the Interior to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. Con. Res. 157. Concurrent resolution relative to the Jewish national home in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 6784. A bill for the relief of Gerald S. Furman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK:

H. R. 6785. A bill for the relief of Sylvester T. Starling; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6786. A bill for the relief of Ollie McNeill and Ester B. McNeill; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6787. A bill for the relief of R. L. Wheeler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 6788. A bill for the relief of Isolantite, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 6789. A bill for the relief of Gordon Palmer, chairman; Frank Thomas; H. A. McDowell; Mark Hodo; O. G. Gresham; E. A. Camp, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and Borden Burr, as trustees of the Boswell fund for the use and benefit of Charles A. Boswell and his heirs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 6790. A bill for the relief of Martin L. Rust; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6791. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of John Henry Mackey, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 6792. A bill for the relief of Winfred W. Smith; 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:

1976. By Mr. SHARP: Petition of 349 citizens of Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., in opposition to the reinstitution of prohibition or any action trending in that direction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1977. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of State Teachers' College of Milwaukee, urging passage of Senate bill 1770, which would make possible the construction of a veterans' dormitory; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1978. By Mr. VOORHIS of California: Petition of Mrs. Sophia Copp, 24 Holmdel Place, Rochester, N. Y., and 18 others, urging congressional action to stop the use of grain by brewers and distillers, while millions are starving and grain shortages are acute; and supporting House Joint Resolution 325, pending before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1979. Also, petition of Herbert J. Goff, 636 Garson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and 20 others, urging congressional action to stop the use of grain by brewers and distillers, while millions are starving and grain shortages are acute; and supporting House Joint Resolution 325, pending before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1980. Also, petition of Mrs. A. J. Verdine, 735 Parsells Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and 18 others, urging congressional action to stop the use of grain by brewers and distillers, while millions are starving and grain shortages are acute; and supporting House Joint Resolution 325, pending before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1981. Also, petition of Mrs. Regina Taylor, 167 Seymour Road, Rochester, N. Y., and 23 others, urging congressional action to stop the use of grain by brewers and distillers, while millions are starving and grain shortages are acute; and supporting House Joint Resolution 325, pending before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1982. Also, petition of Muriel L. Jones, 497 North Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y., and 18 others, urging congressional action to stop the use of grain by brewers and distillers, while millions are starving and grain shortages are acute; and supporting House Joint Resolution 325, pending before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1983. By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Mr. Joseph Walters, of Rochester, and others, in opposition to legislation having for its objective partial or national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

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:

O Thou Master of all good workmen, again as sounds the call to the labor of yet another day we wait for Thy benediction, that in this secluded garden of devotion our souls may be refreshed and restored as the morning dew of prayerful reverence glistens on our parched and feverish lives. Grant that our hearts may be shrines of prayer, our homes nurseries of virtue, our personalities centers of contagious good will, and our Nation still a bulwark for the oppressed and a flaming beacon of hope whose beams shall battle the darkness in all the world. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1946.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CLYDE R. HOEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HOEY thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, June 13, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6777) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the sessions of the Senate after the close of today's session for the next 45 days.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask consent of the Senate to remain away from the Senate for 30 days.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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

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

Aiken	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Andrews	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hoey	Overton
Ball	Huffman	Reed
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Bridges	Kilgore	Shipstead
Briggs	Knowland	Smith
Brooks	Lucas	Stanfill
Burch	McCarran	Stewart
Bushfield	McClellan	Taft
Byrd	McFarland	Taylor
Capehart	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Carville	Maybank	Tunnell
Chavez	Mead	Tydings
Cordon	Millikin	Wagner
Downey	Moore	Walsh
Eastland	Morse	Wheeler
George	Murdock	White
Gerry	Murray	Willis
Gurney	Myers	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] are absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are members of the committee on the part of the Senate, attending the funeral services of the late Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, at-

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tending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate as members of the committee appointed by the United States Senate to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] is absent as a member of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator Bankhead.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] is unavoidably absent.

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

REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For the President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 6953.)

PROMOTION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL—VETO MESSAGE (S DOC. NO. 205)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1805, the purpose of which is to provide for the promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who were prisoners of war, without regard for the needs of the service, and with provisions for retroactive increases of pay and allowances.

In my opinion the measure is neither necessary nor in the national interest.

The act does not include personnel of the Army and it is my considered belief that any such law should provide a common policy for prisoners of war of all of the armed forces of the United States.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy entered into an agreement on March 31, 1945, establishing a common policy on this matter, giving special consideration to the promotion of returned prisoners of war of their respective services, with provisions for waiver of time in grade, position, vacancy, and billet requirements. By administrative action of the two Departments under existing law, such personnel have been or are now being promoted to the rank, grade, or rating and precedence which they presumably would have acquired had they not been captured.

The act contemplates expenditure of large and indefinite sums of money by reason of its retroactive features relative to increases in pay and allowances. The number of personnel of the Army who were taken prisoners of war far exceeds the number of such personnel of the Navy, and if equal provision were made applicable to personnel of all the armed forces of the United States, there would be involved an expenditure of additional sums far in excess of those contemplated by the act in its present form.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 14, 1946.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the principal part of the text of the annual report of that Board covering operations during the year 1945, and stating that "a copy of the printed report will be sent as soon as it is available," which, with accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN PAY-ROLL TAXES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received an important letter from C. E. Beck, chairman of the Ranney-Davis Mercantile Co., Arkansas City, Kans., one of the leading business concerns of my State, protesting against increase in pay-roll taxes. I am in accord with Mr. Beck's position on taxation, and ask unanimous consent to have his letter printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

THE RANNEY-DAVIS MERCANTILE CO.,
Arkansas City, Kans., May 31, 1946.

The Honorable ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I know you are a very busy man these days and the writer, for one, does not want to bother you any more than possible, but I would like to take a little time to call your attention to pay-roll taxes which will be up for automatic increase on January 1, 1947, as I understand it, to 2½ percent. I also understand there is a new bill before Congress to try to place the pay-roll tax at 1½ percent.

However, I think you will agree with the writer that since such a large sum has been accumulated, there is no particular reason for advancing these taxes at this time, and I am wondering if you won't agree with me that the present rate of 1 percent is entirely enough to take care of the situation. All taxes are so heavy that industry should be saved the burden of any increases which are not absolutely necessary.

We hope we may have your support on this matter.

Yours very truly,

C. E. BECK,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a letter and a copy of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, setting forth the position of that organization with respect to legislation for the continuation of price controls. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and resolution be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1946.

To All Members of the United States Senate:

At its meeting in Chicago on May 31, 1946, the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation reviewed pending legislation for the continuation of price controls, and adopted a resolution setting forth the position of the federation thereon. I enclose a copy of this resolution.

