a problem of citizenship and government. And may I refer at this time to an opinion from their point of view which appeared yesterday in a magazine which carries the widest distribution of any periodical in America, *This Week* magazine, in which its editor, who was one of the 15 newspapers invited to take the trip to Europe to witness at first hand the modus operandi of Axis militarism and the product of compulsory military training, makes this statement:

I brought back with me an unbonded confidence in the American GI's. They're a rangy, resourceful, competent lot. They are filled with contempt for "those dumb Krauts" who always lose out in the end because they've forgotten to think for themselves as freemen should.

And again:

These men were America's soldiers.

With—

overflowing energy, ingenuity, and downright intelligence in every job they tackle.

To the Nazi officers with their heel-clicking, spit-and-polish ways, it must have been a baffling thing to watch this oddly informal American Army beat the living daylight out of them. But that has to happen when human robots meet men who have been trained in their homes and schools and jobs to think and feel for themselves.

The editor further notes that under the compulsory military training system in vogue in the Axis—

discipline, order, obedience became high arts. But that same system of discipline and order and obedience destroyed the individual's ability to think for himself.

And, in conclusion, it is the opinion of the editor that—

the Nazis had bred a race of moral robots.

Statements of various military authorities are quoted by those who advocate conscription in time of peace as "lightning from Sinai." But it is not from Sinai. It is the philosophy and practice of Berlin and Tokyo. It is the doctrine of recurring war—the sacrifice of blood and treasure every quarter of a century, if we are to judge the future by the past.

There is nothing that history teaches more conclusively than that preparation for war breeds war and that training for peace fosters peace. If we train our young men for war, war is inevitable.

America is in a position of international leadership. We are the richest and most powerful nation on earth. We control the highways, the seaways and airways of the world. Our genius is the genius of peace; all our victories and all our pre-eminence have been won along the paths of peace and without peacetime conscription. If we conscript at this late date in our history after the remarkable successes of our free armies, if we abandon the policy which has governed us in the 169 years of our history and conscript now in time of peace, then every major nation in the world must conscript. If by our practice and precept we continue the national policy followed since the birth of the Nation, and refuse to conscript, all the world must follow. To train every man for war, when there is no war, is madness, it is suicidal insanity, it is criminal encroachment upon the peace of the world.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I take it the gentleman's address is directed against the proposal for universal military conscription in time of peace.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct. We have had, of course voluntary, military training in connection with our schools where the boys remained in their homes instead of being segregated in barracks as in Europe. Volunteer members of our National Guard have met and organized and drilled and have taken training in summer maneuvers or summer camps. That is not the universal peacetime conscription proposed here and upon which Hitler, Mussolini, and the Mikado relied to conquer the world.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. We have, of course, raised this army that the gentleman has paid such a well-deserved tribute to in connection with the process of winning the European war through a process of selective service; and in this process of selective service we have met the problems of deferment which have been tremendous under the operation of selective service; and under selective service with the very life of the Nation at stake and the country at war we have not been able to get many people into the Army. I just wonder how it could be expected that in time of peace we would be able to get that same group for which deferment has been provided under selective service into the peacetime army of preparation under the proposals which the gentleman has been discussing this afternoon.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman's apprehensions are well founded. To adopt military conscription in time of peace would present, give rise, as he says, to an even more difficult problem.

It would not only affect profoundly the lives and character of American youth, and the national attitude towards war, but it would also, to that extent, disorganize and demoralize every American industry.

On the face of it, any competent and representative jury in the United States would resent and reject any proposition for universal military service in time of peace.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 hour to my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently no quorum is present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 125]

Adams	Drewry	Martin, Iowa
Allen, Ill.	Durham	May
Anderson,	Earthman	Morrow
N. Mex.	Eaton	Miller, Calif.
Andresen,	Fellows	Mott
August H.	Fisher	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Flood	Neely
Auchincloss	Fuller	O'Toole
Bailey	Fulton	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gamble	Philbin
Barden	Gardner	Ploeser
Barrett, Pa.	Gary	Powell
Barrett, Wyo.	Gerlach	Price, Ill.
Barry	Gibson	Quinn, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.	Granahan	Rabin
Bell	Granger	Rains
Bender	Grant, Ind.	Rayfield
Bennet, N. Y.	Green	Reed, N. Y.
Biemiller	Gwinn, N. Y.	Rivers
Bland	Hale	Robinson, Utah.
Bloom	Hall	Rodgers, Pa.
Bolton	Edwin Arthur	Roe, N. Y.
Boren	Hand	Rogers, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Russell
Bradley, Pa.	Hartley	Sabath
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Sadowksi
Buckley	Hess	Savage
Byrne, N. Y.	Hobbs	Sharp
Campbell	Holfield	Sheppard
Canfield	Hook	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Short
Celler	Jarman	Sikes
Chipherfield	Jennings	Simpson, Pa.
Clark	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Maine
Clason	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Ohio
Clements	Kearney	Smith, Wis.
Coffee	Kefauver	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	Stigler
Cooley	Kelly, Ill.	Stockman
Corbett	Keogh	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Kilburn	Tarver
Dawson	Kirwan	Torrens
Delaney,	Lane	Vinson
James J.	Latham	Wasielewski
Delaney,	Lesinski	Weiss
John J.	Lynch	White
Dickstein	McGlinchey	Whitten
Dirksen	McKenzie	Wickersham
Dolliver	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson
Doughton, N. C.	Maloney	Winter
Douglas, Calif.	Mansfield, Tex.	Worley
Douglas, Ill.	Marcantonio	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRAVENS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3550) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 283 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal. The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, before I discuss the bill and the War Department expenditures I want to say a word about our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. D. LANE POWERS, who has served 13 years as a member of the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee. During that 13-year period, Mr. POWERS has helped to write the history of our country. I understand that he is resigning from Congress to accept a position with the State of New Jersey. During 9 of the 13 years I have served on the same committee, and have worked with him by his side. While there have been differences of opinion between us, the differences have never been important and we were always able to adjust them. Mr. POWERS gave his country 13 of the best years of his life and helped to write appropriations running into billions of dollars. The War Department appropriations during the past 5 years exceeded the sum of \$214,000,000,000. Mr. POWERS, during the work of the committee in writing these tremendous bills, displayed a leadership second to none. During that period he accumulated a great fund of knowledge. He has been invaluable to the committee, to the Congress, and to his country. He has worked hard. I know of no Member who has contributed more toward the success of the war than our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey the Honorable D. LANE POWERS. I shall miss him and I know every member of the subcommittee will miss him. He is going to take public office in the State of New Jersey. Our loss will be the gain of his native State.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As a member of the minority and as one who does not serve on the Committee on Appropriations, I have learned during my service in Congress to depend to a great extent upon the advice and suggestions and the knowledge of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] in reference to war appropriations. I am very glad the gentleman has taken this time to pay this tribute to him.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. A great many Members feel the same way.

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

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without paying my tribute of affection and regard to the man who has sought another avenue for his activities in which he will achieve perhaps even greater success than he has here, although this would be difficult.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. May I say further that it is utterly impossible to measure the work that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] has done. It is impossible to appreciate the work of any member of the subcommittee, and particularly that of Mr. POWERS, unless you work with him as I have done during the past 9 years.

I see present the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. J. P. JOHNSON], who has re-

ceived an appointment to the United States Customs Court and who, I assume, will also be leaving us. For years he has served as chairman of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee having to do with the Interior Department. Whether he remains with us or leaves for other fields, we all appreciate the splendid, wonderful work he has done and is doing.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to discuss the War Department appropriation bill very frankly this afternoon. In doing so I want it distinctly understood that I am not casting any reflection upon any member of my subcommittee and nothing I say is to be construed as such. We have all worked together in a splendid manner. I am assuming full responsibility for my share of any action taken by my subcommittee.

I also want it understood, in discussing these War Department expenditures, that I am not criticizing anyone in the theater of operations. We all know that there is inevitable waste there. I served 27 months, including 23 months in France and Germany during the last war as an officer, and I know there can be no accountability in the theater of operations. I am not talking about General Eisenhower, I am not talking about Generals MacArthur, Clark, or Bradley; I am talking about some of these swivel-chair gentlemen who get on a plane, and in a few weeks come back with more ribbons on their chests than Eisenhower, Bradley, Clark, or MacArthur ever received.

We are confronted with a very difficult task. General Marshall appeared before our subcommittee on May 25, 1945, and discussed the policies of the Army. The first statement on this thirty-nine billion budget, was made on June 11, by General Richards. It was concluded on June 15, 4 days later, by the Under Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson. The hearings lasted 4 days. General Richards, the War Department budget officer, has done a splendid job. When General Marshall appeared on May 25, I made the statement in committee that the European war was over, and that from here on I expected the War Department to justify the expenditure of every dollar it was asking the Congress to appropriate. I made the further statement that I was going to oppose any further lump-sum appropriations unless the lump sums were justified either on or off the record. I also asked for a statement giving the unexpended balance and the unobligated balance in each fund at the end of the fiscal year.

General Richards came before us prior to June 11 and gave us a very complete statement. I want to pay my compliments to this outstanding officer. He has done perhaps the best job as budget officer of the War Department that has been done during the 9 years I served as a member of the subcommittee.

The testimony shows that each branch of the service was compelled to submit to the Budget Bureau two budgets, one for a one-front war and one for a two-front war. The unfortunate and tragic death of President Roosevelt undoubtedly de-

layed the matter. Our hearings were rather incomplete.

General Marshall appeared before our subcommittee at 10 o'clock in the morning and left at 12 o'clock noon for an appointment. When the majority members got through asking questions, and, of course, they have the right to take precedence over the minority members, there was very little time for Republican members to ask him any questions.

TREMENDOUS SUMS WERE APPROPRIATED

Mr. Chairman, I have before me a statement furnished the subcommittee by the War Department giving the total appropriations, obligations, and expenditures for the fiscal years 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and the estimated figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. I also have before me the total sums appropriated, including reappropriations, and expended during the fiscal year 1945 and the amount that will be expended during the fiscal year 1946. It is utterly impossible for one to comprehend the colossal figures and amounts involved. Back as far as 1937 and periodically since that time I sent to the tax authorities of each of the 48 States for the assessed valuation of every piece of property, real and personal, tangible and intangible as shown on the tax rolls of the State. I added it up and thus arrived at the total assessed valuation of all the property placed on the assessment roles of the 48 States. Nearly everyone owns some kind of property which is assessed for tax purposes. Assessed valuation is something that the average individual can understand. I thought perhaps by making a comparison between the assessed valuation of the 48 States and the appropriations and expenditures of the Government and particularly the War Department, it would give us some idea as to just what is happening and has happened.

The assessed valuation of the 48 States in 1941 was just a little over \$150,000,000,000. I am not suggesting that this is the real value, as some States assess what they claim is 100 percent of the cash value while other States assess property as low as 30 percent of its cash value. I simply want to use it as a yardstick with which to measure appropriations and expenditures.

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The total War Department appropriations for the fiscal years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 giving credit for reappropriations, amounted to \$192,800,000,000. The total expenditures during these 4 years by the War Department was \$150,300,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, we will have appropriated \$214,200,000,000 and expended \$189,300,000,000. The net appropriations for the War Department for the 5-year period exceeds the assessed valuation of every piece of property, real and personal, in the 48 States as it was assessed in 1941, by the colossal sum of \$64,000,000,000. We find that this one Department will actually have expended during these five fiscal years an amount that exceeds the assessed valuation of all the property in the 48 States by nearly \$40,000,000,-

000. Surely it is proper and I believe timely that we should go back over these years and see how wisely this tremendous sum was spent. How much was wasted? Did the taxpayer get value received for his hard-earned dollars?

WAR DEPARTMENT'S RECORD OF WASTE

In 1941 I went through the cantonments we were then building and studied construction costs. In 1942 I called to the attention of this House and made a report on the white elephant across the river, the Pentagon Building. I also began the study of ordnance costs and in 1943 I visited 47 defense plants and made a report to the House on ordnance costs and on the trip I had made. Next came the Alcan Highway, which I want to discuss later, then the Canol oil project. Time and again I called attention to the House of the outrageous waste of the taxpayers' money. The War Department was apparently oblivious and kept on wasting money. Now we are having our attention called to another instance of waste on the Pan-American Highway. I wonder what would happen if the public got a complete résumé of the dollars wasted by this and other departments of Government, as I hope they will some day.

DETAILED WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

In 1942 the total appropriations of the War Department aggregated \$75,462,593,587, or more than 50 percent of the assessed valuation of every piece of property in America. The expenditure was \$12,243,000,000. In the next year, 1943, we appropriated, including reappropriations, \$74,929,563,242 and expended \$37,914,000,000. Again approximately 50 percent of the assessed valuation of all the property in America. In 1944 the total appropriations ran \$74,211,249,961 and the expenditures \$49,320,000,000.

We knew very little about prices or costs at that time. We were groping in the dark.

In 1945 we appropriated \$48,192,788,264 and expended \$50,890,000,000. The present bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, carries an appropriation for \$38,500,000,000, with an estimated expenditure of \$39,000,000,000. Let us examine this record more closely to show you how loosely this money has actually been appropriated. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the War Department had \$32,109,557,877 more than they could obligate. In 1944 they had \$15,176,410,288 more than they could obligate. In 1945 they had \$32,757,963,469 more than they could obligate. At that time I asked them whether this sum could not be increased and they informed me as they have always informed the committee, that this was the irreducible maximum that could be reappropriated and that if we increased the amount they would run short of money because it would not be there. In spite of this statement and running true to form we find them coming back this year with \$8,885,501,051 additional that they could not obligate and find that they had made additional recoveries on past obligations of \$8,238,501,500, so that they had over \$17,000,000,000 unobligated money this year, which was reappropriated. Despite

the fact that this budget covers \$38,500,000,000, there is only \$21,376,000,000 new cash in the bill. Surely this House must agree with me that with the European war over this sort of a loose policy of handling the taxpayers' money should be discontinued.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The figures which the gentleman has given for 1942 cover the military bill plus all the supplemental and deficiency bills; do they not?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. They cover the military appropriation bill plus five additional supplemental appropriation bills all, of course, for the War Department.

III. WHAT BECAME OF THIS MONEY?

Mr. Chairman, the important thing is, What did we do with the money? I do not want to take the time of the House to go into the details of all the information I gathered in my investigations. Space will not permit a complete résumé of the facts. I can only give a few illustrations to show that despite the fact that the War Department had due notice they failed to do anything about it.

CANTONMENT CONSTRUCTION

On September 19, 1940, 5 years ago this September, there came before this House an appropriation bill for cantonment construction for the first 1,200,000 men. A committee clerk, Mr. Chairman, came to my office and asked me to approve a \$367,000,000 appropriation bill for that purpose without a full committee meeting. This appropriation bill was shortly afterwards increased to \$466,000,000. I refused to do so.

When I came on the floor of the House the bill was up for consideration. You will find my statement in the RECORD on that date. Prior to that time we were building Army housing for officers with relief money which cost \$17,500 each. When we held the hearings I asked General Seaman, who was then Construction Quartermaster in charge of Army construction, how he could spend \$17,500 apiece for these houses when the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations had put a limitation of \$14,500 apiece on them. He replied that the \$14,500 limitation applied to the cost of the houses only to within 5 feet of the foundation line. I asked him "Who made that rule?" He replied, "We did, the War Department did." I then asked, "What did you do with the other \$3,000? Go back to your office and bring me a statement." Of all the silly statements, Mr. Chairman, this was the most absurd. Remember that this was a statement by the major general who had charge of the War Department construction program at that time. Here is a sample of the items he enumerated: 150 feet of water pipe and connections at \$2 a foot, 150 feet of sewer pipe and connections at \$1.50 a foot. The Construction Quartermaster paid more for water pipe per foot than he paid for sewer pipe. One hundred and fifty feet of electric line at \$3 a foot—from the post outside to within 5 feet of the founda-

tion. He had telephone connections and equipment from the street line to within 5 feet of the foundation of \$200. Need I say more except to repeat this was the man in charge of all Army construction.