In line with these recommendations, we favor the provisions of H. R. 6042, as reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, for the decontrol of agricultural commodities and for the adjustment of price ceilings whenever necessary to secure needed production, on the basis of determinations to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill, as reported by the committee, includes adequate provisions for restoring price controls to prevent run-away prices in the case of any agricultural commodities on which price ceilings are removed. We also favor the establishment of an independent decontrol board to determine when supplies of nonagricultural products are in sufficient supply to warrant removal of controls.

The provisions for removal of consumer subsidies on agricultural commodities in the bill as reported by the Senate committee are inadequate. We are strongly opposed to continuing any consumer subsidies on agricultural commodities beyond December 31, 1946. We urge the adoption of an amendment requiring the complete elimination of all these subsidies not later than December 31, 1946, and requiring corresponding adjustments in price ceilings when such subsidies are reduced or eliminated.

I hope these recommendations will meet with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

EDW. A. O'NEAL,
President.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 31, 1946

The American Farm Bureau Federation was one of the first organizations representing a large segment of our society that insisted upon the control of inflation and has constantly supported legislation for this purpose. We have insisted that price control, when necessary, must apply equitably to all

segments of our economy, including agriculture, labor, manufacturers, distributors, and all others. Notwithstanding farmers' insistance on these policies, the administration has bowed to the demands of labor and other groups for inflationary increases in their price and wage levels. This failure to hold the line has undermined price control as a method of controlling inflation. OPA's unrealistic administration has restricted production so much that it has in itself become a major inflationary factor. The only hope now is to correct the basic causes of inflation, including revision of Federal tax, monetary, and credit policies.

The American Farm Bureau Federation insists that a definite schedule for the complete removal of consumer subsidies on agricultural commodities not later than December 31, 1946, must be enacted and price ceilings adjusted correspondingly. We further insist that provision be made for prompt elimination of price ceilings on any commodity or items whenever the current supply of such commodity or item is reasonably in line with current requirements and a definite schedule providing for this should be included in the law. Unless these provisions are included, we will not support the extension of the Price Control Act.

We further recommend that the authority for establishing, removing, and reestablishing price ceilings on agricultural commodities and determining adjustments necessary in order to obtain adequate production be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. We also suggest that an independent decontrol board be established with final power to decide when supplies of nonagricultural products are in sufficient supply to warrant removal of controls.

We are sure that there are many agricultural commodities which are either in sufficient supply or in which black-market operations are so excessive that it is apparent that OPA's efforts have totally broken down to the extent that consumers are receiving little benefit from the price ceilings, and on which price control should be terminated immediately. We would support the specific exemption of these commodities in legislation proposed to Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LUCAS (for Mr. PEPPER), from the Committee on Patents:

H. R. 5223. A bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the United States Patent Office with respect thereto, for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1502); and

H. R. 5311. A bill to amend Revised Statutes, 4921 (U. S. C. A., title 35, Patents, sec. 70), providing that damages be ascertained on the basis of compensation for infringement; with amendments (Rept. No. 1503).

By Mr. HOEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 2125. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1504);

S. 2307. A bill to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1505); and

H. R. 6265. A bill to create a Department of Corrections in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1506).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2253. A bill to further amend the act of January 16, 1936, as amended, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1507).

ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION AND WORLD WAR II—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL-BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, from the Special Committee To Study and Survey Problems of Small-Business Enterprises, I ask unanimous consent to submit a report on the subject of economic concentration and World War II, and request that it be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

This report was prepared for the committee by the Smaller War Plants Corporation and was transmitted shortly before the functions of that Corporation were transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Department of Commerce.

The report represents a statistical study of the extent of economic concentration, with particular reference to the changes which took place during World War II. It does not go into the question of the effects of concentration—that is, whether it is good or bad for the country. Nor does it offer any specific solution to the problem. However, the statistical information which it does present should be of the greatest interest to all of us.

During the last 4 years, we in the Senate Small Business Committee have been acutely conscious of the fact that economic concentration has been rapidly rising. We have seen the signs of this in the increased centralization of prime contracts in the hands of a few large corporations; in the difficulties experienced by capable small-business concerns in obtaining subcontracts; in the construction of great, new war facilities which often merely duplicated the unused plants of small business; in the holding back of civilian production by small firms until the big firms had completed their war contracts and were in a position to resume civilian peacetime operations; in certain surplus property disposal policies; and in many other ways.

Our general impressions concerning this increase of business concentration have now been confirmed, far beyond our worst fears, by the statistical evidence presented in this report.

The key to the great increase in concentration which took place during the war was the distribution of war contracts. Two-thirds of the value of the prime contracts awarded during 1940–44 went to the top 100 corporations. The top 10 corporations received no less than 30 percent of the awards. Furthermore, only a relatively small proportion of these awards were subcontracted out to small firms.

A high degree of concentration also prevailed in the other aspects of war production. Thus the hundred top corporations consumed 45 percent of the carbon steel, 70 percent of the alloy steel, 81 percent of the aluminum, 79 percent of the copper, and 66 percent of the copper-base alloy; they operated 75 percent of the Government-owned war-built facilities, and built 51 percent of the privately financed war facilities.

As a result of this centralization of war production, the relative importance of big business grew rapidly. Large firms employing more than 500 workers increased their share of manufacturing employment from 48 percent of the total in 1939 to 62 percent in 1944. Most of this increase took place in the very largest concerns—those employing more than 10,000 workers—which increased their share of manufacturing employment from 13 percent of the total in 1939 to fully 30 percent in 1944.

This increase in concentration is by no means a temporary matter. Rather, the report points out a number of reasons for assuming that big business will retain most of its wartime gains. In the first place, the big corporations greatly increased their productive capacity. Before the war, the gross value of our manufacturing plants amounted to approximately $40,000,000,000. During the war, some $26,000,000,000 of new facilities were added, of which some $20,000,000,000 is considered in the report to be usable for peacetime production. Most of these increased facilities were owned or operated by big business. The report points out that if the 250 largest manufacturing corporations were to acquire the usable Government-owned facilities which they operated, they would have approximately as much facilities as the entire economy had before the war, or two-thirds of the Nation's entire manufacturing capacity.

But economic concentration does not end with the giant corporations, since on top of them are a handful of immensely strong financial interest groups. Thirty-one of the Nation's 250 largest manufacturing corporations are controlled by five of these interest groups, namely, Morgan-First National, Mellon, Rockefeller, du Pont, and the Cleveland group. If these 31 corporations were to acquire the usable Government-owned facilities which they operated during the war, they would hold about half as much facilities as the entire economy had before the war, or 30 percent of the Nation's manufacturing facilities. That is economic concentration carried almost to the ultimate.

In addition to facilities, big business obtained most of the fruits of the scientific research carried on during the war, which, it should be pointed out, was conducted largely at Government expense. Some 68 corporations received no less than 66 percent of the Federal funds awarded to private industrial firms for scientific research.

It should be obvious that these corporations will have the first crack at putting into effect the peacetime applications of this research. And further than this, the contracts under which most of this research was conducted generally gave to the private corporations the patent rights on the peacetime applications, the Government receiving only a royalty-free license for its own use.