On September 19, 1940, in calling attention of this House to what had happened I made this statement taken from the RECORD:

When it [meaning the bill] is passed the War Department subcommittee ought to keep a periodical check on what is going on and see that we do not have a repetition of what happened before.

Mr. Chairman, I kept studying the problem and on January 16, 1941, I made my first speech on the \$466,000,000 cantonment program. During that speech I made this statement:

A study of all projects convinces me that there will be a deficit in excess of \$300,000,000.

When in March 1941 the War Department came in for a \$338,000,000 deficit, I had already been through the cantonments from New York to Florida. We had an investigation into wartime expenditures after World War I, by the Graham committee. The Graham committee took the War Department to task because it cost \$206,000,000 to build cantonments where 4,000,000 men were housed and cantoned during World War I. It cost us during this war \$800,000,000 to build cantonments where the first 1,200,000 were housed and cantoned. This is four times as much for less than one-third the number of men. Right there, Mr. Chairman, was the beginning of inflation in America.

WASTE AT CAMP BLANDING

I spent considerable time on Camp Blanding, Fla. A contour map in my possession shows that 40 percent of the building area of Camp Blanding was below the lake level. A Member of this House in speaking on Blanding said, "Why, there is not a foot of Camp Blanding that is not at least 135 feet above sea level." He was right. But Kingsley Lake was 185 feet above sea level, and drained right down to the spot he was talking about that was 135 feet above sea level. They had 9,900 feet of well point system. They had 22 units with 450 feet of well point to each unit. They had 150 miles of surface ditching. They moved 2,000,000 yards of dirt. They took out 650,000 cubic yards of black muck and replaced it with sand. I took photographs showing that as fast as the muck was taken out water came in which was replaced by sand. I have photographs showing the water mark on trees above the foundation line of the buildings.

They built sand asphalt roads that cost 65 cents a square yard at Camp Jackson. At Camp Blanding they build with rock that cost \$1.15 a yard.

In January 1941 a roving construction quartermaster, formerly from my State, was sent down to bring order out of chaos.

The contractor was Starrett Bros. & Egan, a very reputable construction firm from New York State who had built the Empire State Building, I was told. Major Cochran, the roving quartermaster, told them they had to get action.

Cochran had a brother-in-law whose name was McKenzie who had built 150 miles of gravel roads in Michigan and had had a great deal of experience with muck conditions similar to those found at Blanding. The contractor had no one with such experience. McKenzie had built 21 miles of the Skyline Drive and had just completed 7½ miles of the Pennsylvania Turnpike as a subcontractor. Naturally a man with this experience did not want to take any job as superintendent on another contract. However, to satisfy his brother-in-law, Major Cochran, and at the urgent insistence of the contractor he was finally induced to take the job until it was cleaned up on condition that he was to have a free hand. Mr. Chairman, the progress sheet shows that the labor cost for the first 46 percent which was completed prior to the time McKenzie took the job as superintendent, was \$6,880,000. The labor cost for the next 49 percent progress, bringing the job up to 95 percent completion was \$4,100,000. He reduced the machinery rental in January \$75,000 over December and brought about a \$50,000 reduction in February over January. McKenzie ordered another reduction as of March 1. The contractors were building roads and parkways at Camp Jackson, S. C., with sand asphalt for 65 cents a square yard. They were building roads and parking spaces at Camp Blanding with crushed rock at a cost of \$1.15 a square yard. Instead of buying the rock from the quarries delivered at the camp, they bought the rock through McLeod & Wolfe, a little one-horse concern, at least they were before they got into big-time Government money, at a cost of \$2.15 per ton, 40 cents of which was freight. McLeod & Wolfe also had a great deal of machinery which was rented to the Army. I am informed that a Senate committee reported that this subcontractor made a half-million dollars on the rock contract and machinery rental. When McKenzie took over they had purchased 580,000 tons of lime rock from McLeod & Wolfe at a cost of \$2.15 a ton. McKenzie ordered the rock contract canceled and began to build sand asphalt roads and parkways at 65 cents a square yard instead of \$1.15 a square yard. The cancellation was effective on March 1, 1941. It will be recalled that the order for another reduction of machinery rental was also effective March 1.

On March 1, 1941, the officer in charge of the War Department construction at that time with the engineers sent the following telegram to the contractor:

You will not approve reimbursement of the pay of Mr. McKenzie, brother-in-law of Major Cochran, on the contractor's pay roll effective this date.

Within 1 week after the sending of this telegram McLeod and Wolfe got a contract for another 60,000 tons of rock at a cost in excess of \$120,000. The difference between 65 cents a square yard and \$1.15 a square yard would have meant a saving of \$547,000 on road and parking-construction contract alone. The man who had built 150 miles of Michigan gravel road, who had constructed 21 miles of Skyline Drive, 7½

miles of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and who had produced 49 percent progress at Blanding at a labor cost of \$4,100,000 as against a labor cost of \$6,880,000 for the first 46 percent; the man who had the courage to cancel the machinery-rental contract and rock contract which brought half a million dollars profit to a couple of one-horse contractors, was fired because he was a brother-in-law of a major in the Army. I stated on the floor at that time that if the Government fired everyone on the Government pay rolls who had a brother-in-law, sister-in-law, or some other kind of an in-law on the pay roll there would be an exodus out of Washington like the children of Israel leaving Egypt, and they would not be on their way to the promised land.

The appraised value of the machinery used at Camp Blanding was \$4,638,605. The actual rental paid on this machinery was \$1,992,080. Approximately \$850,000 of this rental was paid for heavy equipment of which McLeod and Wolfe furnished approximately 50 percent. The recent exposures regarding the machinery rentals and other matters on the Pan-American Highway are merely a repetition of what happened at Camp Blanding and other places during the past 4 years.

RAILROAD AT BLANDING

The Army bought enough 65-pound railroad rails from the Southern Railroad Co. to lay 26 miles of railroad at Camp Blanding. I reminded the construction quartermaster that the Army regulations provided for 80-pound rails and asked him why he permitted the use of 60-pound rails. Railroads now use 120-pound rails. He informed me that he had called up the Washington office and protested the use of the 60-pound rails. I knew that these people were in the habit of taking down telephone conversations with Washington over an extension phone. I obtained a transcript of the telephone conversation between Major Rundell, who was then construction quartermaster at Blanding, and a Captain Kirkpatrick, in the construction office at Washington. This conversation reads, in part, as follows:

Major RUNDRELL. Have you ever looked at the specifications written in the instructions as to the weight of rail?

That was Major Rundell talking from Washington.

Captain KIRKPATRICK. No; I have not.

Major RUNDRELL. It says not less than 80 pounds.

Captain KIRKPATRICK. They say to leave it like it is. O. K.

And that is how the Southern Railroad Co. unloaded 26 miles of 60-pound rails on the taxpayers of America. I wonder how long these 60-pound rails will stand up when heavy armored equipment is shipped over them.

The then construction quartermaster of the United States Army, in testifying before the Military Affairs Committee of the House, admitted that Camp Blanding cost \$5,000,000 more than it should have cost because of the building site that was chosen. I have some interesting photographs of this site, some of them

showing the watermark on the trees above the foundations of the buildings they were erecting.

CAMP MEADE

Camp Meade was a former World War I camp situated about 20 miles north of the city of Washington in the shadow of the very Capitol. The estimated cost of this cantonment project was \$9,053,187. It cost more than \$23,000,000. Approximately 43,000 men were housed, cantoned and trained there during World War I. The War Department wanted a camp for approximately 20,000 men. I found there one of the most outrageous cases of waste of the taxpayers' money. On the one side I saw a ghost town where 43,000 World War I troops had been cantoned and trained in 1917. The buildings were all gone but the site was still there intact. On the other side I saw a new camp being built on what was practically a complete new site. On the old site I saw miles of streets including some 10 miles of concrete roads where World War I buildings, barracks, and warehouses had been built. The buildings were gone but streets with a little work on them could have been put back in condition. The War Department could have started construction within 48 hours without the necessity of grading, with good roadbeds to build upon. Only a short distance from there on the new site I found new roads being built at a cost of over \$931,000. On the old site were miles of main and lateral sewer lines used in World War I in excellent condition. On the new site a short distance away they were spending \$600,000 constructing 146,000 feet of new sewer lines. I found acres of land on the old site where streets were laid out where World War I barracks had stood, grading and clearing complete. On the new site they were grading and clearing land for streets, roads and buildings at a cost of \$536,000. I have photostatic copies of the old World War I site together with the site upon which the new camp was actually built to which I shall refer again. The old site was selected by the War Department because the type of soil, location and especially because of its drainage. The new site was built on two sides of a hill where new roads, new clearing, sewer lines, and telephone lines had to be constructed. They built a hospital unit on one side of a hill and an anti-tank battalion unit on the other side. Then they dug a 1,200 foot tunnel through the hill some 35 to 40 feet underground to connect the two.

I was informed that they could have saved 1,500 feet of sewer lines, electric lines and telephone lines and roads had the World War I site been selected for this unit. Forty percent of the building material for these two units had to be hauled on site in mudboats with a caterpillar tractor and I have a picture of both. The photostatic copy of the old site with the new site superimposed on it shows the location of the hospital unit and anti-tank battalion that was recommended by the engineer.

The engineers informed me that over a million dollars could have been saved on the new hospital unit alone had the old site been chosen. I asked the engi-

neer why he did not build these two units on the old site. He referred me to the construction quartermaster. The construction quartermaster after some hesitancy told me that he stood there in that very spot and pleaded with the corps area commander recommending that site. He said the corps area commander cursed and replied, "Over there (pointing to the new site) is where I said it is going to be built" and that is where it was built.

On April 3, 1941, in speaking of this project I made the following statement on the floor of the House:

Mr. Chairman, speaking calmly, deliberately, and in an impersonal way, I say here and now that the officers in the United States Army who, in the face of the taxes and debt burden that is being placed on the shoulders of our people, their children, and their children's children, and in the face of the present emergency, are responsible for the willful, extravagant, and outrageous waste of the taxpayers' money ought to be court-martialed and kicked out of the Army.

Mr. Chairman, I have not changed my mind since then. Millions of dollars were wasted on this project under the cost-plus system.

COST-PLUS CONTRACTS

On June 2, 1941, in speaking on the floor of this House, I discussed the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts and made a comparison between a number of camps, demonstrating that in a few instances where we did use a lump-sum-competitive-bid contract, construction costs were very much lower and the project actually used less manpower and advanced faster. At Camp Dix, which was built by 14 contractors under a competitive-bid system, and where the overtime came out of the contractors' lump-sum payment, the total overtime paid was \$233,946. At Camp Meade, where the overtime came out of the taxpayer, it amounted to \$1,808,000. I took a 63-man barracks as a typical building, because we built more of them than any other type. At Camp Dix a 63-man barracks built under a competitive-bid system, cost \$9,822. At Camp Meade it cost \$17,364. The wage rate at Camp Dix was higher than at Camp Meade and they were both in the same climatic zone. The 14 contractors at Camp Dix employed at the peak 5,655 men, while the cost-plus contractor at Camp Meade employed 19,990 men at the peak. Both of these camps were formerly National Guard camps in the same climatic zone. The construction cost at Camp Meade under the cost-plus system was duplicated at practically every one of the other cost-plus projects.

I made the statement on the floor of the House at the time, that in my judgment, at least \$250,000,000 of the \$800,000,000 cantonment expenditures was wasted. As I look back now, I think I was conservative.

ADMINISTRATION KILLS EFFORT TO ABOLISH COST-PLUS CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Chairman, on June 6, 1941, when the War Department appropriation bill was up in the House for consideration, I offered an amendment prohibiting the use of any funds in that bill for cost-plus construction. This House passed my amendment in the Committee of the

Whole on Friday, June 6. The administration leaders had the Committee arise and then adjourned the House after the bill had been read and was ready for passage. On Monday, June 9, the House went into the Committee of the Whole again on the same bill. The majority leader and the chairman of the War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee took the floor and opposed my amendment. They read letters from the construction quartermaster of the United States Army contending that the Engel amendment would delay construction 6 months, which in the face of the facts was silly. The fact was as stated by me at the time that the construction of cantonments at Camp Dix and several other camps which were constructed under a competitive bid system was far ahead of similar construction projects under cost-plus. A letter was also read by the majority leader from Under Secretary of War Patterson opposing my amendment. Every effort was made and all the pressure possible was used and they finally defeated my amendment by a vote of 179 to 175, or a narrow margin of 4 votes. The entire Republican minority voted for my amendment. Despite the pressure from the administration, I received a number of votes from my good friends on the other side of this aisle.

Mr. Chairman, if that amendment had been agreed to and if we could have eliminated cost-plus contracts at that time we would have saved the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. It was defeated by the Democratic administration despite every effort the Republican Party made to abolish it, and the Democratic administration and leadership must take the responsibility for its defeat.

DEFENSE PLANTS

In 1942 I began to study ordnance production costs, and during the winter of 1943 I visited 47 defense plants, spending over 2 weeks in General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler. The companies whose plants I visited and whose reports I was able to obtain had an aggregate total pay roll in 1942 of \$2,316,000,000. They had 850,522 employees, and the total man-hours worked in 1942 was 1,706,484,931. It is interesting to note that this entire group of corporations had over 800,000 stockholders, or one each for nearly every employee. I visited a number of Government arsenals, and on June 29 and July 2, 1943, I made a report of my findings to this House. I discussed both labor and industry. The War Department was giving our subcommittee cost figures that no one could contradict. They told us, for instance, that a medium tank cost \$90,000; an 81-millimeter trench mortar \$800; a 60-millimeter trench mortar cost \$500; and we made the appropriation on that basis. I watched them turn raw ore into pig iron, pig iron and scrap iron into everything from a rifle barrel to a 16-inch gun. I got the complete breakdown as to the cost of the tank and found that a medium tank did not cost \$90,000, but actually cost \$60,000. I found that an 81-millimeter trench mortar did not cost \$800 as represented by the Army, but cost less than \$600; that a 60-millimeter trench mortar did not cost \$500 as rep-

resented by the Army, but actually cost less than \$300. I was amazed to learn that we had paid as high as a dollar a pound for armor plate. I went into one plant in the East, the Colt Arms Co., and asked them to give me the report they made to the Income-Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department showing the amount paid to every employee from the president on down. I took one craft, that of machine-gun assemblers. I took the highest-paid employee and the lowest-paid employee, alternating until I had 25. I was amazed to learn that the highest-paid machine-gun assembler at this company was paid \$8,741 in 1942, or \$241 more than the base pay of a lieutenant general in the Army. Of the 25, 5 were paid between \$8,000 and \$8,741; 7 between \$7,000 and \$8,000; 7 between \$6,000 and \$7,000; and only 2 were paid below \$5,000. The lowest-paid man received \$4,788. Seventeen of the twenty-five men were paid over \$6,000. All this while soldiers assembling machine guns in the Army were paid at that time as low as \$50 a month.