Furthermore, the financial position of the big corporations, and thus their

general economic strength, was greatly improved during the war. The 63 largest manufacturing corporations now hold nearly $10,000,000,000 of net working capital, and a large part of their current assets is in liquid form. With this capital, these few corporations could purchase the assets of 94 percent of the total number of all manufacturing corporations in the United States.

Actually, big business is now actively engaged in buying up small independent firms. In the last year, the trend of mergers in manufacturing has shot almost straight up and now resembles the sharp upward sweep which took place at the end of the First World War. Merger activity is particularly intensive in the fields of iron and machinery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, liquors, foods, and textiles.

As the report states:

> The trend of mergers and acquisitions is a symptom in peacetime of growing concentration of economic power. The fact that big business is now actively engaged in buying up small companies strongly suggests that it will probably follow other courses of action designed to increase its economic power.

What is the real meaning of this increase in concentration? In my opinion, it lies basically in the fact that concentration is the forerunner of collectivism. It is a fact that every industrialized nation which has become highly concentrated has succumbed to one form or another of collectivism. What right have we to assume that we can automatically escape this historical trend?

We have just waged a terrible war and sacrificed the lives of our youth in order to prevent collectivism from being imposed on us from without. Are we now to permit it to develop from within?

Are we preventing collectivism when 250 giant corporations hold two-thirds of the Nation's productive capacity; when corporations controlled by five financial interest groups hold nearly one-third of our capacity; when 2 percent of the concerns account for 62 percent of the total manufacturing employment; and when big corporations are granted the patent rights on the fruits of scientific research conducted at the taxpayers' expense?

The situation is one which demands action. And the opportunity for that action is now at hand. The one agency of the Government which is really attempting to halt this increase in concentration is the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. In fact, the antitrust laws are the only means at our disposal of holding in check the forces of monopoly. They are the last bulwark of the people against a collectivism which, as the figures in the report indicate, is now almost upon us.

The House of Representatives has passed an appropriation for the Antitrust Division of $1,700,000, or $200,000 less than last year's appropriation. Frankly, I am at a loss to understand the logic behind such a cut. It will be recalled that last year, as in all the war years, important antitrust suits were withheld, at the request of the War and Navy Departments. The excuse given was that such suits might, in some way, affect war production. But now that this excuse no longer exists, is the Congress to cripple the Division in still another way by the simple expedient of not granting it an adequate appropriation?

As a first and modest step of demonstrating our real concern and anxiety over this problem, the Senate should insist that the appropriation for the Anti-Trust Division be made the equivalent of the cost of fighting the war for 1 hour—just 1 hour. Such an appropriation would amount to $7,000,000. That is indeed a small price to pay for the prevention of collectivism and the maintenance of freedom and opportunity in our economic world.

If we believe that our system of free enterprise should be preserved, if we believe that the American economy should be the expression of a free society, then we cannot stand idly by and watch the march of monopoly to power. We cannot risk the consequences—for in this struggle, if we are too little and too late, there will be no second chance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and printed as requested by the Senator from Montana.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM—PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 275, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res 275), submitted by Mr. MURRAY on May 31, 1946, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the said committee during the Seventy-ninth Congress on the bill (S. 1606) to provide for a national health program.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE REPORT 1211 RELATIVE TO DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 282, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 282), submitted by Mr. MCMAHON on June 10, 1946, was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 4,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 1211, current session, accompanying the bill (S. 1717) for the development and control of atomic energy, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, 1,000 for the Senate document room, and 1,000 for the House document room.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY, 1946

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, on the 10th and 11th of May of this year the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy visited that institution and conferred with the supervisory personnel and with the cadets, and thereafter prepared a report containing recommendations resulting from its inspection at that time. I send the report to the desk and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

KINGS POINT, N. Y., *May 11, 1946*.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to Public Law 301, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, approved May 11, 1944, the following Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were designated to constitute the 1946 Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

SENATORS

By the Vice President: GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, Maryland.

By the Committee on Commerce: JOSIAH Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas; GUY CORDON, Oregon.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By the Speaker of the House: EUGENE J. KEOGH, Ninth Congressional District of New York; ROBERT HALE, First Congressional District of Maine.

By the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee: SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, First Congressional District of Virginia (ex officio); EDWARD J. HART, Fourteenth Congressional District of New Jersey; FRED BRADLEY, Eleventh Congressional District of Michigan; HERBERT C. BONNER, First Congressional District of North Carolina.

Representative GORDON CANFIELD, of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey, was subsequently appointed to the Board of Visitors in place of HEBERT C. BONNER, First Congressional District of North Carolina, who was unable to attend.

The members of the Board were accompanied from Washington to Kings Point by the following officers from headquarters of the training organization of the War Shipping Administration: Commodore Telfair Knight, USMS, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Training; Capt. John T. Everett, USMS, Depuy Supervisor, United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps; Capt. William Porter, USMS, chief information officer of the training organization; Lt. Comdr. Calvin R. Shorter, USMS, chief legal officer of the training organization; and Lt. Comdr. Clifford W. Sandberg, USMS, of the Academy, and secretory pro tempore to the Board of Visitors.

The Board assembled at Wiley Hall, Kings Point, at 9:30 a. m., Friday, May 10, 1946, where the members were received by the Superintendent, Commodore Richard R. McNulty and his staff.

The following members of the Board were present at the first meeting: Senator GUY CORDON; Representatives SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, EUGENE J. KEOGH, FRED BRADLEY, and ROBERT HALE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

Representative SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND served as temporary chairman for the purpose of organization. Senator GUY CORDON was elected permanent Chairman of the Board. Lt. Comdr. Clifford W. Sandberg and Lt. (jg) Robert J. Carroll were designated as secretary and assistant secretary of the Board, respectively.

At the request of the Chairman, Commodore Telfair Knight, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Training, and Commodore Richard R. McNulty, Supervisor of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and

Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, and his staff were invited to join the Board in conference.

The Chairman noted that the Board had previously read the Superintendent's report, en route from Washington to Kings Point, and were familiar with its contents. Representative FRED BRADLEY moved that the Board dispense with the reading of the Superintendent's report, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chairman then requested that the Superintendent's staff be introduced to the members of the Board. Upon the conclusion of the introductions the Chairman indicated that the Board would be pleased to learn of the operation of the training organization of the War Shipping Administration, the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, and its Academy; and such other reports as deemed pertinent and proper.

Commodore Telfair Knight presented the respects of Commissioner Edward Macauley, Acting Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and Granville Conway, Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, and addressed the Board recounting the history of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and its Academy; and of the hopes and aspirations of those charged with the executive management.