I found farmer boys, after a few weeks of training, being paid from \$60 to \$100 a week in these plants; undertakers and lawyers after a few weeks' training being paid similar amounts. I found girls who had been working in dime stores going into factories after a few weeks of training being paid \$65 to \$75 a week. At Fort Devens, Mass., an Army post, the Government advertised that they were paying \$55.80 a week to girls for learning how to mend shoes. On the other hand, I found corporations making exorbitant profits. Jack & Heintz, near Cleveland, Ohio, organized in November 1940 with capital stock consisting of 100 shares of no par value for which four stockholders paid in \$500. They turned over the property of a defunct corporation for \$99,500 giving them a total stock and surplus of \$100,000. The Defense Plant Corporation furnished them \$7,477,000 in money. This little corporation with \$100,000 capital stock showed earnings before taxes in 1942 of \$7,740,829 and showed earnings after taxes of \$1,740,829 or 1,740 percent of the capital stock and surplus in 1 year. Thus in 1942 this little corporation after setting aside \$173,000 for depreciation and obsolescence, after paying three top officers \$116,645 each, after giving Christmas bonuses to employees of \$944,000, after paying \$6,000,000 in income and excess profit taxes, this little corporation showed earnings in 1942 of \$1,740,839 on an invested capital of \$100,000.

The High Standards Manufacturing Co. of Connecticut was organized in 1926 and issued 5,000 shares of a par value at \$5 per share or \$25,000. Approximately 4,700 shares of this stock was owned by one family. The stockholders paid in additional money so that on December 31, 1940, the capital stock paid in and earned surplus aggregated \$65,660. The Defense Plant Corporation had advanced them up to December 31, 1942, \$6,696,000. This company took 60 percent net profit before taxes on \$50,771,000 machine-gun sales to the Government in 1942 after paying themselves \$3,091,000 for management and engineering fees through another corporation owned by the same

people, the Dixwell Corp. After refunding \$23,775,000 under renegotiation, including half of the management and engineering fees, after paying approximately \$4,800,000 in taxes, this little company with a capital and surplus of \$65,660 showed a net profit after taxes and after depreciation in 1942 of \$1,888,918, in addition to the \$1,500,000 which they had left of the management fee after renegotiation. In speaking to the House on July 2, 1943, I cited case after case of similar excess profits made by corporations.

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

Due to the excessive profits made, Republican members of the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee advocated in committee that war contracts be renegotiated and excess profits be put back into the Treasury. Representative FRANCIS CASE of South Dakota offered an amendment to the War Department appropriation bill on the floor of the House which would bring about such renegotiation of these contracts. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations made a point of order against the amendment, and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled it out of order. Mr. CASE redrafted it and offered it in a form which was not subject to a point of order, and it became a part of the bill. The Under Secretary of War Patterson opposed this clause in committee. The Senate rewrote the clause, and it was placed in final form by the conference committee on the bill between the Senate and House. The Republican Members of Congress supported this policy almost to a man, and it was due to the persistence and insistence of Congressman FRANCIS CASE of South Dakota that it finally became a law.

On page 849 of the hearings of this year's War Department bill, the Under Secretary of War Patterson made a report which is rather interesting and which reads in part, as follows:

As of June 1, 1945, the renegotiating agencies of the War Department has effected refunds of excessive profits totaling \$4,588,231,000.

Again he says:

These figures do not include price reductions which, as of April 30, 1945, total \$3,103,374,000 and which to a substantial extent are attributable to the Renegotiation Act and its administration.

Thus we find that we saved under that act \$7,690,000,000. When the matter came up in the Senate and in conference, the War Department took the attitude "we do not want it, but if we have to take it, here's the way we want it done." This provision was put into the law over the objection of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and only through the work of Mr. CASE and the Republican Members of Congress was this tremendous saving made possible.

ALCAN HIGHWAY

Another illustration of waste and extravagance and of throwing the taxpayers' money away was the Alcan Highway. This was a road to Alaska upon which the War Department spent \$140,-

000,000. The facts were brought out by me during the hearings on the 1945 War Department appropriation bill, pages 427, 428 and 429. This road cost \$100,000 a mile for a gravel road with the gravel available nearby. They paid common labor \$1.25 an hour, while skilled labor was paid as high as \$1.75 an hour. They guaranteed labor 240 hours' pay a month, including overtime, so each worker was guaranteed from \$300 to \$420 a month. They got this amount even though they did not work an hour—all this according to the testimony of Maj. Gen. L. D. Worsham, chief engineer of the Alaska district. It further cost last year \$8,000 a mile in trying to maintain this road. The Alaska Highway is in Canada and it is doubtful whether the Canadian Government will ever keep it up.

CANOL OIL PROJECT

Another illustration of waste and extravagance and throwing away the taxpayers' money was the Canol oil project, the facts of which were brought out by me in the hearing on the 1945 War Department appropriation bill, on pages 421 to 424. The estimated cost of this project was \$134,000,000 and up to the time of the hearings last year we had actually spent \$129,400,000, not including \$16,000,000 they asked for in last year's appropriation. This included \$14,240,000 for production of oil and exploratory work; crude oil pipe line and pumping stations, \$50,635,000; 521 miles of access roads, \$9,230,000; refinery, \$24,980,000, and distribution pipe lines and pumping stations, \$30,315,000. This was the amount spent prior to the 1945 hearings. It cost us \$15.90 for a 42-gallon barrel of refined gasoline at the refinery at White Horse. The Standard Oil Co. of California was paid 33 cents a barrel fee while the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada received 20 cents a barrel. We have a \$130,000,000 investment all of which with the exception of equipment will be turned over to Canada and the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada—which is the Standard Oil Co. We reserved the right to buy 30,000,000 barrels of oil inside the proven oil field and 30,000,000 more barrels outside the proven oil field if oil is discovered. The Imperial Oil Co. agreed to pay us \$3,000,000 if we buy the 60,000,000 barrels of oil which at that time was costing \$15.90 a barrel. In other words, if we buy \$960,000,000 worth of oil from them, they will pay us \$3,000,000 for the equipment. All of this according to the testimony of General Worsham, chief Army engineer of the northwest district.

On page 424 he testified as follows:

The oil field drilling equipment will go to the Imperial Oil Co. and against that we have reserved in there the possibility of 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels of oil and the Imperial will pay for the equipment \$3,000,000 if we take 60,000,000 barrels.

Again the testimony reads as follows:

Mr. ENGEL. You ought to be able to give us some idea of what we are doing, whether we are going to give away any portion of this \$129,000,000, and the taxpayers ought to know how much we are going to give away.

General WORSHAM. Until we know how much we will get for it at the end we cannot tell.

Mr. ENGEL. We can buy from them 30,000,000 barrels of oil, which at the present time is costing us \$15.90 per barrel.

General WORSHAM. That is the cost of the manufactured, refined product.

Mr. ENGEL. And it would cost us \$15.90 per barrels for the refined product?

General WORSHAM. Yes, sir.

Bear in mind that we had to buy 60,000,000 barrels from the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada which would cost us \$15.90 a barrel at the refinery or \$960,000,000. If we did that then the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada would be so liberal as to pay us \$3,000,000 for the equipment. Just another case of waste and extravagance and giving the taxpayers' money away.

TRANSFERABILITY OF FUNDS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman yields the floor may I inquire whether the gentleman is going to say something about the transferability clause?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. In answering the gentleman from South Dakota, I do have something to say about the transferability clause. Since 1942 we have carried a 10-percent transferability clause giving the War Department the right to transfer from one appropriation to another in a sum up to 10 percent. It was under this clause that Under Secretary of War Patterson transferred \$25,000,000 from his expediting production fund to the Pentagon Building. It was under the same clause that the Chief Engineer of the United States Army, undoubtedly acting on orders, transferred \$16,000,000 from the engineers' service to the same Pentagon Building. These sums together with additional sums transferred from the highway funds enabled the War Department to spend in excess of \$86,000,000, including roads and bridges, on the Pentagon Building. This, after Congress had adopted a committee report advising the War Department that they could spend not to exceed \$35,000,000 on this project if they would absorb \$1,000,000 they had asked for in order to convert the old Hoover Airport into a parking lot. Projects such as the Canol project, Alcan Highway, and many other projects were made possible by this transferability clause. Last year the Under Secretary of War testified before our committee that he had spent \$400,000,000 out of the expediting production fund on one project which had not even been discussed in committee.

Upon my questioning, he admitted that they had spent another \$400,000,000 on the same project out of the engineers' service fund. When we find funds handled in such a way that the Under Secretary of War cannot come within \$400,000,000 of telling us what has been spent on a project, it is time to change our system. Last year the War Department went before the Deficiency Committee and asked that the 10-percent transferability clause be increased to 20 percent, and the Deficiency Committee permitted them to do so. I insisted that the War Department insert into the record a list of the transfers made. This list will be found on page 820 of the hearings. It shows that up to the time of the hearings, the War Department had transferred

from one fund to the other \$2,774,734,000. It shows further that they contemplate transferring a total of \$3,429,000,000. This means just one thing, and that is that the War Department was permitted last year under this clause to spend nearly three and one-half billion dollars for purposes which had never been justified before any congressional committee.

Mr. Chairman, I take the position that the War Department is entitled during this emergency and during this war to every dollar, the expenditure of which it can justify in the interest of the war before a congressional committee. I am willing to give them every dollar they need on this basis. I take the further position that the War Department is not entitled to one dime and I am not willing to give them one thin dime for any purpose which they cannot or will not justify before a congressional committee. It is this policy which has made possible the waste of the taxpayers' money and many of the extravagances referred to in this speech. If this is permitted to go on we will come back again next year as we did year after year and find other cases of waste.

The recent disclosure by a radio commentator of the waste and extravagance on the Pan-American Highway is merely a repetition of what occurred 4 years ago at Camp Blanding and other camps and has continued to occur since that time. The amount that the War Department is permitted to transfer in this bill was reduced on my motion in the committee from 20 to 10 percent. At that time I was given to understand by the budget officer that only a few items had been transferred. I did not know that the amount contemplated to be transferred would aggregate nearly three and one-half billion dollars. I shall offer an amendment in the Committee of the Whole asking this House to reduce the amount that can be transferred from 10 to 5 percent.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

I call attention to the fact that in 1944 the War Department had an obligated balance of \$32,758,000,000 and made recoveries during prior years' obligations of \$13,657,000,000. The total unobligated balance for 1944 and recoveries made in prior years amounted to over \$46,000,000,000. The total unobligated balance as of June 30, 1945 and similar recoveries for the same year amount to over \$17,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year and it is my judgment that this will be increased by several more billion dollars. This bill provides for \$39,000,000,000 appropriations to maintain an Army of 7,000,000 men. If we should reduce the Army 10 percent, which I have every reason to believe we will, it means nearly \$4,000,000,000 will lapse to the Treasury and can be transferred under the 10-percent clause. This will mean that \$4,000,000,000 can be spent by the War Department for cats and dogs or any other purpose they see fit to spend it on without justification before a congressional committee.

Mr. Chairman, this is wrong and as long as Congress continues this policy

we can expect a repetition of the Blandings, the Meades, the Canols, the Alcan projects. We can expect them to continue building white elephants like the Pentagon Building. Personally, I have become convinced that they should not have any transferability. Every dollar that is expended by any department should be justified before a congressional committee. It is difficult enough for congressional committees to hold down expenditures that they approve. Lump-sum appropriations, whether by transfer or direct, must go if we are to reduce waste and extravagance. If the War Department should run short of funds, let them do as other departments have to do, come before the Deficiency Committee, tell them what they want, make a case, and if they can justify the necessity for the appropriation, they will undoubtedly receive it. That is why we have a deficiency subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I want to remind the War Department again, as I have done repeatedly before, that this Nation will have a \$300,000,000,000 national debt; that it will require approximately \$9,000,000,000 to pay the interest on and amortize that debt in 50 years; that we will have 15,000,000 of veterans to take care of, the cost of which will run into billions more, 4,000,000 from World War I and 11,000,000 from World War II. I wish to remind them again that it has been estimated that the postwar budget required to take care of the absolute requirements of the Government will probably run from twenty-two to twenty-seven billion dollars annually. I wish to remind them again as I have done before that we have reduced the income-tax exemptions on the low-income group down to \$500 for normal tax purposes and \$1,000 for surtax purposes; that we had in 1944 21,600,000 income recipients, 9,000,000 of whom were heads of families and who paid over half a billion dollars in taxes. That there were 7,450,000 more married persons or heads of families with incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,500 who are carrying a tremendous tax burden. I am doing so in the hope that I may finally get under somebody's skin and keep them from throwing the hard-earned tax dollars down a rat hole, tax dollars which, except for this waste, might and should be spent for bread, butter, and milk for the families of this low-income group.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a statement of tribute I paid to my distinguished colleague on the subcommittee, Mr. POWERS, which appears in the hearings of the committee.

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

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

Mr. KERR. Before we adjourn, I would be very derelict if I did not take advantage of the opportunity to put in the record my appreciation of Mr. POWERS.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with the other members of the War Appropriations

Subcommittee in an expression of deep regret on account of the resignation of Hon. D. LANE POWERS from the membership of the House of Representatives, where he has served so long with distinction and matchless fidelity. I hazard nothing when I assert that the State of New Jersey and this Nation will lose a public servant and a Representative whose services cannot be surpassed and whose personality and character is esteemed by every Member of the House and the Senate who have had the good fortune to contact him as a public servant and as a great citizen. It has been well said that "Man is the only great thing in the universe," all the ages have been trying to produce a perfect model; only one complete man has yet evolved. The best of us are but prophecies of what is to come.

You can learn but little about your colleagues in the House of Representatives unless you intimately contact them in their duties incident to committee service; there you appraise his intellect, his character, his sense of duty, and his conscious rectitude.

I shall always be glad that I had an opportunity to serve with and know LANE POWERS. I am satisfied that I am a better man for the contact. In my opinion, he has a heart that can be turned inside out and will disclose no stain of dishonor. Fortune may remove him from us as she pleases but be assured wherever he goes or whatever he undertakes he will do his duty unafraid and with signal honor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to discuss all the items which comprise a war appropriation bill, these items which we have become more or less intimate with for the last 4 years have created a composite manpower and military force greater and more powerful than any other ever organized or conceived by mankind before this present war. The plans evolved by our military and civil leaders represent the sum total of industrial equipment and human genius never equaled by any other nation or people since the dawn of creation. What we have done and will do is a force irresistible and our enemies are fast realizing the truth of this assertion.

It is impossible not to make many mistakes in the creation of a military force of such proportions as that we have now in operation throughout the world, the reaction of this world's war will be felt by generations to come. If the prayer of the world will be realized and peace made secure on this earth—then the mistakes, the cost, the burdens and the sorrows of this old world will be fully amended. We probably yet face a problem greater than mankind ever faced before.

As I sat through the hearings which our committee conducted on this bill, I could not help but marvel at the tremendous job that has been done by our Army since December 7, 1941, and at the tremendous job that still lies ahead. During the course of our hearings, the Chief of Staff, General of the Army George C. Marshall and his deputy, Gen. Thomas T. Handy, appeared before us to explain the strategical and tactical picture for the coming year as they now see it. The commanding generals of the three major commands of the Army and the chiefs of the operating agencies of the War Department also appeared before us to testify as to their requirements for funds during fiscal year 1946 and to explain the usage that had been made of the funds which were provided for fiscal years 1945.

Hon. Robert P. Patterson, the Under Secretary of War, explained the over-all procurement and facilities problems, and the budget officer for the War Department, Maj. Gen. George J. Richards, gave us an analysis of the budget estimates.

No man connected with our war activities, in my opinion, has done a better and more complicated job for the Government and for the Army than General Richards. It was his assigned duty to contact the Bureau of the Budget and lay the foundation and give the information relative to all expenditures; his approach to all war matters inspires the confidence of those whom he contacts, he is doing a great and successful job.

Fund requirements are, of course, based upon plans drawn up well in advance of the contemplated operations designed to bring us complete and final victory. Financial implementation of these plans is accomplished through our appropriations bills. After the appropriation is made, there follows the task of selecting and scheduling for production all the types and quantities of equipment needed to carry out the planned operations. Successful accomplishment of the operational plans depends in a great measure upon the superiority and adequacy of the equipment which has been provided our combat soldiers.

Also during the hearings, I found myself time and time again marveling at the stupendous job that has been accomplished by American industry. We have well proven that America can outproduce any country in the world in a shorter period of time. When the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, we had, as you know, but a skeleton force of men in our Army and but little of the matériel needed to wage a war. It was necessary practically overnight to convert the machinery of a peace-loving nation to the production of war goods of every type and description imaginable. From an examination of the numerous lists of articles purchased by our Army, I know of nothing that has been overlooked to provide our soldiers in the field with the very finest equipment that any soldier has ever had to combat the enemy and to protect himself. To do this has meant the establishment of a supply organization which has never been equaled in the history of the world. It is quite true that we have spent many billions of dollars to bring about the complete collapse of the German Armies and will have to spend additional billions to assure as speedy a victory as possible in the Pacific war. I feel, and I am sure you do, that every dollar has been well spent. I base this conclusion upon results achieved; they speak for themselves.

With the achievement of VE-day in Europe, I know that many of us felt that war expenditures would decrease sharply and that it might be possible to carry on the war in the Pacific with the supplies and equipment which we now have on hand. To some extent that is true. We have been assured that full utilization will be made of all the stocks on hand in this country and that the matériel which is now in Europe will be put in shape for shipment and transported to the Pacific just as rapidly as the means of transpor-

tation become available. These measures, however, will not provide all that is necessary. We will have more men in the Pacific area during this next year than we had in Europe. We have a far longer supply line to keep filled in order to insure the prompt delivery of the equipment when required. Fighting in the Pacific is of a different nature than that in Europe. Special equipment, special clothing, and, to some extent, special foods are required to fully maintain our armies in that area.

I cannot restrain from also referring to the marvelous work and accomplishment of Maj. Gen. C. R. Gross and his associates of the Transportation Corps, the work done by this corps is almost incomprehensible. The item requested for this corps, \$1,785,000,000, seems small when you realize that this division has charge of the movement of the Army and its equipment by rail and water, which involves the purchase of locomotives, cars, track equipment, transport vessels, and landing boats of every description, as well as the handling of freight delivery never before equaled on earth.

A brief analysis of the War Department's program for the next fiscal year indicates that out of the approximately \$38,500,000,000 requested, \$18,200,000,000 is for the purchase of supplies and equipment, and \$20,300,000,000 for pay of the soldier and general maintenance and operating expenses. For comparison, the presently estimated obligations for fiscal year of approximately \$53,500,000,000 will be divided \$33,900,000,000 for the purchase of supplies and equipment, and \$19,600,000,000 for pay of the soldier and general maintenance and operating expenses. It is significant to note that for the first time during the war, procurement comprises less than half of the projected obligations. During fiscal year 1946, pay of the soldier and his travel will cost over \$13,500,000,000. The largest decrease in next year's program is in the appropriation for the Air Forces. Victory in Europe has permitted drastic over-all reductions in the airplane procurement program. The ordnance program is likewise greatly reduced. While there are general reductions in practically all the appropriations, many of them are so closely related to the number of troops which must be clothed, fed, supplied, and equipped that great reductions cannot be expected at this time.

One of the outstanding feature equipment of our Army is the Ordnance Department under the command and direction of General Campbell. Our committee on many times have heard General Campbell and some of us have had opportunity to observe the magnificent equipment of guns and ammunition and every conceivable instrument of defense that unquestionably exceeds in power and efficiency any other similar coordination ever organized by mankind. We are so well equipped with Army ordnance that this year's appropriation will not be more than one-half of the sum appropriated for the fiscal year 1945. General Campbell and his associates knew what we needed to win this war and they assembled the destructive agencies that are doing the work.

Testimony before the committee indicated clearly that the Army has under way an efficient and orderly program of salvage and recovery of excess quantities of supplies and equipment in the inactive theaters. In computing production requirements for the coming year, witnesses testified that full credit was taken for supplies in the inactive theaters which will not be required either by an army of occupation or by troops awaiting shipment to the Pacific or return to this country. Our committee was told that about 70 percent of the matériel now in Europe is recoverable and can be applied to meet future demands. Actual movement of matériel from Europe was started even before VE-day. Quantities shipped are, of course, limited by available transportation facilities. For this reason, credit for this matériel must be spread over the entire period of redeployment.

This bill could be the last of our big war supply measures if we should be blessed with final victory before the end of the coming fiscal year. We cannot foresee an ending at this time, however, and we must not let optimistic thinking predominate in our consideration of this bill. While it is true that the initial equipping of our Army forces has been completed, we must now provide for the replacement of such equipment where required and the continued search for new and better items with which to equip our men. I strongly recommend the reading by each Member of this House of the printed hearings conducted by our committee. It is the best source of information of which I know to gain a well-rounded knowledge of the Army's past and contemplated activities.

It is my firm conviction that the Army of the United States has well justified the confidence which this Congress has reposed in its leaders through the medium of our appropriation acts. They have given us a full accounting of all moneys expended and have always been willing to provide us with full justifications of their requirements. I am convinced that this is no time to withhold from the Army any funds which will speed our final victory. Our committee has been assured that this appropriation bill covers all requirements necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the Pacific war. By making this appropriation we will once again be reaffirming our faith in the Army leaders who control these funds and assuring them that we are solidly behind them. Such action will certainly provide no comfort to our enemies but, conversely, will inform them that the American people stand together for one result—their complete and final defeat.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire, to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TOWE].

Mr. TOWE. Mr. Chairman, I do not feel that we of the New Jersey delegation should fail at this time to add an expression of our praise and affection to what has already been said today, by Representatives from other States, about our friend and colleague, the Honorable D. LANE POWERS.

You who have known him and worked with him, possibly longer than I have,

need not be told of his diligence, honesty, wisdom, and patriotism. That record will remain with you after he leaves Washington, and I am certain it will never fade.

The plain truth is that his own great State of New Jersey, having loaned him to the Nation for more than a decade, has called him back. He goes back to New Jersey to enter a greater field of service, and I know that not a Member among you doubts that he will distinguish himself in that new field as he has in this. I know, too, that your warm affection and high regard will follow him from this Chamber into his new office. The Nation is the better for having had the services of Mr. POWERS, and New Jersey will be the better for having called him back.

One more thought. There are offices in New Jersey higher than the one which Mr. POWERS will soon assume, but there is no office there or anywhere else in public life, which calls for more than he can deliver. It may well be that in a State where no governor can succeed himself, Mr. POWERS is starting on a path of public service which will lead him to the very heights.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, as this War Department bill comes before the House there is a feeling of great regret that LANE POWERS, the ranking Republican member on that committee, who has so ably represented the Trenton district in New Jersey for many years, is going to retire. LANE POWERS has been a tower of strength upon that committee. He probably has had as much to do with framing the War Department bills as any individual Member, and his insight into the activities of the War Department has been deep and it has been keen. I know of no man in my day here who has given more of himself and done a better job than LANE POWERS. In the work that he has ahead of him in New Jersey I wish him Godspeed and many years of useful, active, public service.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word or two at this time to bring before the American people the situation with reference to the Office of War Information.

The people are getting sick and tired of our continuous appropriation of their money for needless and foolish purposes. Unnecessary and wasteful spending of the people's money cannot be justified. Yet in the OWI we see unnecessary and wasteful spending. If we permit this to continue, the blame will rest on us.

No one will stand in the Halls of Congress and attempt to justify waste, and yet, through the countenance of this Congress, waste is rampant throughout the many strange and amazing activities of OWI. It is high time we put some check on this waste and extravagance.

The money is provided by the taxpayers, who have given until it hurts while this and various other activities of the administration have been looked upon as emergency measures, and have refrained from inquiring closely how the money was being spent—how the activities were being administered. But now

that people high in OWI have given evidence of their belief that OWI, and their jobs, should be made permanent, a more severe scrutiny is justified.

OWI, may I remind you, is supposed to mean Office of War Information, though the OWI overly paid pay rollers would no doubt like for us to forget what those initials stand for.

The war in Europe is over, and there is no valid reason why OWI should not retrench; there is no valid reason why the appropriation of \$18,000,000, the amount set by the House, is not ample for all justifiable activities of the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1946.

OWI has on its pay roll 10,375 people, an enormous number of whom have nothing to do. A great many have been on the pay roll at large salaries without any job or responsibility.

Of the 10,375, there are in the city of Washington 905, and 100 could perform all the useful activities that are there performed.

In the city of New York they have an enormous plant with upward of 2,000 people presently contained in it. They are sending out short-wave broadcasts at great expense at all hours of the day and night to all sorts of places. The broadcasts have no propaganda value whatever. I have seen them. I have been over them. They are of poor quality—poorly done—and the type of people that they employ are not the tops of their profession but the poorer grade. They print magazines for sale, but those magazines are not near as useful nor as effective as the private magazines that are printed in this country and sold in other countries. They are expensive magazines and are of no propaganda value.

The Reader's Digest already has a circulation of 2,000,000 in Europe and South America, and this is paid circulation which costs the people of the United States nothing. It reaches 10 times the people that are reached by the OWI. It is prepared to increase its circulation in Great Britain by 400,000 as soon as it can get the paper; to start a new French edition as soon as it can get the paper; a German edition as soon as it can get the paper. If, by any stretch of the imagination, it is necessary to sell the United States to the people we are feeding and clothing, in the countries we have liberated, then how much better job would be done by magazines like the Reader's Digest, rather than the OWI tripe I have seen.

In San Francisco they have 895 employees, and they are planning on even more. The only thing they do out there which might be construed as having some bearing upon the war effort is the production of some broadcasts to Japan. I had those broadcasts, and they were very poorly done; they were nothing that an ordinary schoolboy could not have copied from the Army and Navy communiques. A hundred employees would be more than enough to perform all activities that should be carried on, and yet, as I said, they have 895 and plan on having more.

The OWI has a publications outfit in New York and Washington which is utterly worthless. They have an enormous

set-up in 60 to 70 countries. A printing plant in Rome with 1,300 employees. Think of it. They are going to run 8 little newspapers in Germany—a 12-inch by 15-inch sheet printed on one side. That sounds like a small project, doesn't it? Six people could easily get up and print this size newspaper in any locality. But the OWI never does anything with a minimum of employees, or at minimum cost. Their set-up in Germany involves 528 people. In the liberated countries they have a request for 1,500 employees.

In the Pacific theater in the outpost section, they have a request for 1,731.

With the \$18,000,000 appropriated by the House, which is one-third of the money they had this current year, they could have one-third of their present staff, and they would still be able to carry on in the Pacific theater with the full 1,731 people requested for that theater; they could have 100 to operate in their Washington office; 100 to operate in their German area; 100 to operate in San Francisco; and 1,400 to place in other sections of the United States and freed and occupied Europe. This is more than enough. Any more than this number would be utter waste. A cut from their present 10,375 employees to 3,400 employees could easily be made, and still give them plenty of margin to do anything that they ought to do.

It is about time that the OWI—the part of it which is necessary—be put to work on an efficient basis and that waste and extravagance be checked. It is about time that Congress cease to appropriate more of the people's money than is required to carry on proper activities.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, 1 week ago today this Congress, the District of Columbia, and the Nation honored the returning hero, the Chief of our Armies in Europe, General Eisenhower. It was my privilege to attend the luncheon at the Statler Hotel. Sitting on my left was a retired general of the United States Army, General Frank Keefer. He told me that more than 30 years ago he had been a professor on the teaching staff at West Point. He said he had not seen General Eisenhower during that period of time between the Statler Hotel luncheon and the period when he was a professor and Eisenhower was a student at West Point. Yet General Eisenhower picked him out of several score of persons and came over and shook hands with that old professor. I thought that was a splendid act of kindness and recognition. I said to General Keefer, "Was General Eisenhower a brilliant student?" He replied, "No. He was a thorough student." To me the job that General Eisenhower and his armies have done in Europe bear out the expression of General Keefer in recognition of his thoroughness in school at West Point.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the fine community of Prestons-

burg, Ky., celebrated the seventieth birthday of the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. It was a day of general rejoicing there, and I personally regret I was not present to join in the occasion. I know that many Members of the House of Representatives feel as I do about this. Mr. MAY has been serving as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House during the entire time I have been in Congress. He has labored long and hard on the defense of America. In the prewar days, he worked that our Nation may be adequately protected and defended. After war came to our land, he had literally carried the heavy burden of the legislative war effort and in my judgment has done a magnificent job.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to felicitate with JACK MAY and with his people on this, the occasion of his seventieth birthday; and I want to wish him many, many happy returns of this occasion.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. As one who on the fourteenth day of April reached that anniversary myself, and as a former member of the committee of which ANDY MAY is now chairman, and with whom I served many years, I wish to add my congratulations to your upon his having reached that day and that celebration.

Mr. BROOKS. I extend the gentleman the same greetings.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] 15 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I may not use all the time that has been yielded me. I realize the hour is growing late, but, of course, the magnitude of this bill and the importance of it cannot possibly be exaggerated. I hazard the statement that not again in this century will another appropriation bill of this size be presented to the Congress. I hope I am not too optimistic, but if the war progresses reasonably well and if the United Nations Conference at San Francisco achieves a considerable degree of success, that statement is fully justified. I think we can therefore say this is the last of the big wartime appropriation bills.

Mr. Chairman, the War Department will not spend all of the \$38,500,000,000 appropriated in this bill. It did not spend all the money provided in the bill last year or the year before that. But war is a very unpredictable thing and the American people want the Congress to make it possible for the Army to meet every emergency; and that is what we have done.

Last year when we passed this military appropriation bill on June 15 we were at a very critical time—our boys had only a few days before that landed on the beaches at Normandy.

No human being knew just what the future held, and no Congress could possibly know just what the fiscal requirements might conceivably be; so we gave the military forces enough money to meet the situation. We are thankful for the fact that it is not necessary that all that money be expended in fiscal year 1945.

By the same token we are providing in "Pay of the Army" for an Army of some 7,000,000 men. It might be that a much more drastic reduction in the size of the Army could be made, but we cannot be certain of that. We earnestly hope that the services of all of these men will not be required for victory. Especially do we hope that the number of casualties may be held to the very lowest minimum. General Marshall told us that with an Army of the size proposed he thought it would be possible to win victory sooner and to reduce the cost in human lives. So in "Pay of the Army" we are providing for an Army of 7,000,000. Our fighting men have not relaxed their efforts and we cannot deny them the fullest support in the all-out effort for the final victory. That is the program we have undertaken, those of us who have brought these bills in to the Congress for your approval.

We might as well be frank about this further fact that no human being, regardless of his position and regardless of his capacity could possibly be completely familiar with all the items of appropriation contained in this bill and all of the operations of the War Department on the various fighting fronts and the continents of the world. This committee held hearings for weeks in the preparation of this bill. This study of War Department appropriations is a continuing study with us, and in cooperation with officials of the War Department we have done our best to do a good job. If we should undertake to investigate every item of expenditure we would have to go into every airplane plant, into every arsenal, into every manufacturing concern, into every training camp and into all the various theaters of war. We do as many of these things as possible and we should like to do more, yet if we should undertake to cover the whole field, it would require many months. It just could not be done. So what we have done is to use our best judgment in bringing in the type of bill which we thought would help bring victory, the thing which we all desire.