Commodore Knight pointed out that the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps was a direct outgrowth of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which placed upon the United States Maritime Commission the responsibility of educating American citizens to become licensed officers of the merchant marine of the United States and Reserve Officers of the Navy. Commodore Knight also noted that the Cadet Corps began operations 8 years ago, on March 15, 1938, and that upon the dissolution of the War Shipping Administration, June 30, 1946, it will again function under the United States Maritime Commission. Upon the conclusion of Commodore Knight's statement a general discussion period ensued, during which questions concerning the operation and curriculum of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps were answered by the Superintendent and his staff.

At the request of Commodore McNulty to have a member of the Board address the regiment of cadet-midshipmen at the formation to be held Saturday in Barney Square, the chairman designated Representative SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND.

Recess was taken at 11:30, at which time the Regimental Commander, Cadet-Midshipmen Raymond French, United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, was presented to the chairman and members of the Board, when he extended them an invitation to lunch with the regiment of cadet-midshipmen in Delano Hall.

TOUR OF ACADEMY AND MEETING WITH THE REGIMENT OF CADET-MIDSHIPMEN

At 11:15 a. m. the members of the Board were escorted to Delano Hall by the cadet-midshipmen regimental commander and his staff for luncheon with the regiment.

After luncheon the members of the Board, accompanied by escorts, proceeded at 1 p. m. on an official inspection of the Academy, visiting Barry Hall, cadet-midshipmen living quarters; the Department of Naval Science and Tactics and Physical Training in O'Hara Hall; the athletic and drill fields; the war memorial; the Departments of Ship Management and History and Languages, temporary library and auditorium in Bowditch Hall; the Department of Engineering, Fulton Hall; the Department of Nautical Science, Samuels Hall, where exhibitions of cargo handling, breeches buoy operation and a life boat drill were observed from the signal bridge. The official inspection was then concluded after a visit to the bark-rigged museum ship *Emery Rice* and a short cruise in the superintendent's gig to view the modern turbo-electric training vessel *Kings Pointer*.

Upon returning to the Academy grounds, each member of the Board conducted a private conference with cadet-midshipmen from his home State.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RECEPTION AND DINNER

The Superintendent's dinner in honor of the Third Congressional Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy was held in the superintendent's residence at 7:30 p. m. Because of previous commitments Representative EUGENE J. KEOGH was unable to be present at the dinner.

Upon conclusion of the dinner a documentary film entitled, "Future Leaders of Our Merchant Marine," depicting the activities of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and its Academy, was shown.

SECOND MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

(Saturday, May 11, 1946)

The second meeting of the Board commenced at 8:45 a. m. in the conference room in Wiley Hall. Present at this meeting were Senator GUY CORDON, Representatives SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, EUGENE J. KEOGH, FRED BRADLEY, and ROBERT HALE.

The chairman informed the Secretary of the Board's desire to confer with the executive heads of the Training Organization and the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and such staff members as they deemed necessary. Accordingly, Commodore Telfair Knight, Assistant Deputy Administrator for the Training Organization; Commodore Richard R. McNulty, Supervisor of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy; Capt. Philip C. Mahady, Deputy Superintendent; Capt. Harold V. Nerney, Executive Officer; and Commander Edward S. Hichuli, secretary of the academic board, were invited to join the board in conference.

The chairman then asked Commodore Knight if there was any new business to be discussed, and upon Commodore Knight's negative answer, the chairman proposed a number of questions to Commodore McNulty dealing with the forthcoming graduation of First Class men, the proposed awarding of a degree and accreditation of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and its academy.

To explain more completely the accreditation of the Academy, permission was requested and granted, for Mr. Joseph I. Kochka, educational adviser to the Supervisor, to answer such questions as the Board deemed necessary in reference to accreditation and the awarding of a degree. The Board having asked such questions, the Superintendent and his staff were excused and the Board entered into executive session with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. At the conclusion of the executive session, there being no further business, the second meeting was adjourned at 11 a. m. The board and War Shipping Administration officials from Washington were then escorted to the portico of Delano Hall to attend a review of the regiment of cadet-midshipmen, at which time Representative SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND addressed the Regiment of Cadet-Midshipmen in behalf of the Board of Visitors.

At the conclusion of the review the members of the board, accompanied by the Secretary of the board, departed from Kings Point and briefly examined the interim headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success, Long Island, N. Y., prior to their return to Washington, D. C.

As a result of the two meetings with the Superintendent and his Staff, conversations with Cadet-Midshipmen of the regiment, and the tour of inspection of the Academy, the Board of Visitors respectfully submits the following general and special comments and specific recommendations.

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The Board desires again to go on record and emphasize the fact that the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps was created pursuant to the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, commenced operations in March 1938, and that its site at Kings Point, N. Y., was acquired for the purpose of constructing a permanent Federal Merchant Marine Academy as shown by the reports which accompanied House Joint Resolution No. 260 (Public Law 472, 77th Cong.; 56 Stat. 124) approved March 4, 1942.

2. The Board is impressed with the need of a suitable chapel in view of the fact that the present facilities for divine worship, in the form of an improvised chapel in Wiley Hall, are most inadequate. The necessity for a properly equipped library is also clearly evident, for in order to qualify the United States Merchant Marine Academy to award degrees, a suitable library building must be provided. The Board appreciates the fact that no further land expansion is presently contemplated by the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.

3. The Board is gratified to learn of the resumption of the 4-year course and recommends to the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps that steps be taken to put its Academy on an accredited basis at the earliest possible moment, consistent with economical and efficient operation.

4. The Board is aware of the transition period brought about by the conclusion of hostilities and subsequent extension of the course to the normal 4-year program. In reference to the curriculum in effect during this transition period, the Board desires to go on record as being satisfied that the administration has given the problem full consideration and is confident that the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all. The Board considers the proposed semiannual entering classes and graduations, rather than annual graduations, to be a sound and logical move.

5. The Board is particularly impressed with the high type of young men at Kings Point and the fact that all of the cadet-midshipmen had served as third classmen at sea in combat areas aboard merchant vessels. The Board appreciates the close cooperation that has existed between the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and the United States Navy at large. The Board commends those responsible for this close cooperation, for it recognizes in the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and its Academy at Kings Point, a most important factor in the maintenance of a vigorous and strong merchant marine and a competent sea experienced Naval Reserve officer component.

SPECIAL COMMENTS

1. In view of the fact that the first change of superintendents has taken place since the Board of Visitors was created, the Board desires to commend Rear Admiral Giles C. Stedman, USNR, for his efficient administration of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, during his tenure of office as superintendent, from October 16, 1943 to April 1, 1946.

2. The Board desires to record its appreciation and admiration for the foresight, tenacity, and devotion to duty displayed by the Assistant Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, Commodore Telfair Knight, USMS, for his efforts in the establishment and development of the training organization, of which the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and its academy at Kings Point is a division.

3. The Board also wishes to commend Commodore Richard R. McNulty, USMS, Supervisor of the United States Merchant Marine

Cadet Corps since its inception and now also Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, for the efficient and economical operation of the corps, his informative and interesting report, and in making available, for the Board's information, members of his staff and cadet-midshipmen of the regiment.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Board specifically recommends that funds be made available, as soon as possible, for the construction and equipping of an adequate library.