There has been a lot of mistakes, there has been much bungling in such a big operation. No one can claim perfection. What we have been seeking is not so much perfection but victory, and toward the larger objective there can be no doubt about the success which has been achieved and is being achieved.

Just a few minutes ago, and since we began the debate on this bill, it was my privilege to have a little visit in the Speaker's office with General Truscott, the commanding general of the Fifth Army. We had General Eisenhower here the other day. We are proud of our military leadership. We have had good leadership at the top. The strategy of the war has been good, as shown by the results which have been achieved. The program of training in the Army and Air Forces has been good, and it is constantly being improved. We have not been satisfied with anything less than the best. We have not only had good leadership and good training but we have had incomparable men in uniform bearing arms and fighting the enemy wherever he might be found. The fighting sol-

dier, the incomparable GI, has fulfilled the expectation of his commanders, of his parents, and loved ones at home, of the American people, and of the freedom-loving people everywhere. So with that type of fighting man and that type of leadership we have done well and we will do better.

Not only have we had good training, good leadership, and fighting men of courage, determination, brilliance, and resourcefulness, but we have also had good weapons with which to fight. No informed man today will say that the American soldier does not have the finest fighting equipment ever devised and produced by the genius of a free people.

Mr. Chairman, this committee has constantly stressed the importance of research and development. We keep saying to the top military men who appear before us, "What about your program of research and development and improvement?" We have been unwilling to settle for anything less than the very best. We have encouraged the Army toward a program of better methods, better weapons, better training. We have given them the money, and they are getting the job done. The program of improvement is a continuing process. Greater things are yet to come before the end of this war.

We have not only made vast strides in research insofar as weapons for the Army and food and clothing of the Army are concerned, but we have also made much progress in the important field of medical research and development. This has resulted in the saving of many thousands of lives. We have demanded the best and we have asked time and again: "Have you got enough money for medical research? We want you to spend all of the taxpayers money which you may need for medical research." With that kind of attitude displayed by the Congress the Medical Department of the Army, together with the medical men of this Nation, have made strides which would not have been dreamed of back in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

The Congress has done a great work helping make possible these great achievements.

Mr. Chairman, it would be possible for one to discuss this bill for hours and still overlook many important features of the War Department program. Our hearings contain 850 pages and, in my opinion, they are more interesting this year than ever before because the military was willing to leave more of the testimony on the record this time.

We had before us the 11 volumes of justification and explanation of the various items in the bill—many thousands of pages. You will note these volumes on the desk near the Chairman. However, it all comes down finally to this: We have studied the bill, we have conferred with the proper officials of the Army, we have done our best and the time for action on the bill is at hand, as the new fiscal year is soon to begin.

As I said in the beginning, I hope that another military appropriation of this size will not again be presented to Congress during this century. That will not be an extravagant hope if we shall see

to it that the United Nations Conference at San Francisco achieves success in the program for future world peace. But victory over Japan must be achieved before this great program can get into full swing. This bill is a step, and I hope a final step insofar as appropriations are concerned, toward that end.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

DEMOCRACY VERSUS BUREAUCRACY

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, Saturday was a great day in Congress. Democracy battled entrenched bureaucracy and won. The people made their wishes known. The people saw their wishes translated into legislative action. The extension of the OPA Act, without regard to the merits or demerits of the amendments, was a milestone and a turning point for must or machine legislation.

The Pendergastian machine formula of power politics, the propaganda of war profiteers; the gratuitous support of profiteer businesses, the unsolicited advice of federally subsidized farm organizations; the implorings of other organized groups that are in reality only a part of the New Deal political machine; the hymn of hate injected into the debate by administration leaders; all combined, did not prevent the membership of this House from following the wishes and the demands of the people. In fact, the people spoke.

The passage of this act with the amendments was an inspiring example of the "will of the people is the law of the land."

It is a privilege and an honor to be a Member of this House and see the wishes of the people respected and given consideration.

The people can look forward confidently to the time we can again become a government of laws and not a government of men. The people have added evidence that we should, will, and must give the Government back to the people.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, owing to the lateness of the hour in relation to other matters still on the calendar for today, I shall not use the 30 minutes, but shall give my remarks on various items in this bill at the appropriate places when the bill is read tomorrow under the 5-minute rule.

I wish, however, to take a few minutes to express my personal appreciation of the service of the gentleman from New Jersey, the Honorable LANE POWERS, ranking minority member of the committee, who is leaving Congress to accept an appointment in his home State.

LANE POWERS was ranking minority member when I was assigned to the subcommittee following the death of the late Chester C. Bolton, a distinguished Member of this House from the State of Ohio. That was in January 1939. In the 6 years since that time, I have come to know the privilege it is to serve on this

particular subcommittee, where matters of the most confidential and important character are discussed with the heads of the War Department. I could eulogize the chairman and other members of the committee; I am only glad that there is no similar reason for doing so at this time; the loss of one member is enough.

And that Member, Mr. Chairman, is LANE POWERS who has been a teacher, a counselor, and friend to me. He has been my leader, so to speak, on the committee and I have yet to regret following his leadership.

When the story is told of America's preparation for the war we are winning, to LANE POWERS should be given the credit for courage to stand by his convictions when his position on the procurement of aircraft was unpopular and open to superficial attack. I refer to the time when he fought to stop the wasting of time and money on the making of obsolete aircraft and insisted that money be devoted to research and redesign so that we would have aircraft with the speed and the maneuverability necessary to outperform ships of potential enemies.

And, conversely, I recall when he had the foresight and the courage to propose that a different fund for so-called educational orders be applied directly to procurement of the actual articles. And I recall when he proposed that we increase the funds for production of heavy bombers at a time when England was placing no orders in that category.

So, the work of the gentleman from New Jersey on this committee, Mr. Chairman, will remain in my memory for its creative, constructive achievements. And I am sure that his service in his new office in the State of New Jersey will be marked by similar accomplishment. Good luck and best wishes, Lane.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time now and shall speak on various items in the bill, when it is read by paragraph, tomorrow.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including line 6, page 1.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRAVENS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3550) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution there.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

JUNE 25, 1945.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on

Irrigation and Reclamation, of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

GEORGE B. SCHWABE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 302) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That WESLEY A. D'EWARD, of Montana, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, the Committee on Mines and Mining, the Committee on the Public Lands, and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a statement made by Secretary of War Stimson before the Select Committee on Military Policy on Military Training and in the other an address delivered by General Marshall on the same subject.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. POWERS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COLE of Missouri (at the request of Mr. CASE of South Dakota) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Federation of Labor, Buffalo.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. BATES of Kentucky from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 301, Rept. No. 790), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, that during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is recognized for 45 minutes.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, for many years the Pacific Ocean was the back door for both the United States and China. The former faced the Atlantic while the latter faced Inner Asia. Events gradually turned the attention of both countries to the Pacific

Ocean. Traders from the nations of the west appeared along the coasts of China. The Jade Gate near the Tibetan end of the Great Wall lost its significance. The United States expanded westward across prairie, mountain, and desert to the Pacific Ocean. Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines came under the American flag.

The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor has united the American and Chinese peoples in the war against the common foe. East and West are now meeting shoulder to shoulder on the battlefields of Asia. China and the United States— allies in the waging of the war—must be associates in the keeping of the peace.

Under the Manchu dynasty, China was divided for a long time into 18 provinces or China proper and 4 dependencies of Sinkiang, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet. The 18 provinces were located south of the Great Wall. In 1878 Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, was raised to the rank of a province; in 1903 Manchuria was divided into 3 provinces; in 1912 Inner Mongolia was separated into 4 provinces; and in 1928 Nearer Tibet was divided into 2 provinces.

The China of today has 28 provinces and the 2 territories of Outer Mongolia and Farther Tibet. In reality Manchuria or Manchoukuo is a puppet of Japan; Outer Mongolia is closely related to the Soviet Union; Sinkiang is partly under Russian influence; and a Farther Tibet has for some time been a British protectorate. The provinces and dependencies, comprising Greater China, have an area of over 4,380,000 square miles but the provinces of China proper have about 3,386,000 square miles.

On a map of North America, China would extend for 2,500 miles or roughly from the southern shore of Hudson Bay to the Caribbean island of Cuba. China trends north and south in contrast to the United States and the Soviet Union which trend east and west. A line has sometimes been drawn between northern and southern China, halfway between the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. However, the events of the Sino-Japanese War have served to open up the Chinese west. Chungking beyond the gorges of the Yangtze is located in Szechwan. The vast area of China has given the country defense in depth. The Chinese have been able to trade space for time in the face of the Japanese invaders. Both Hitler and Hirohito have learned the lesson of defense in depth.

One person out of every 5 in the world is Chinese. The population of Greater China is probably over 470,000,000. The natural rate of increase is very high with an additional four or five million people every year. The average population density is 120 per square mile for the whole country. On the other hand, the specific area of the Yellow Plain of the Hwang River has a population density of 978 per square mile of tilled land. China has a number of cities with a population of over 1,000,000 each—Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Mukden, Chungking, and Canton. Shanghai alone has a population of about three and a half million. Chungking, the capital of Free China, has increased from a population of 685,000 in

1936 to about two million today. The potential manpower of China exceeds that of any other country on earth. Only the Soviet Union and Japan of the seven world powers of 1939 seem to have a higher rate of increase in population. However, the Soviet Union has a population of about 193,000,000 and Japan proper of 73,000,000.

More than 80 percent of the people of China live from farming. The average farm has 4.2 acres cultivated by an average household of 6.2 people. In the United States an average farm household of 4.2 people cultivates a farm of 157 acres. Grains provide 90 percent of the Chinese diet. In the Yellow River Delta of northern China millet, wheat, kaoliang, sweetpotatoes, corn, and soybeans are raised while in the southern part of the country rice is the principal crop. Fish is important in the seashore areas of the country.

On the Pacific coast of Asia no other region is better supplied with mineral resources than China. However, China does not have a mineral basis for industrialization as a power like the United States or the Soviet Union. China has excellent supplies of coal, ranking fourth in the world. Four-fifths of this coal is located in Shansi and Shensi. At present the leading mines are the open cut at Fusan, southeast of Mukden in Manchuria and the Kailan works north of Tientsin in north China. There is little oil production in the country and little expectation of major discoveries in the future. Kansu is the leading area in the limited production of oil. China has practically no hydroelectric power in operation, although the southern and western areas of the country have potential water-power resources.

China has many small deposits of iron ore but few are extensive in area and high in quality. The largest iron ore deposits are found in southern Manchuria. The Japanese have built big steel mills at Anshan and Penhsihu. China has most of the world's supply of tungsten, used for electric lights, and found largely in southern Kiangsi. A small production of manganese is centered at Kwangsi. China appears to have no chromium, nickel, or vanadium. On the other hand, the country has good supplies both of tin found chiefly in Yunnan and of antimony used for telephones, coming from southern Hunan. Limited supplies of copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, mercury, molybdenum, wolfram, and gold are found in the country.

Many of the resources of China are not in Japanese hands. Free China has large deposits of coal and the bulk of the reserves of the country in manganese, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, tin, and antimony. However, very little iron ore is under the control of Free China. In 1942 about 10,000 tons of steel were produced in the free areas of the country.

Communications in China are very poor. "China's Sorrow" or the Yellow River which is 2,700 miles long is navigable only by small vessels. On the other hand, the Yangtze which is 3,200 miles long is navigable by sizable ships for over 1,500 miles. Railroad mileage in China is less than 4 percent of the United States and road mileage is less than 2 percent.

Half of the less than 15,000 miles of railroads are in Manchuria. Southern China has only a few miles while western and outer China have none. The roads of the country have a mileage of some 60,000 miles; she needs a million miles.

The Burma Road and the Sinkiang Road have played an important role in the history of the free areas of the republic. China needs 100,000 miles of railroad—she has less than 1,000 miles under her control today.

The China of today is actually divided into three political units. Nationalist or Kuomintang China is headed by Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking. Communist China, head by Mao Tse-tung practically independent of the Kuomintang, is governed by Yen-an. The Japanese puppet government of China, formerly headed by Wang Ching-wei, is located at Nanking. The defeat of Japan will eliminate the puppet government. However, the relations between Kuomintang and Communist China will greatly decide the strength of the Republic.

The United States is definitely interested in the future of China. In the late 1920's American trade with the country amounted to \$250,000,000 annually, but in 1937 the trade decreased to only \$150,000,000 exclusive of \$30,000,000 with Hongkong. In 1937 American investment in China came to about \$250,000,000 with the inclusion of \$50,000,000 in philanthropic and missionary activities. In the same year about 12,000 American nationals were living in China. The majority of them were associated with some 400 American business firms in that country, while others were engaged in missionary activities. In the recent years before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War the United States held the leading position in the import and export trade of the Chinese Republic. A politically stable China would need substantial supplies of capital goods for industrial development.

American interests in China extend back into the pages of history. Contacts with the Far East actually began with the trading voyages to the Middle Kingdom toward the end of the 1700's. The famous Monroe Doctrine in 1823 contained provisions that have affected American foreign policy toward Europe, Latin America, and the Far East. Non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states and respect for established sovereignties are implicit in the Monroe Doctrine. About the second decade of the last century American missionaries began to go to the Far East, especially to China. These people not only carried the ideals of Christianity but also the knowledge of the West.

In the European conflicts with China in the 1840's and 1850's, the United States Government refused to participate or to use force against the Chinese. In 1842 the Governor of Canton was officially informed by Commodore Lawrence Kearny that he hoped American citizens engaged in commerce would "be placed upon the same footing as merchants of the nation most favored." In the Treaty of Wanghia, signed by the United States and China in 1844, the United States acquired most-favored-nation rights and a clear

definition of extraterritoriality. In another treaty in 1858 the United States received further rights including religious toleration of Christians both citizens of the United States and Chinese converts. After Anson Burlingame, the American Minister in China, had faithfully represented the United States for 6 years, the Chinese asked him to represent them abroad in order to secure, if possible, a revision of the 1858 treaties with the Western Powers. In the treaty between the United States and China in 1868 the territoriality integrity of China was recognized.

The leading policies of the United States in the Far East have been the "open door" and the "integrity of China." The open door refers to the equality of states in the economic and commercial opportunities of the country while the integrity of China refers to the preservation of the territorial and administrative integrity of the country. When China appeared to be on the verge of partition by the European powers, Secretary of State, John Hay, in 1899, circulated the open door notes to the interested countries. In 1900, during the Boxer Uprising, Secretary Hay circulated the notes relative to the territorial integrity of China. Both doctrines were included in the Root-Takahira exchange of notes between the United States and Japan in 1903. In 1915, after the famous twenty-one demands were presented to China by Japan, Secretary of State, William Bryan informed both countries that the United States "cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into" that violates the open door or the integrity of China.

At the Washington Conference in 1921-22 the doctrines of the open door and the integrity of China were written into the Nine Power Treaty which was ratified by Japan. After this, any infraction upon these policies was a violation of the treaty rights of the signatories including the United States. Following the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the United States refused to recognize the puppet state of Manchoukuo. An American served on the Lytton commission of the League of Nations to investigate the Manchurian situation. The League of Nations accepted the solution proposed by the Lytton commission and the United States supported the conclusion of the League. Later the United States consistently refused to recognize the Chinese puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.

The policies associated with the Japanese new order in East Asia are a direct violation of the treaty rights of the United States. In the negotiations between the United States and Japan preceding Pearl Harbor, the United States refused to sacrifice the doctrines of the open door and the integrity of China. The fateful note of Japan handed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on December 7, 1941, accused the United States of "always holding fast to theories in disregard of realities, and refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principles."

American friendship to China has been shown both in peace and war. A few years after the Boxer Protocol an act of

Congress placed at Chinese disposal for the purpose of educating students in the United States the remainder of the Boxer indemnity after the legitimate claims had been paid. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 President Woodrow Wilson fought a losing battle for the Chinese against the Japanese claims in Shantung Province. In 1928 the United States was the first power to conclude an agreement with China in which approval was given to the raising of restrictions on the tariff autonomy of the country.

With the Japanese attack on China on July 7, 1937, the United States extended aid in various ways to the Chinese people. As early as December 15, 1938, the United States gave financial help and further financial steps were taken as the crisis grew in the Far East. After the President signed the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941, China was declared eligible for lend-lease. The United States had lent \$670,000,000 to China up to the summer of 1944. These loans have taken the form of credits for buying needed commodities and for supporting the Chinese currency.

Before Pearl Harbor Col. Claire Chennault formed the American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force. After Pearl Harbor a new and larger unit, the Fourteenth Air Force, was dispatched to China under Major General Chennault's command. Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell was made commander of the United States Army Forces in the China-Burma-India theater of war. He had the added task of helping in the training of the Chinese Army. Many Chinese were transported to India where they were trained and equipped for action. The reconquest of northern Burma was aided by American-trained Chinese soldiers. American air units in China give support to Chinese ground forces. B-29's aid in the destruction of the homeland of Japan. American supplies are now entering China not only by air across the Hump but also by the recently opened Ledo Road.

On the political front American-Chinese relations have been strengthened. The United States in 1943 ratified a treaty terminating extraterritoriality in China, ending the rights of the American Government in the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, and giving up all rights to keep military garrisons on Chinese soil. An exchange of notes ended American rights to station naval forces in Chinese waters and to engage in Chinese coastal trade and river navigation. In 1943 Congress repealed the laws forbidding Chinese to enter the United States, provided for a yearly quota of 105, and authorized the naturalization of Chinese as American citizens.

Since the outbreak of the Second World War, China has received recognition as one of the Big Four. The Cairo Declaration released on December 1, 1943, referred to the "three great allies" in the war against Japan since the Soviet Union was still neutral in the Pacific. American interest in the future of China is evidenced by the Cairo Declaration. Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the late President Roosevelt agreed that "all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such

as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China."

From a territorial point of view, I do not believe that the Chinese are interested in aggrandizement but I do know that they are very desirous of getting back all of China proper including the French lease of Kwangchow-wan, Macao, held by Portugal, and the British Crown colony of Hongkong, and Kowloon. They also have no intention of giving up Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, or Tibet. I cannot help recalling a huge Chinese map above the south gate of Kunming which read: "Let us win back our rivers and mountains." This map included all the areas mentioned above and showed them as integral parts of the Chinese Nation.

The matter of territorial integrity is going to call for the highest type of diplomacy and mutual understanding on the part of the outside powers having holdings in China under treaty arrangements, lease agreements, or otherwise. It is to be hoped that the era of imperialism which has had so many evil results in that country will, as a result of this struggle in which China has distinguished herself so greatly, be done away with once and for all, and the Chinese allowed to obtain control over territory which is without a doubt hers. I want to state that in my opinion China will in some way work out her own problems if given time. China is bound to become a strong country, however devious a path she may take. That which is best for China will in the long run win out. The troubles that China is having are but the pangs of a new birth. China is not a mere geographical expression, but a nation rich in culture and a people whose future will be linked up with ours to a considerable degree.

American-Chinese relations are, on the whole, good. We, of all the nations, have tried to give to China the status of a great power, but this has been made difficult by the tri-partite disunity so evident in the governments of Kuomintang, Communist, and Occupied China. The necessity of war has thrown the American Army into close contact with large elements of the Chinese people, and even though the Army has tried not to exert any political influence, its physical presence was bound to have some political implications. Realizing the difficult task confronting it, the Army has hoped for Chinese unity so that China can use as much of its resources and manpower as possible, thereby saving innumerable American lives.

I feel that we are especially fortunate to have such a man as Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer in command of our forces in the China theater. As I have mentioned in previous speeches to the House, General Wedemeyer takes a realistic view of the situation, and has done, and we may be sure will continue to do, everything in his power to bring about closer cooperation and an increasing effectiveness on the part of the Chinese armies.

However, to date the possibility of achieving unity among the Chinese is very slim, indeed. Chiang Kai-shek, who would like unity, on his terms, has had to watch the Communists, who would like unity on their terms, and also dis-

sident groups both within and out of the Kuomintang. The Generalissimo has, in fact, been a master politician in his attempts to solve the Chinese puzzle, and he has until recently been able to retain the respect, if not the confidence, of all groups in his country. In recent months, though, attacks have been made on him personally by unnamed spokesmen for Yen-an and by the Moscow press.

Our dilemma lies in the fact that we cannot get the best out of China as an ally unless the internal situation is cleared up. In this respect we are powerless to do anything because the Chinese problem is one which will necessarily have to be solved by the Chinese themselves. Until this is attended to, our position in China will continue to be delicate. We are committed to Chiang Kai-shek and his Government, and we will continue to assist him to the best of our ability, but it is our sincere hope that real unity can be achieved. This is extremely important, because it will help to shorten the war, strengthen China, and insure her rightful place among the nations of the world.

The existence of three states in China creates an unhealthy situation. The puppet state of Japan will be liquidated with Japan's inevitable defeat, but the continued growth of a strong Communist government uncontrolled by Chiang not only lowers the prestige of Chiang's Government but also creates difficulty for China in its dealings with other nations. Needless to say, the present method of trying to come to terms is not liable to produce the desired results. Chiang desires the Communists to surrender to his Government, whereas the Communists insist on ever-increasing demands which mean, in effect, the abdication of power by the Kuomintang. We would like to see a unification of all anti-Japanese military forces in China, but we believe, I repeat, that it is for the Chinese people themselves to adopt an effective method to achieve this end. The Chinese people should choose their own leadership, make their own decisions, and be responsible for their own policies. The political problem in China is so important that the peace of Asia and the Pacific, perhaps of the world, depends on its outcome.

Militarily the picture in China has brightened somewhat in recent weeks. This has been brought about through better feeding, equipping, and training of Chinese soldiers, and a marked increase in the efficiency of their commanders. Much of the credit for the internal reorganization of the Army should go to Chen Cheng, Minister of War; to Wong Wen-hao, now Vice Premier, for his splendid work in the Chinese WPB; to the generalissimo for his fine spirit of co-operation with Lieutenant General Wedemeyer, Ambassador Hurley, and Donald Nelson, and to Maj. Gen. Robert McClure, commanding officer of the Chinese Combat Command, and Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, the intrepid leader of the Fourteenth Air Force.

The Allied Forces in China have made remarkable advances in the past 2 months, and these considered in relation to our Okinawa campaign, the Allied landings in Borneo, the strikes by the B29's against the major and secondary

Japanese industrial centers, and our mopping up of the Philippines, fit into the picture soon to be discernible in the scheme of operations against Japan. Some small part of the recent successes in China has been due to the removal of combat units from India and Burma to that area. The American air combat units under Lt. Gen. George Stratemyer, attached to Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command, have been withdrawn from India as has also the Tenth Air Force, under Maj. Gen. Howard Davidson, from Burma, and it is reasonable to suppose that some of these units are now in China. The Sixth Chinese Army, under Gen. Liao Yao-Hsiang, has been flown from Burma to China. The First Chinese Army, under Gen. Sun Li-jen, has likewise returned home and the Mars Task Force, an American combat infantry division, has just recently arrived in the China theater after performing outstanding work in Burma. The B-29's, comprising the Twentieth Bomber Command, have also been transferred from their Indian bases to Saipan and Guam. All this means that in India and Burma, generally speaking, we now have only service troops and transport pilots. The fighting incident to the building of the Ledo Road and the pipe line has now been completed, and a new and greater striking force has been made available for China duty. These shifts, coupled with the fine work being done in American supervised training schools in Kunming, have played a very important part in the late victories in China. The result has been that several important ports have been captured on the Fukien coast. Some airfields formerly used by the Fourteenth Air Force have been recaptured and the link between Nanning in South China and Dong Dang in French Indo-China has been cut and the Japanese position in southeast Asia has been weakened considerably. This, coupled with Gen. Joe Stilwell's new assignment as commander of the Tenth United States Army group, indicates that big things are in the making.

All this adds up to good news, but it is only a beginning as the roads to Tokyo are many and difficult and this is only one of them. Much yet remains to be done, but the ground successes of the Chinese troops have been of such a nature that in April 1945 when the Japanese initiated a drive westward to capture some more of our airfields they were stopped cold and the losses inflicted upon them were prohibitive. This can be attributed to the factors already enumerated, to improved fighting spirit, to a better coordination between the air and ground efforts, and to the arrival of additional supplies through the use of the Ledo Road and pipe line and a steadily increased tonnage over the Hump. Today in excess of 33,000 tons monthly are going over the road and pipe line and over 48,000 tons monthly are being flown in over the Hump—more, in fact, than we transported over the Himalayas during the entire year of 1943. Incidentally, the normal monthly tonnage now going over the road, pipe line, and the Hump is more than the

entire tonnage we transported into China during 1942 and 1943.

While I do not have the most recent figures on the Hump traffic I feel that the following tonnage figures will be of interest to you and will give you some idea as to just how far we have progressed in this matter since the inception of the air shipments from India to China:

Air shipments, India to China		
[In short tons]		
Months, 1942:	Air Transport Command	
May	23.9	
June	22.0	
July	54.4	
August	335.0	
September	439.8	
October	723.1	
November	796.9	
December	1,174.6	
Total	3,569.7	
1943:		
January	963.1	
February	2,481.8	
March	2,106.2	
April	1,828.3	
May	2,245.1	
June	2,246.0	
July	3,244.3	
August	4,393.2	
September	5,455.9	
October	7,240.0	
November	8,000.0	
December	12,593.0	
Total	52,796.9	
November 1944	35,000	
January 1945	44,000	
March 1945	45,000	
April 1945	45,000	
May 1945	48,000	

In the postwar period, China's needs will be great and the opportunity for economic cooperation will offer a vast field to American business. China today is in a sorry state industrially speaking. She has only one spinning factory in operation, the rest of them are controlled by the Japanese. She is equipped to produce only one-hundredth of the steel she needs. She has no cement factories, no oil refineries, and practically no machinery. She must shift in this day and age from a country 85 percent agricultural to a nation with a sounder industrial base.

China has made a start toward this through the creation of a Chinese WPB inaugurated by Donald Nelson and functioning under Wong Wen-hao. Under date of April 25, 1945, Wong announced a 21-percent increase in the production of basic raw materials and while he did not single out any special raw material program for comment he did say that he was particularly pleased with the production of such vital war materials as steel, gas, and alcohol. The Chinese are now making turbo-generators, boilers, spinning machinery, vegetable oil, cracking plants, electrical equipment, and munitions. Hydroelectric power will, if present plans are followed out in the postwar period, be the key to much of China's future. This proposed development would take place in the vicinity of Ichang, would raise the water level above the dam by about 160 meters and would be able to generate 10,560,000 kilowatts of electricity at a cost so low it could be sold for 2 mills per kilowatt hour for

firm power and one-half mill for secondary power—10 times the whole TVA power capacity. This would be enough to supply an area of roughly 1,000 miles in diameter. It is estimated that half the power could be used to electrify this area and the other half could be used for the manufacture of chemical fertilizer to replenish the soil. In addition to this, agriculture would benefit tremendously as much new land could be reclaimed by gravity flow from the reservoir and by pumping stations. The proposed dam would serve the needs of approximately 200,000,000 people, increase the output of food and raw materials, and allow sea-going vessels of 10,000 tons to go all the way up to Chungking—1,500 miles from the Pacific Ocean. China will need 80,000,000 telephones; 12,000,000 miles of telephone cable; hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of new homes; 25,000 locomotives; 300,000 freight cars; ships, planes, trucks, and numerous other items. She will need trained manpower to help in the shift bound to take place in the postwar period. She will need money—the estimate is \$10,000,000,000—for economic reconstruction and she will welcome foreign capital.

Provided China has a stable government in the postwar period, there is no reason why American businessmen should not be interested, and American capital invested so that the reciprocal relationship between the two countries on an economic basis can be furthered. However, outside investors must be certain that a degree of stability and unity heretofore not evident will be the norm in China.

Because of the factors enumerated in this speech, and they are only a few of the many which should be considered, we cannot help but note that China is emerging as a more powerful ally of this country. Supply difficulties and internal disturbances connected with the make-up and maintenance of the Chinese armies have been overcome in part and decided progress in both respects is now taking place. While China's armed forces will be considerably reduced in numbers they will more than overcome this in increased efficiency and "know how." This, coupled with American guidance and lend-lease aid, is bound to build a good Chinese Army able to deal with the Japanese forces on the Chinese mainland. We should remember that the Chinese soldier is every bit as good as the Japanese soldier if he has the training, food, equipment, and leadership. If anyone has any doubt as to the ability of the Chinese soldier, given proper treatment and equipment, I need only refer him to such men as Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill, Lt. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, and Gen. Joe Stilwell, all of whom have seen him in action, and also to the record of the First and Sixth Chinese Armies in Burma during the recent campaign there.

As for China's position when the war is over and, we hope, her internal problems settled, we can, I believe, look with confidence to the statement made by Chiang Kai-shek in 1942 which, in a few

words, gives his ideas of world cooperation—an idea and an ideal of tremendous importance to us:

Among our friends there has been recently some talk of China emerging as the leader of Asia, as if China wished the mantle of an unworthy Japan to fall on her shoulders. Having herself been a victim of exploitation, China has infinite sympathy for the submerged nations of Asia, and toward them China feels she has only responsibilities—not rights. We repudiate the idea of leadership of Asia because the fuhrer principle has been synonymous for domination and exploitation, precisely as the east Asia coprosperity sphere has stood for a race of mythical supermen lording over groveling subject races. China has no desire to replace western imperialism in Asia with an Oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of anyone else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs which in the end make for bigger and more terrible wars, to effective organization of world unity. Unless real world cooperation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new interdependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you or for us.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] is recognized for 25 minutes.

HOLLAND—THE DUTCH AT WAR

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, the story of the Dutch at war is the story of a great people with the will to victory.

The words "heroism, courage, determination" and "willingness to die" are what we use to characterize the qualities possessed by our American men and their great allies in finally exacting unconditional surrender from the hordes of Nazi Germany.

Yet, in a battle of titans—such as the European conflict became—we sometimes are apt to lose sight of the role of a smaller nation.

Its citizens, too, may possess heroism, courage, and determination in fighting a common enemy. They, too, may forfeit their lives, their fortunes, their all, because they recognize instinctively the obligation a civilized man owes to civilization. But in the onrush of the armies of much larger nations it may well be months or even years before we have an appreciation of the sacrifices they have made.

In such a category, I believe, are the Dutch.

Time and our memories alike are dimmed by cataclysmic event. The bombing of Rotterdam today is more than 5 years in the past. "Dutch sink Jap ship" was a headline we read daily for more than 2 months in the desperate holding battle of the Southwest Pacific nearly 4 years ago.

We thrilled to that news then. There was little else to cheer us.