2. The Board specifically recommends that funds be made available, as soon as possible, for the construction and equipping of a suitable chapel.

3. The Board specifically recommends that the Superintendent's discretionary fund not only be continued but also the following, which are granted to other Federal academies: Board of Visitors fund, Commandant of Cadet-Midshipmen fund, Academic Board fund, be established at the earliest practicable date.

4. The Board specifically recommends that the rank of the Superintendent, who holds commissions as commodore in the United States Naval Reserve and United States Maritime Service, be raised to rear admiral in both services while occupying the superintendency.

CONCLUSION

The Board is pleased to record its support and admiration of the splendid work being done at Kings Point to develop outstanding officer personnel for the merchant marine and the United States Naval Reserve, and to keep our Nation in the forefront of world commerce.

The Board is most impressed with the sincerity of purpose of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps administration and the Academy staff, and with that splendid group of young Americans—the regiment of cadet-midshipmen. The Board wishes to congratulate the Superintendent, Commodore Richard R. McNulty, USMS; his officers; cadet-midshipmen of the regiment, and personnel of the United States Merchant Marine Academy for their unselfish devotion to duty in developing Kings Point, a great national institution, in which every citizen should take pride.

To Lt. Comdr. Clifford W. Sandberg, USMS, secretary to the Board, and Lt. Robert J. Carroll, USMS, assistant secretary to the Board, the Board expresses its sincere appreciation for their untiring cooperation and efficient assistance in its behalf.

Respectfully submitted.

GUY CORDON.
SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND.
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
FRED BRADLEY.
ROBERT HALE.

Attest:

C. W. SANDBERG,
Secretary.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 2340. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sophy R. Bennett; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. 2341. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

RETURN OF GRAND RIVER DAM PROJECT TO GRAND RIVER DAM AUTHORITY—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MAYBANK submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5508) to authorize the return of the Grand River Dam project to the Grand River Dam Authority and the adjustment and settlement of accounts between the Authority and the United States and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6777) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INTERESTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to give notice in the RECORD that American Petroleum Interests in Foreign Countries is the subject of a volume of hearings held by the Senate Special Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources, which is being released today for publication by the Government Printing Office.

The information contained in this important text will include information on the following topics among others: (a) The historical evolution of the United States oil policy and the pattern played therein by the State Department; (b) activities of American nationals in foreign fields and the diplomatic protection afforded by our Government in the development of legitimate enterprises in the Middle East and other foreign fields; (c) a statement by the Army and Navy in connection with the importance of oil in its contribution to the future peace of the world; (d) the proposed Anglo-American oil agreement; (e) a brief history of foreign oil development, by countries, over a period of 85 years; (f) foreign exchange and experiences in refining and marketing by American companies abroad; (g) a special report on oil resources developed by the American petroleum industry abroad, particularly in northern South America, and in the Middle and Far East.

These hearings will also include opinions prepared by Judge Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard University, and Prof. Edwin Borchard, of Yale University, relating to the Continental Shelf and certain legal problems incident thereto.

The Superintendent of Documents advises me that this booklet, containing approximately 500 pages, will be placed on sale at $1 per copy.

I make this announcement because the demand for copies is expected to exceed the limited supply made available to the committee. It would be advisable, therefore, particularly for persons who desire extra copies to place their orders immediately with the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial on the British policy toward Palestine, published in the New York Post of June 13, 1946, and a statement issued by him on the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK CARLSON AT CONCORDIA, KANS.

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. FRANK CARLSON on June 12, 1946, at Concordia, Kans., which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AT CONVENTION OF MISSOURI CHAPTER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTMASTERS

[Mr. BRIGGS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan at the convention of the Missouri Chapter, National Association of Postmasters, at St. Louis, Mo., on June 7, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

ANNIVERSARY OF SOUND MOTION PICTURES

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, every American has had occasion, during the years that we were engaged in a second world conflict, to witness the superlative contribution of motion pictures to the winning of that gigantic struggle. In fact, among the great and positive developments that resulted from the war were the magnificent development of the airplane and of the sound motion picture. I specifically speak of the sound motion picture, because the achievement of the film, both in war and peace, lends even greater significance to an event of the very first magnitude. I refer now to the twentieth anniversary of the sound and talking motion picture, which is being commemorated this year.

It was exactly 20 years ago, in August 1926, that Warner Bros. presented the first commercially successful sound film, thereby not only transforming the making of motion pictures but at the same time opening unprecedented horizons for the use of the film as an important educational and social document, as well as the medium of entertainment for millions of Americans, and, indeed, for millions of people throughout the world.

The presentation of sound films was a scientific achievement whose positive results are only beginning to be assayed. As an entertainment and art form, we all know the contribution of the motion picture to the morale of civilian and soldier alike during the dark years from which we have just emerged. But even more vital is the fact that sound and speech on the screen proved so important a device in bringing the voices of distinguished leaders and statesmen before these millions of people; in documenting the fateful events of our time; and, finally, but by no means least, in providing speedy and highly efficient training of our armed forces. We must not forget, in recognizing the feat of research and enterprise that went into the making of sound films, that the talking motion picture has been one of the strongest forces in symbolizing concretely everything that is implied by our democracy and the American way of living. Only through the phenomenon of sound pictures have we been able to witness outstanding presentations of urgent problems of our day, as in such films as Hitler Lives? not to mention such other aspects

of the motion picture as the presentation of drama and biography, and history, and the brilliant exposition of the marvels of science and nature through the means of audiovisual education. In bringing the first commercially successful sound motion picture to the screen, it was the vision, the resourcefulness, the faith, and the enterprise of the Warner Bros. who, pioneering and intrepid, saw their convictions fulfilled in the establishment of sound motion pictures as one of the truly great media of communication and entertainment of our times. To say that this was a distinct public service is only to give recognition to this accomplishment, and I therefore earnestly congratulate these pioneers in the production of sound motion pictures on this twentieth anniversary.

THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the unanimous-consent agreement entered into yesterday.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That when the Senate convenes on tomorrow (June 14, 1946), it proceed to the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar, beginning with Order No. 1192.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, in connection with the calling of the calendar, I request that Calendar No. 129, House bill 2227, and Calendar No. 501, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, be stricken from the calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, House bill 2227 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 21 will be stricken from the calendar.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS ADJACENT TO ROCK CREEK PARK—RECOMMITTAL OF A BILL

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Chair to the second bill on the calendar, Calendar No. 104, Senate bill 461.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator that we are not going back to that part of the calendar.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand. Senate bill 461 authorizes the acquisition for park purposes of certain lands adjacent to Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia. I ask the Chair, he being acting chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, if he sees any reason why that bill should not be recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia, in view of the court decision affecting the lands in question?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that he thinks that would be the proper course.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask that the bill be taken from the calendar and recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

The clerk will call the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1192, on page 8.