Most of the men, however, who made that news possible are no longer with us. They are dead.

It is of those Dutch dead and their living compatriots who, after more than 5 years of unparalleled sacrifice and suffering, still possess the will to victory of whom I wish to speak today.

Outnumbered 10 to 1 by the military resources of a cruel and ruthless neighbor, they chose to fight. Without warning and provocation—nay, after repeated

and formal assurances up to the last moment that their neutrality would be respected—the German juggernaut of mechanized might on land and in the air swept upon them in the early dawn of that 10th day of May in 1940. Not until 2 hours after hostilities against the Netherlands had been opened did their Government receive official notification from the Germans guaranteeing them full independence with the retention of the House of Orange and their overseas territories if they would not resist. The Dutch scornfully rejected this offer and fought back as best they could. They brought down 145 German planes on the first day. Their little air force expended itself to the last plane. Their Army stood as long as was humanly possible. Their Queen and Government, knowing full well the conditions of slavery the Germans would impose, finally left in a blaze of gunfire for England, where they were to rally the rest of the Netherlands Empire for the long, long task ahead. Their Navy gave a preview of its later deeds of valor and upheld the traditions of its many seafaring heroes.

Then the darkness of an evil night descended upon Holland. A peaceful, industrious, cultured people found themselves in the grip of a monster.

The shock was profound. Rotterdam, an open and undefended city, had been devastated after the capitulation. Nazi terrorists wished Belgium and France, their next two victims, to have documentary proof, in the form of motion-picture films, of the fate of their cities should they dare resist Hitler's legions.

The same terrorists, thinking the Dutch by now had been properly intimidated, offered the hand of friendship. But the Dutch detected the bloodstains that remained upon that hand. And they vowed eternal enmity and eternal resistance. We know today they kept that vow.

They kept the vow despite concentration camps, the execution of hostages, forced labor in Germany and wherever else Hitler felt the Germans would rule for a thousand years. They kept the vow despite starvation, temptations in the form of money, high position, adequate rations, and they gave evidence of their fidelity to their vow.

Many a strutting German, after night-fall, did his final goosetstep in the bottom of a Dutch canal.

The arrogance of the would-be conqueror soon changed to the fear and brutality of the interloper.

The output of factories diminished alarmingly for Gauleiter superintendents.

Machinery, once tenderly tended by real craftsmen, rusted or developed strange new ailments.

Children tauntingly called out to uniformed intruders: "What are you waiting for? Can't you swim to England?"

And no grown man, even a Nazi, can get a dividend out of chasing a child.

Young women, hungrily eyed by be-ribboned supermen, responded as coldly as the wind over the North Sea in January.

Now it can be told that hardly a week elapsed without the arrival in England of one or more Dutchmen. In rowboats,

with muffled oars; in sailboats or anything else that would float, they had made the long and hazardous voyage across the North Sea, after eluding the tight Nazi coastal watch along their own coast and braving the mine-strewn waters. They came to join the colors.

Just one more incident: The Luftwaffe was warming up a group of planes on a Dutch air field. Suddenly two young men rushed out, each boarded a plane, gave it the gun, and soared away before the Germans realized what had happened. The planes streaked for England. Detected as they neared the coast, they roared through a barrage of ack-ack and came down through a burst of machine gun fire on the first airport they spotted.

"We're Dutch! We're Dutch!" they cried as their engines subsided and their voices could be heard. Their planes were riddled with bullets, but providentially each of the youngsters had escaped injury.

I cite all these examples for a reason.

When a barbarian, by force of numbers and superior military might, overcomes a truly civilized nation, he finds himself in a quandary.

A decadent country is an easy prey.

A nation whose heritage and practice of life encompasses the unchanging verities and the fundamental virtues of decent existence, looks on the barbarian as the Dutch looked upon him.

And the reservoir of moral strength which the Dutch possess, nurtured on nearly four centuries of freedom, plus the will to die to maintain it, represents something no barbarian even can imagine. He cannot fathom the why of the patriotic jibes of the little boy or girl; he cannot understand the disdain of the young woman he eyes upon the street; he is stopped short, through abysmal ignorance, by the simple dignity of the older man or woman he might meet.

Civilization, temporarily without arms, has weapons which barbarism never can possess.

Now that Holland is liberated and rid of the nightmare of tyranny, the Dutch are losing no time in procuring arms to assist in waging war against the barbarian of the East. Despite a ravaged and hunger-ridden homeland, the Dutchman turns ahead with whatever resources he can command to the task that lies ahead, the winning of victory over Japan. The Netherlands, be it remembered, was the first nation, after Japan's sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, to declare war against the Nipponese.

Although two parts of the kingdom suffered enemy occupation and the beautiful East Indies are still, at the moment, largely in the hands of the Japanese, the Dutch never have stopped fighting.

I have made it my business to procure some facts which detail the Dutch war effort in past, present, and future so we may realize what our gallant little ally has done, is doing, and will continue to do until Japan surrenders.

First, virtually the entire Netherlands merchant marine was placed at the disposal of the Allies when war ensued. It represented approximately 3,000,000 tons of shipping. Less than half remains afloat today and a great part of

what does remain afloat has greatly deteriorated and has suffered much physical damage. The Dutch merchant sailor has been true to his country's glorious traditions of the sea.

Immediately upon the invasion of Holland, plans were put in motion to create other Netherlands fighting units. The nucleus of the new army was formed by members of Netherlands forces which had fought through Belgium and France and had succeeded in crossing the Channel to England. Reinforcements of Dutchmen in Canada, the United States, the West Indies, South America, and South Africa were gradually added.

Thus came into being the Princess Irene Brigade, which fought side by side with the British and Canadians in the final rout of the Nazis from the Netherlands in Europe.

Meanwhile, from the very beginning of hostilities, the Netherlands East Indies had moved with speed and efficiency. A total of 18 German and two Danish ships were seized in East Indian harbors and the naval and air forces of the Indies began their patrol of the waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The production of war materials was immediately stepped up. Tin, rubber, aviation gasoline—to mention but a few of the essentials of modern warfare—started in a steady flow to England and later to the United States.

Japan, hungry for the lion's share of these commodities, began to put pressure on East Indian authorities, but this pressure was resisted. It was inevitable, the Dutch felt, that Japan soon would openly espouse the cause of nazism and fascism, and bring overwhelming military superiority into play. Yet Japan's demands were refused, and when she struck, at Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Malaya, and elsewhere in the Orient, the Dutch accepted the gage of battle. Their navy, their air force, their ground troops—outnumbered as we Americans were in the early phases of the Pacific struggle—fought the unequal battle as only brave men can and do. And, even when the Japanese, with a 10-to-1 superiority, successfully invaded Java they found more than 200,000 Dutch men, women, and children, many of whom could have been evacuated, but who preferred to suffer the same fate as their fellow Indonesians.

The only Dutch who had left were either airmen or aboard naval units. They were ordered to go so they might rally and fight again.

The Netherlands Navy, throughout its action alongside the American and British Navies during this war, but mainly during its heroic and hopeless defense of the Netherlands East Indies, lost 50 percent of its total personnel in killed and missing.

In this connection, I should like to cite some American testimony. The American consul at Adelaide, Australia, was quoted just before leaving there to return to the United States on March 10, of this year, as saying that he felt bound to ask himself the question: "Who saved Australia—the Australians or the

Americans?" and that his answer to the question was:

The country which fought to the last man and last ship, providing time for Australia to prepare and America to help, was the Netherlands East Indies, belonging to the Dutch.

That is the end of the quotation.

Another witness is the famed war correspondent of Time magazine, Mr. Robert Sherrod. In a cabled dispatch from Australia in April 1942, Mr. Sherrod had this to say:

When the history of World War II is written, that page belonging to the indomitable Dutch should be illuminated with the blood of heroes. For a thousand years freemen should stand and uncover whenever the Battle of Java is mentioned. They never had a chance, those Dutchmen, but they freely gave their lives in the hope that others might have a chance.

Throughout Australia the Dutch are revered, especially by the Americans. The opinion is unanimous that the Dutchmen of Java fought as bravely as the Spartans at Thermopylae, or the Texans in the Alamo. "I'll fight the man who says anything against the Dutch," draws a fierce little towheaded Kentucky mountaineer who piloted a big bomber during the Battle of Java.

"Their equipment was pitiful; they had nothing except the courage of lions and some baling wire," he continued. "Some of their planes were so ancient that our oldest officers had forgotten what models they were. But they went up cheerfully. They knew they were going to die, but they knew they had a chance to knock off some Japs first. And believe me, they killed a lot of Japs."

A young lieutenant not long out of Yale, a Flying Fortress bombardier, spoke up: "Let me tell you a story. After we left Java and landed at an airport in the north of Australia, we heard a single plane coming in at midnight. There was a great crash as an old box-kite biplane zoomed crazily and nearly nosed over. We rushed out and there was an old Curtis—God knows what model, but it must have been early experimental—smashed badly. None of us would have been allowed to fly it, let alone fight in it. Under the plane there lay a Dutch pilot about 40. He was beating the ground and sobbing, not because he was hurt, but because he had no more tools to fight with.

"Well, we were short of pilots and we had a dive bomber we had to abandon to Jap strafers. So we told this Dutch pilot he could have it. Mind you, he had never flown one before. But the Dutchman's face lit up like the South Seas full moon. He took only 20 minutes' instructions, and then said he was ready to have the gasoline tanks and bomb bays filled because it was getting late and he had a date at dawn with some Jap transports. He took off to the north, leaving only an exhaust stream visible against the starry sky. I know he isn't alive now, but I'll bet he caused a lot of damage before he went down. He died happy.

"There was a Dutchman up in Broome, where the Japs killed so many civilians," said a captain.

This Dutchman had escaped from Java. During that surprise attack, which caught us on the ground without antiaircraft or pursuit, the Dutchman ran out to one of the Fortresses and wrenched a 30-caliber machine gun out of it. He started firing like mad, and shot one down. You know, it's a man-sized job even to hold a machine gun. This Dutchman had held it by the barrel, which was almost red-hot. He held up his left hand. The flesh was burned off. He just smiled and said: "But I got him, yes?"

A lieutenant said soberly: "After the raid up there, a Dutchman buried his wife and

three children with his own hands. I'll bet he tries to get back somehow."

The Americans brought as many Dutch pilots as they could out of Java. One pilot loaded 35 men, Americans and Dutchmen, into his four-motored bomber and took off from the beach at 2 a. m. Says he: "Something besides engines lifted that plane off the ground that night." Most Dutch pilots have had 4 years of training and they can fly anything. You see them all over Australia, in small, morose, green uniformed groups. Most of them left everything they loved in Java. They ask in anguish: "When do we get something to fly?" One day last week I had lunch with some Australian officers at an airdrome. All they talked about was the Flying Fortress full of Dutchmen who had landed that morning. Long after the battle of Java, they had patched up a ship which Americans had been forced to abandon because of engine trouble, and managed to get it out. As they landed, one jumped out and said to the Australians and Americans: "Can you paint the Dutch flag on this ship and let us have some bombs and gasoline? We're going back to Java."

That night I met a young lieutenant of the Dutch Navy in a downtown hotel. He limped badly from a piece of shrapnel in his thigh, a souvenir of the battle of the Java Sea. The doctor had forbidden him to leave the ship, but he hadn't been ashore for 9 months. He had to leave because his leg hurt so badly, but before leaving he told his story: Since the war started in 1939, he had seven ships shot out from under him, and the last time only 40 of his 300-man crew got away. As he started to go, the pain written deeply in his face, I asked him where his home in the Netherlands was.

"In Rotterdam, sir," he said.

That concludes Mr. Sherrod's deeply sincere and moving cabled dispatch.

It leads me to say: How in the name of common sense did the Nazis ever expect to conquer and to absorb that kind of a people? And soon, we pray, the Japanese will be lamenting their inability to do so. For within the past weeks, we have been in receipt of dispatches telling of Netherlands Indies troops joining with Australians in successfully freeing Tarakan island of its onetime Japanese occupants. This is merely a prelude for plans are already being executed by which the Netherlands will put armed forces numbering 150,000 in the field against Japan. The latest figure of volunteers applies only to the first liberated part of the Netherlands with a population one quarter of the total population of 9,000,000 persons. There are approximately 45,000 men between the ages of 18 and 35 have already come forward as volunteers for military service in any part of the world. In view of the limited shipping facilities and the overwhelming response of volunteers the Netherlands Government may not even have to resort to selective service, although plans encompass this contingency. The same willingness to serve against a common enemy is found in those liberated portion of the Indies where the natives have come forward to do their bit against the Japanese.

The will to victory now is a glorious reflection of two phases of Dutch and Indonesian character, identically exemplified in the resistance movement in Holland all during the occupation, its counterpart in the Indies, and the guerrilla

warfare in the Indies after the Japanese occupation.

All during the European war, it was impossible to publish anything about the resistance movement in Holland for any reference to it would have brought instant reprisals from the Germans. It can now be stated authoritatively, however, and as an opinion of British and American observers, that the Dutch resistance movement functioned as effectively and was probably more efficiently organized than any similar movements in other occupied countries. Organized on functional rather than political lines, its leadership was both civilian and military, but throughout the occupation resistance was more civilian than military in character. It concentrated chiefly on the disruption of German political and administrative machinery and on obtaining and transmitting to the Netherlands Government in London an ever-increasing flow of extraordinarily valuable intelligence.

It was a pillar of strength and efficiency, for example, in safeguarding the more than 200,000 Dutchmen who went underground in order to escape the Gestapo and to avoid labor deportations.

Its underground press flourished from the start. The printed word bespeaking a freedom to be surely regained circulated from one end of the country to the other. Dozens of newspapers appeared regularly and were passed clandestinely to thousands of eager readers. German distribution centers were raided, ration and identity cards procured so that those active in the resistance movement could go from place to place. At least six ever-growing and efficiently organized bodies were in the forefront.

The clergy, doctors and teachers, and other professional men and women dared death to carry aloft at all times their belief in the dignity of man, and their disdain for an invader whose creed of might and bestial cruelty could never last.

Yet, last it did for 5 years. Finally, the bravest act of the resistance movement was the strike of 30,000 railway workers. Obeying their government from its London headquarters, they instituted a strike which lasted from September 17 to VE-day. They completely disrupted surface communications and hastened the day of German defeat. And they, as well as their fellow citizens, knew that carrying out the order would lead, first to starvation conditions and second to horrible Nazi retaliation. The latter came promptly. Dykes were bombed or blown up and the flood waters of the sea swept over a once fertile countryside. Hunger and disease followed. Deaths from starvation in Rotterdam during the first months of this year were estimated at between 300 and 450 weekly. In Amsterdam 20,000 to 30,000 persons were found to be suffering from hungeroedema at the moment of liberation.

Of the material damage war wrought, both in Holland and the Indies, it is hardly possible at this time to give any official figure. The enemy inflicted terrible destruction and the Dutch themselves, particularly in the Indies, blew up everything that might have helped

the Japanese. Oil refineries and installations, the value of which was computed in the hundreds of millions of dollars, were dynamited and destroyed in flames so the Japanese could not utilize them. The amounts demanded by the Germans for the Nazi war machinery, their so-called civil government, and the extraordinary war damage of the past 5 years is known to exceed \$3,000,000,000. This alone means a debit of nearly \$400 per person, for the Netherlands in Europe is a small country with less than 9,000,000 population. It was recently estimated by a Dutch port expert that it would take \$400,000,000 to reconstruct the harbor of Rotterdam, demolished by the Germans. Factories lie in ruins, machinery has been dismantled and removed to Germany, 170,000 trucks, or all there were in the country, are one item of booty—railroad cars and locomotives—the list is almost too long to recount.

Many harbors are unusable, bridges are down, canals choked with debris.

But the intentional flooding with salt water, thereby making agriculture impossible for months if not years, may be the chief crime of the Nazis. At the moment of liberation 17 percent of the total arable area of the Netherlands had been inundated. In so doing the Germans not only reduced a large part of the population to starvation level but denied them even the opportunity to farm their lands in an effort to feed themselves again in the future. This is one of the ways wherein Germany wages war after she has lost a war. We should never forget it.

The departure of the enemy from Holland now is in progress. The Dutch watch the marching men—more than 100,000 of them—in grim silence. They are returning to Germany, beaten and silent save for the sound of their scuffling boots on cobbled streets. They are the ragged remnants of the "master race" which, without warning, attacked a small, weak neighbor, and perpetrated 5 years of savagery.

Awaiting official repatriation somewhere in Germany are more than 300,000 Hollanders, the forced labor battalions. Awaiting, somewhere within Holland for a chance to return to their ruined towns and villages are another 300,000 persons, the victims of bombs and destruction and of German evacuation measures.

Already, however, the Dutch have both literally and figuratively rolled up their sleeves and begun the work of reconstruction. A people who met the challenge of the sea are not easily daunted. The rat-tat-tat of drill and hammer in Holland will be echoed by Dutch gunfire in the Pacific. The energy, the industry of the people at home will be devoted in fullest measure to the rebuilding of its fighting forces in the Pacific. For the Dutch have learned what we have learned: no civilized people anywhere on earth, can either relax vigilance or rest secure while a barbarian is on the prowl.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STIGLER until June 28, on account of official business.

To Mr. BIEMILLER (at the request of Mr. WASIELEWSKI), for 3 days, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. RAMSPECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 145):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, late a Senator from the State of Nevada.

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The message also announced that pursuant to the above resolution the President pro tempore of the Senate appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. TAYLOR, members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 911. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature on enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

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

S. 880. To provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., as the Royal C. Johnson Veterans' Memorial Hospital.

THE LATE HON. JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER].

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I pause today to pay tribute to the memory of United States Senator JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM, of Nevada, former Member of the House of

Representatives for a decade, who died Saturday, June 23, at naval hospital, in San Diego, Calif.

The last 20 years of his life was unselfishly devoted to the service of his State and Nation—4 years as Nevada State engineer, 4 years as Governor of that Commonwealth, and then 10 years in Congress. He was elected to the Senate November 3, 1942.

Senator SCRUGHAM served as a major and lieutenant colonel in World War I, and saw active duty for short intervals during the present war as a colonel. He was active in veterans' affairs; was one of the original incorporators of the American Legion in 1919, and served as national vice commander of that organization. From 1927 to 1932 he was editor and publisher of the Nevada State Journal, at Reno.

He was a tireless worker, devoted to the well-being of his State and country always.

Almighty God has summoned him to his reward in his sixty-fifth year. We mourn his passing. His death must be a reminder to us, the living, that our days, also, are numbered. Under the Divine scheme we too have our work to do. Let us, too, do it well.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, the many miles "JIM" SCRUGHAM and I have traveled in the air, over seas, across deserts, over mountains, and up ravines together in an effort to, and in the interest of, locating stock piles of strategic metals and materials for our national defense in days gone by, only cemented the bond of friendship between bitter political partisans recognizing the right of the other to differ with respect to economic and partisan policies in the Government interest.

This is a matter of record—"Jim" was a partisan—but always an American—He fought unflinchingly for what he believed to be for the best interest of the country for which he had twice offered to die, if necessary. He would say as much for me.

You can't argue theory with a man like that, who will give all he has for the principles in which he believes, except to suggest as both often did, that there might be two sides to a proposition to be considered.

As an engineer, civil, mining, and military, he always acceded to that suggestion, but frequently told me his way was the shortest and the best, both mathematically, economically, and politically. With no man I have known since early 1934 have I been so closely, intimately, and affectionately associated, as with the former Kentuckian, later Governor of Nevada and later Representative and Senator from that State: this man SCRUGHAM. I abhor and regret his taking off.

His record of achievement as a poor Kentucky boy who made that record and all the grades on ability, should be an incentive to every American boy of today. There was something about him which only those to whom he completely exposed himself and confided his dreams could properly evaluate. The House of Representatives never half recognized

nor appreciated the fact of the greatness of this man among them whose memory we honor today, because he was too modest, too self-effacing to make known his capacity or what was in him.

Some few of us were permitted to slip inside the circle of his self-effacement with which he surrounded himself to learn the greatness of the man, who above all else was human, unassuming, and therefore really great.

In his death Nevada has lost a great representative in the Senate although an adopted son.

As a member of Congress from his adopted State he did for it what no man hereafter can do, or theretofore did—for no such opportunity to do for Nevada what he did will again be afforded any man.

I know whereof I speak. The country has lost one of its most modest, most all out American representatives in the Congress, and in the Senate particularly, where he will be greatly missed measured by need.

Of course, I had hoped that if the day should come when either of us should go along down the trail which leads to the bourne from which no man is heard to speak and never returns, my friend of the years, the late Senator from Nevada might say a word for me as his companion. It was not so ordered. It is difficult for many folks to know how such friendship as his and mine, between two people so emphatically and partisanly opposite can be established for perpetuity. Partisanship is only a differing of opinion as to how to best accomplish the end for which we both would fight. We might either of us be wrong.

I have lost a friend in whom I had absolute confidence; whose great ability I recognized; whose 100-percent Americanism always intrigued me and who as a genuine friend and magnet of pertinacity drew us so close together that only death has closed the contact. Requiescat in pace.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, the death of Senator JAMES SCRUGHAM strikes me as a great personal loss. He was one of the first men, if not the very first Congressman I met when I came to Congress in 1937. He was then a Member of the House. He was my chief reliance during the years we were in the House together. As a new man, I looked to him for guidance, especially in the field of mining with which he was quite familiar. He gave me good advice and instructions on what was most needed in legislation and the best way to go about getting it.

Well do I remember that Congressman SCRUGHAM pointed out to me, long before this World War began, the need of adequate stock piles of critical and strategic war metals and minerals. We made a small beginning in the Navy appropriations bill passed in 1937. After that time he led the fight to get more adequate appropriations for stock-piling materials needed in case of war. When war finally came Congressman SCRUGHAM did everything in his power to enable the United States Bureau of Mines to make inventory of mineral wealth and plan to make it available to our Nation at war in this

most unusual war of machines and metals. We must leave it to the historian to assess his contribution to victory in this phase of our preparation.

As one of the founders of the American Legion, our departed comrade and colleague was ever mindful of the veterans and how best to serve them. It was he who first called my attention to the possibility of putting water from the Colorado River on some land, part of it in Arizona and part in Nevada, a few miles south of the site of the proposed Davis Dam. It was veterans of the First World War he then had in mind, for this plan was announced to me before this present war started. This plan matured in his mind even before the Davis Dam had been authorized. He had a plan to pump water out of the river some 10 miles below the dam site and put it on land for the benefit of veterans. All this he had planned for disabled veterans and the plan was worked out to the smallest detail. It has been changed by circumstances but nothing would be more fitting than for it to materialize as a monument to his care for his former comrades in arms.

Sometimes JIM SCRUGHAM spoke roughly and even crudely. He was a man of few words but his hearers always knew what he meant. I think his gruff exterior was but a front to hide a great heart. I have heard him describe the men of the mountains and the prospectors on the deserts with genuine emotion and deep admiration together with appreciation. I have seen him confront powerful administrative officials of the Government who seemed about to rule adversely to the interest of his friends in the mountains and on the deserts, and I have seen him back these hard officials into a corner and change their minds for them. No wonder the men of Nevada thought so highly of him.

And did they know him and think well of him? I was amazed one time in crossing Nevada with my colleague that he seemed to know all we met, calling them by name and they knew him and called him Jim. This happened at every wide place in the road and in remote places among stockmen and among miners. JIM SCRUGHAM may have adopted the West, but the West had adopted him and valued him as only the frontier can appraise a man. He will be missed not only in Nevada but throughout the whole West. The Nation is the loser by his going from among us.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department and the late beloved Senator SCRUGHAM was chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee for some years. We came in contact a great many times. He was always willing to sit down and go over things that had to do with the welfare of the Nation as to appropriations. I want it on the RECORD here to show that he gave me more insight into the strategic resources of our Nation, and my belief is that he did more toward arousing the American people in research and development of strategic materials than any other one man in America.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, JAMES SCRUGHAM believed in America. He believed in the West. He was intelligent and effective in his beliefs. What he did for the development of American extends far beyond the confines of the State of Nevada. I personally found him to be very helpful, particularly in working for exploration and development of the gigantic manganese deposits in South Dakota. He was the author of a recommendation accompanying a navel appropriation bill that was the pattern I followed for a recommendation accompanying a military appropriation bill, to set aside a certain fund for experimentations in the beneficiation of domestic ores. We then collaborated on a program which still is going on and from which will flow, I confidently believe, true independence for the United States in this important element for the manufacture of steel.

In another instance we collaborated on a provision in an appropriation bill to make effective the Buy-American Act in the procurement of certain military and naval stores in times of peace, that subsequently had a beneficial effect in preparing America for the time of trial through which she has been passing. Until it came out in the news of his death, I had not known that Senator SCRUGHAM was a native of Kentucky. It is clear that there flowed in his veins, the heritage of the pioneers who made the early West in our Nation's history, and who successively went to the newer frontiers to live out the spirit of endeavor and enterprise which has been the genius of America. I am sorry to see see JIM SCRUGHAM go. The West and America will always be in debt to his creative, productive life.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the gentleman from Nevada, the late Senator SCRUGHAM. It was my pleasure to know him first when he was a Member of the House and to talk over problems with him. I knew then his great ability as a mining expert, a mining authority.

I went to him about matters concerning the Navy. I realized more and more what a great expert he was on naval matters, what a tremendous study he made of everything pertaining to the Navy. The strength and upbuilding of the Navy was vitally important to the whole country. He worked tirelessly on that subject.

Mr. Speaker, I was very much touched during a part of his severe illness that he took the trouble to take up from his hospital bed some matters concerning the Navy in which I was extremely interested. He was enormously helpful. I sent him messages to the hospital and he in turn sent me messages. Although desperately ill he wanted to help the Navy and the country.

Mr. Speaker, a great patriot and a very loyal and true gentleman in every sense

has gone to his reward. We shall miss him.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I share with every Member of this House deep regret at the passing of our good friend Senator SCRUGHAM. He and I came to the House together back in 1933. We went on the Appropriations Committee together, and we served there until he was elevated to the Senate. Jim and I were extremely close. He was a fine loyal friend, and, best of all, a real American. The State of Nevada and the entire Nation have sustained an irreparable loss. We here in the House extend our sincere condolences to his family.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution (H. Res. 303).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES G. SCRUGHAM, a Senator of the United States from the State of Nevada.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER] and the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] as members on the part of the House to attend the funeral.

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, Tuesday, June 26, 1945.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in open session, on Tuesday, June 26, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the committee room, 356 Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, June 26, 1945, to continue hearings on the following bills with respect to Federal administrative procedure: H. R. 184, H. R. 339, H. R. 1117, H. R. 1203, H. R. 1206, and H. R. 2602. The meeting will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 Old House Office Building.

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the

Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, to continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 2788) to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old 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:

585. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to readjust the exterior boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest, the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, and Arizona grazing district No. 1, State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

586. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reserve certain land on the public domain in Nevada for addition to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

587. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 2 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, Public Law 359, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved June 27, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

588. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

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. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3579. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 785). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 219. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for terminating the functions and duties of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice; without amendment (Rept. No. 786). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 787. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 788. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 301. Resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 3579, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior

fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 790). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 3580. A bill to authorize municipalities and public-utility districts in the Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public-works purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 3581. A bill to authorize the issuance of service medals to members of the armed forces who have served or may serve in the Aleutians or elsewhere in Alaska west of Sitka subsequent to December 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 3582. A bill authorizing the appointment of a committee of outstanding citizens to make recommendations with respect to the compensation of certain officers of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 3583. A bill to repeal the automobile-use tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH (by request):

H. R. 3584. A bill to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 3585. A bill to authorize the protection of life and property, water conservation, and the comprehensive reclamation of land in the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, by flood control, irrigation, sediment detention, drainage, and other activities; to provide for the financial rehabilitation of the Middle Rio Grande conservancy district; to provide for the disposition of surplus electrical energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

H. R. 3586. A bill to give widows of any deceased person, entitled to wartime service-connected death, compensation or pension at the rates provided in paragraph 2 of section 5 of Public Law No. 198, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 19, 1939, credit for each child regardless of number, removing present top limit of \$100 monthly; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 3587. A bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, resignation, or inability both of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 3588. A bill to authorize the granting of a right-of-way easement to the Houston Lighting & Power Co., of Houston, Tex., over certain lands of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GORE:

H. R. 3589. A bill to provide for Commodity Credit loans on tobacco; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 220. Joint resolution providing for a national referendum on peacetime military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution providing for a national referendum on peacetime military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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 California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to retain full control over Japanese owned or mandated islands in the Pacific which heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, captured by the United States in the course of the war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to vote favorably for Senate bill 807; to the committee on the Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 3590. A bill for the relief of Charles Brown and the legal guardian of Luis Mae Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 3591. A bill for the relief of Addie Pruitt; 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:

997. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of N. T. Lane and 307 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

998. Also, petition of Charles Kersting and 319 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

999. By Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Nashua, Iowa, protesting the use of needed commodities, such as sugar and grains, in the making of liquor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1000. By Mr. LUDLOW: Petition of residents of Marion County, Ind., in favor of legislation for a citation to recognize the sacrifice, privation, and torture endured by prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1001. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Kenosha, Wis.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1002. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of California Legislature, memorializing the President and Congress of the United States concerning Senate Joint Resolution 12 and Senate Joint Resolution 23, the first, Senate Joint Resolution 12, to institute investigations concerning the advantages that would accrue to patients if one or more military hospitals were erected in mineral-spring areas in California, and the second, Senate Joint Resolution 23, on the same subject, and urging that affirmative action be taken in regard thereto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1003. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the board of directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the directive issued by the Office of Price Administration through amendment

55 to RMPR 169; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1004. Also, petition of various citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the case of Margaret A. Wunderle; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, June 25, 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:

God of all races and nations, our best contrivings, our wisest plans will stand but as mute monuments of futility in a valley of dry bones unless upon it all Thou shalt breathe the breath of life. If, chastened by Thine immutable laws, a shattered world is to leave behind mutual slaughter, exploitation, suspicions, and hatred, and march together, no matter how long the way, toward a fairer earth in which nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall learn war no more, then only Thy pillar of cloud and of fire can lead to that golden era.

In this high hour, with the eyes of the world upon a new charter of hope, we lift our fervent prayer: Send out Thy light and truth, let them lead us; from the city of destruction, let them bring us to Thy holy hill of life and peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, June 25, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, President Truman will address the Conference at San Francisco today, and the San Francisco Charter, signed and sealed, will come into being.

The Conference at San Francisco was a success, because it spoke of man's hope for world unity. It is at least an omen that the victors can agree to work together. The American delegates did a good job. The fact that the Congress of the United States was represented among the delegates means that there will be very little opposition to a ratification of the Charter.

The real issue is: Will this express desire to work together be manifested through the years by a continuing will and purpose to work together?