ASSISTANCE TO CHINESE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—BILL PASSED OVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 5, after the word "advisable", to insert "or will assist in relieving United States forces of duty in China or putting the Government of the Republic of China in better position to protect or improve the safety of navigation in its waters."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, perhaps I ought not to interrupt until all amendments to the bill are acted upon, but I should like to ask that the bill be passed over temporarily in order that I may have opportunity to check one or two items connected with the bill, and I suggest the bill be considered later.

Mr. WALSH. I have no objection to that course being pursued.

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

ENACTMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1946

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1917) to enact certain provisions now included in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 14, after "Academy", to strike out "$1,200" and insert "$800; head of the Postgraduate School at the Naval Academy, $400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 25, on page 10, line 12, after the words "credit of the", to strike out "Treasury" and insert "Treasurer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 33, on page 12, line 12, after the word "limitations", to strike out "in" and insert "on."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 34, page 12, line 21, before the word "under", to strike out "license" and insert "licenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 37, page 14, line 4, after the word "war", to strike out the comma and the words "and until the end of the first fiscal year thereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 40, on page 15, line 6, after the word "duty", to insert "and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when serving with the Navy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to add a new section 41, on page 15, after line 12, as follows:

SEC. 41. The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, graduates of reputable schools of osteopathy as commissioned medical officers in the Navy, in such numbers as the President should determine to be necessary to meet the needs of the naval service for officers trained and qualified in osteopathy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out, on page 15, after line 19, all of title II, as follows:

TITLE II AMENDMENTS TO THE PAY READJUSTMENT ACT

SEC. 201. The third paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is amended to read as follows:

"Enlisted men entitled to receive allowances for quarters or subsistence shall continue, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowance while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent duty stations in a pay status: *Provided,* That allowances for subsistence shall not accrue to such an enlisted man while he is in fact being subsisted at Government expense. Enlisted personnel not receiving allowances for subsistence shall be entitled to commutation in lieu of rations while on furlough or authorized leave or when authorized to mess separately, under such regulations and at such rates as may be prescribed by the head of the executive department concerned."

SEC. 202. The first paragraph of section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended by section 9 of the Act of September 7, 1944 (37 U. S. C. 112), is amended to read as follows:

"Officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, including active and retired personnel of the Regular Establishments and members of the Reserve components thereof and the National Guard, while on active duty in the Federal service, when traveling under competent orders without troops, including travel from home to first station in connection with their appointment or call to active duty and from last station to home in connection with relief from active duty or discharge not the result of their own misconduct, shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this act: *Provided,* That the head of the executive department concerned may, in his discretion, direct that, in lieu of mileage, actual and necessary expenses shall be allowed to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, without regard to the length of time away from such posts. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders in Alaska and outside the limits of the United States in North America."

SEC. 203. The second paragraph of section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is amended to read as follows:

"Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of $8 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding $7, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, without regard to the length of time away from such posts. Officers, midshipmen, and cadets of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard when absent from a vessel or designated post of duty while assigned to shore patrol duty may be paid their actual expenses, and naval personnel on duty with or under training for the Naval Air Transport Service and away from their permanent stations may be paid their actual expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, at rates not ex-

ceeding those prescribed for naval officers in a travel status, without in either case the issuance of orders for specific travel: *Provided*, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nure Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this act, and of the legally constituted Reserves of said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, or while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 99 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed $8 per day, or, in lieu of subsistence, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed $7 per day. Without regard to the monetary limitations in this act, and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, the heads of the departments concerned may authorize the payment to members of the services mentioned in the title of this act on duty outside continental United States or in Alaska, whether or not in a travel status, of actual and necessary expenses or per diem in lieu thereof, considering all elements of cost of living, including cost of quarters, subsistence, and other necessary incidental expenses."

SEC. 204. Section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is amended by inserting between the fourth and fifth paragraphs thereof the following new paragraph:

"Under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned (1) officers entitled to transportation (as distinguished from mileage) and enlisted personnel of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act may be paid, in advance or otherwise, a money allowance of 3 cents per mile in lieu of transportation, regardless of the mode of travel, (2) applicants for enlistment (including rejected applicants) in such services may be furnished or reimbursed for transportation and subsistence incident to recruitment of such personnel, and (3) insane patients may be furnished transportation and subsistence from military hospitals to other hospitals or their homes."

SEC. 205. (a) Section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is amended by inserting between the fifth and sixth paragraphs thereof the following new paragraph:

"Upon changes of station, members of the services mentioned in the title of this act shall be entitled to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) of baggage and household goods and effects, or reimbursement therefor, as authorized by regulations prescribed by the heads of the department concerned, which shall be uniform for the services mentioned and shall be approved by the President. Such transportation may be by rail, water, or van, without regard to comparative costs."

(b) The fifth paragraph of section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is amended by striking out the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That the personnel of all the services mentioned in the title of this act shall have the benefits of all existing laws applying to the Army and Marine Corps for the transportation of household effects."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That when authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, and when in his opinion it will be of benefit to the conduct of the work of the Navy Department, personnel of the Naval Establishment may attend meetings of technical, professional, scientific, and other similar organizations and may be reimbursed for their expenses at the rates authorized by law.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy may provide for the physical examination by civilians of employees engaged in hazardous occupations where the professional services of the Medical Department are not available, and may compensate such civilians on a contract or fee basis for such professional services at the rates customary in the locality.

SEC. 3. In addition to all other allowances authorized by law, the following amounts may be paid annually, out of the naval appropriations available for pay, to the officers serving in the following capacities, such amounts to be expended in their respective discretions for the contigencies of such offices: Director of Naval Intelligence, $2,000; President of Naval War College, $1,000; Superintendent of Naval Academy, $5,200; Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, $800; Head of the Postgraduate School at the Naval Academy, $400.

SEC. 4. Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, there may be allowed and paid out of naval appropriations the cost of installation and use (other than for personal long distance calls) of extension telephones connecting public quarters occupied by naval personnel with the switchboards of their official stations.

SEC. 5. The third paragraph under the head "Navy Department" in the act of March 18, 1904 (33 Stat. 117; 5 U. S. C. 415), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Within the limits of appropriations made therefor, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Naval Establishment, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, and when so specified in an appropriation such funds may be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government, and he may make a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ such civilian professors, lecturers, and instructors as he may deem necessary for the proper instruction of naval personnel at the Naval War College and the Naval Academy, and the professors, lecturers, and instructors so employed shall be paid out of naval appropriations such compensation as he may prescribe.

(b) The first paragraph under the head "Naval Academy" in the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 607), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1071), and section 1528, Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 1072), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to award medals, trophies, badges, and cash prizes to naval personnel or groups thereof (including personnel of the reserve components thereof whether or not on active duty), for excellence in accomplishments related to naval service, to incur such expenses as may be required to enter such personnel in competitions, and to provide badges or buttons in recognition of special service, good conduct, and discharge under conditions other than dishonorable.

SEC. 9. Uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law may be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the Navy without payment.

SEC. 10. Officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve on active duty shall not be entitled to receive pay, allowances, travel, or other expenses while drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay (other than as members of the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve or as members of the honorary retired list of such Reserves forces) from the Government of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide for the maintenance and operation of the Naval Home, including the transportation, admission, entertainment, support, and care of beneficiaries, hospitalization of beneficiaries in naval hospitals, transportation and subsistence of attendants of beneficiaries where required, and the burial and care of graves of deceased beneficiaries.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide for the maintenance and operation of naval prisons and prison farms and for the subsistence, welfare, recreation, and education of all naval prisoners.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of the Navy may, when authorized in an appropriation, contribute to the support of schools in localities where naval activities are located if he finds that the schools, if any, available in the locality are not adequate for the welfare of dependents of personnel of the Naval Establishment stationed at the activity, and may provide for the transportation of such dependents between the schools and the activities when such schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation.

SEC. 14. Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, enlisted naval personnel may receive additional compensation at the rate of $5 per month while assigned to duty as messmen.

SEC. 15. (a) Within such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, naval personnel, including members of the Nurse Corps, may be furnished public quarters, including heat, light, water, and refrigeration.

(b) Where sufficient quarters are not possessed by the United States, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide lodging accommodations for naval personnel, including naval personnel on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable: *Provided*, That such accommodations shall not be occupied by the dependents of naval personnel.

SEC. 16. (a) No table linen, dishes, glassware, silver, and kitchen utensils shall be furnished for use in the residence or quarters occupied by officers with their dependents except for messes temporarily set up on shore for bachelor officers and officers attached to seagoing or district defense vessels, to aviation units based on seagoing vessels, to the fleet air bases, to the submarine bases, or to landing forces and expeditions.

(b) Enlisted naval personnel may be assigned to duty in a service capacity in officers' messes and public quarters, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, where the Secretary finds that the use of such personnel for such work is desirable for military reasons. No provision of law shall be construed as preventing the voluntary employment in any such capacity of a retired enlisted person or a transferred member of the Fleet Reserve without additional expense to the Government.

(c) The sale of meals by general messes afloat and ashore is authorized under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

SEC. 17. (a) All enlisted naval personnel while on active duty or on authorized leave or furlough therefrom, midshipmen and cadets shall be allowed a ration, or commutation thereof in money, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Such regulations shall establish rates at which rations shall be commuted in money. Members of the Nurse Corps may be subsisted in kind but, if so subsisted, there

shall be deducted from the allowances which they are otherwise entitled to receive, one subsistence allowance.

(b) The proviso in the first paragraph under the head "Bureau of Provisions and Clothing" in the act of January 30, 1885 (23 Stat. 291; 34 U. S. C. 901); the proviso in the first paragraph under the head "Maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps" in the act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 154; 34 U. S. C. 976); and section 1585 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (34 U. S. C. 907) are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. During the existence of war or national emergency as declared by the President, there may be transported and subsisted on naval vessels at Government expense such persons as the Secretary of the Navy may authorize by regulation.

SEC. 19. Until September 1, 1946, enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps and the Reserve components thereof, if otherwise eligible, shall be eligible for appointment to the Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy if they will have completed 9 months' active service on the date of entrance.

SEC. 20. (a) Candidates for appointment as midshipmen at the Naval Academy or as cadets at the Coast Guard Academy shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for travel performed while proceeding from their homes or duty stations to the Naval Academy or the Coast Guard Academy for examination and appointment.

(b) Midshipmen and cadets discharged or dismissed from the Naval Academy or the Coast Guard Academy shall be furnished transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of discharge to their homes.

SEC. 21. Section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended (10 U. S. C. 752; 34 U. S. C. 895), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"An enlisted person of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, including Reserve components thereof, upon discharge except by way of punishment for an offense, retirement, or relief from active duty, shall, under such regulations as the head of the department concerned may prescribe for personnel under his jurisdiction, receive a money allowance of 5 cents per mile for the distance from the place of discharge or release from active duty to his home, or place of acceptance for active duty, or place from which ordered to active duty, or such other place as may be determined to be most appropriate by the head of the department concerned. For sea travel involved in travel between place of discharge or release from active duty and place to which travel is authorized only transportation in kind and subsistence en route shall be allowed."

SEC. 22. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make such expenditures out of available naval appropriations as he may deem necessary for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, stragglers, and prisoners and for the operation of shore patrols.

SEC. 23. Naval appropriations chargeable for transportation or travel shall be available for the payment or reimbursement of ferry, bridge, and similar tolls and streetcar, bus, and similar fares paid in connection with such transportation or travel.

SEC. 24. (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make such expenditures as he may deem appropriate for scientific investigations and research out of and in accordance with naval appropriations available for such purposes.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make such expenditures as he may deem appropriate for promotion and maintenance of the safety and occupational health of, and the prevention of accidents affecting, personnel of the Naval Establishment, including the purchase of clothing, equipment and other materials necessary thereto, and naval appropriations available for the activities in which such personnel are engaged shall be available for the foregoing purposes.

SEC. 25. Without deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and withdrawal on money requisitions, receipts of public moneys from sales or other sources by officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard on disbursing duty and charged in their official accounts may be used by them as required for current expenditures, all necessary bookkeeping adjustments of appropriations, funds, and accounts to be made in the settlement of their disbursing accounts.

SEC. 26. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend out of naval appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except living quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements at naval activities, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed $20,000.

SEC. 27. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to furnish materials for the manufacture or production by patients of products incident to the convalescence and rehabilitation of such patients in naval hospitals and other naval medical facilities, and ownership thereof shall be vested in the patients manufacturing or producing such products, except that the ownership of items manufactured or produced specifically for the use of a naval hospital or other naval medical facility shall be vested in the Government and such items shall be accounted for and disposed of accordingly.

SEC. 28. The annual appropriations for the pay of the Marine Corps shall be available for the payment of post exchange indebtedness of deserters and personnel discharged or sentenced to terms of imprisonment while in debt to the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

SEC. 29. Proceeds from the sale by the Coast Guard of rations, supplies, uniforms, and other clothing shall be credited to the current appropriations from which purchase of these articles are authorized.

SEC. 30. When personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are ordered to make any permanent change of station motor vehicles owned by them may be transported to their new posts of duty on Government-owned vessels.

SEC. 31. The first sentence of section 10 (a) of the act of June 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 248; 14 U. S. C. 135), is hereby amended by inserting in the first line thereof the words "working parties in the field," after the words "enlisted men of the Coast Guard."

SEC. 32. The Coast Guard may pay rewards for the apprehension and conviction, or for information helpful therein, of persons found interfering in violation of law with aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard.

SEC. 33. Existing limitations on the number of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who may be detailed for duty in the District of Columbia or at Coast Guard headquarters shall not apply while the Coast Guard is operating as a part of the Navy.

SEC. 34. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide, out of naval appropriations available for the purchase or manufacture of equipment or material, for the purchase of letters patent, applications for letters patent, and licenses under letters patent and applications for letters patent that pertain to the equipment or material for which the appropriations are made.

SEC. 35. (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to pay cash rewards to civilian personnel of the Naval Establishment or other persons in civil life when, due to a suggestion or series of suggestions by them, there results an improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or naval material, or in efficiency or economy in the operation or administration of the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment. Such sums as may be awarded to employees in accordance with this section shall be paid them out of naval appropriations in addition to their usual compensation. No employee or other person in civil life shall be paid a reward under this section until he has properly executed an agreement to the effect that the use by the United States of the suggestion or series of suggestions made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature against the United States by him, his heirs, or assigns.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) hereof, civilian personnel of the Naval Establishment shall not be paid any premium or bonus or cash reward in addition to their regular salaries.

(c) The last paragraph appearing on page 718 of volume 40 of the Statutes at Large (5 U. S. C. 416), which is a part of the act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 704), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 36. The Secretary of the Navy, in requesting competitive bids for the construction of naval vessels, shall require each bidder to file with its bid the estimates on which the bid is based.

SEC. 37. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized in time of war to exceed the statutory limit on repairs and alterations of vessels, whenever he deems it necessary.

SEC. 38. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, out of any naval appropriation made therefor, to provide for (1) the administration by the Navy of liberated and occupied areas; (2) expenses for special compensation and for travel and subsistence of officers and students of Latin American countries, and other expenses deemed necessary by the Secretary for Latin American cooperation; and (3) payment of rewards, not to exceed $500 in any one instance, for information leading to the discovery of missing naval property or the recovery thereof.

SEC. 39. The authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy in this act or in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as now or hereafter amended, except the authority to prescribe regulations, may be delegated by him to such persons in the Naval Establishment and to such extent as he may deem proper, with or without authority to make successive redelegations.

SEC. 40. As used in this act, (a) the term "Naval Establishment" includes the Navy Department, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy; (b) the term "naval personnel" includes all personnel of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy, including personnel of the Reserve components while on active duty, and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when serving with the Navy; (c) the term "personnel of the Naval Establishment" includes both civilian (departmental and field) and naval personnel; and (d) the term "Naval appropriations" includes all appropriations for the Naval Establishment, including those made for departmental purposes.

SEC. 41. The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, graduates of reputable schools of osteopathy as commissioned medical officers in the Navy, in such numbers as the President should determine to be necessary to meet the needs of the naval service for officers trained and qualified in osteopathy.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING LANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 33) relating to the management and administration of national forest grazing lands, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and

Surveys, with amendments, in section 1, page 1, line 5, after the word "permittee", to insert "the holder of a 10-year permit"; and in line 9, after the word "act", to insert "and who was a holder of such permit on December 31, 1945", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of national forest grazing lands, the Secretary of Agriculture, or his authorized representative, shall not (a) deny any permittee, the holder of a 10-year permit, who has complied with the regulations and instructions to which he may be subject and who owns commensurate property or other facilities, as provided in section 2 of this act, and who was a holder of such permit on December 31, 1945, a renewal of his permit to graze livestock in the national forests, similar as to number and kind of livestock and for national forest grazing land of substantially equivalent grazing quality and accessibility, or (b) reduce the number of permitted livestock upon the transfer by any permittee of livestock, land, or both, unless the Secretary, after according the permittee an opportunity to be heard, finds that such denial of renewal or such reduction is necessary—

(1) to protect such lands from overgrazing;

(2) to preserve public resources thereof from destruction or improvident impairment; or

(3) for the orderly administration of the use or uses to which such lands shall in fact be put for reforestation, recreation, wildlife conservation, mining, public watershed protection, or public water storage and flood control.

In the event of such denial or reduction, the Secretary, upon the request of the permittee, affected, shall set forth in writing the grounds upon which such denial or reduction is based.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of the first section, property shall be considered commensurate if it consists of a recognized livestock operating base which is adequate to support permitted livestock in accordance with the customs of the localities during the period or periods of the year in which grazing upon national forest lands is not authorized, and which is complementary to such national forest lands in comprising a properly balanced year-long livestock operation: *Provided*, That where such grazing is authorized during the entire year, property shall be considered commensurate for such purposes if it consists of suitable headquarters and ranch or range improvements, or other facilities.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to promulgate regulations and instructions fixing such additional standards for each area containing national forest lands as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of determining whether property or the facilities are adequate and suitable for the purposes specified in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. (a) To provide national forest grazing permittees means for the expression of their recommendations concerning the management and administration of national forest grazing lands, a local advisory board shall be constituted and elected as hereinafter provided for each national forest or administrative subdivision thereof whenever a majority of the grazing permittees of such national forest or administrative subdivision so petitions the Secretary of Agriculture. Each elected local advisory board existing for such purpose at the time of the enactment of this act, and recognized as such by the Department of Agriculture, shall continue to be the local advisory board for the unit or area it represents, until replaced by a local advisory board or boards constituted and elected as hereinafter provided.

(b) Each such local advisory board shall be constituted and elected under rules and regulations, consistent herewith, now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be recognized by him as representing the grazing permittees of the national forest or administrative subdivision thereof for which such local advisory board has been constituted and elected.

(c) Each such local advisory board shall consist of not less than 3 nor more than 12 members, who shall be national forest grazing permittees in the area for which such board is constituted, elected, and recognized. In addition, a wildlife representative may be appointed as a member of each such board by the State game commission, or the corresponding public body of the State in which the advisory board is located, to advise on wildlife problems.

(d) Each such local advisory board shall meet at least once annually, at a time to be fixed by such board, and at such other time or times as its members may determine, or on the call of the chairman thereof or of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representative.

SEC. 4. Upon the request of any party affected thereby, the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized representative, shall refer to the appropriate local advisory board for its advice and recommendations any matter pertaining to (a) the modification of the terms, or the denial of a renewal of, or a reduction in, a grazing permit, or (b) the establishment or modification of an individual or community allotment. In the event the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized representative, shall overrule, disregard, or modify any such recommendations, he, or such representative, shall furnish in writing to the local advisory board his reasons for such action.

SEC. 5. (a) At least 30 days prior to the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of any regulation under this act or otherwise, with respect to the administration of grazing on national forest lands, or of amendments or additions to, or modifications in, any such regulation, which in his judgment would substantially modify existing policy with respect to grazing in national forests, or which would materially affect preferences of permittees in the area involved, the local advisory board for each area that will be affected thereby shall be notified of the intention to take such action. If as a result of this notice the Secretary of Agriculture shall receive any recommendation respecting the issuance of the proposed regulation and shall overrule, disregard, or modify any such regulations, he or his representative shall furnish in writing to the local advisory board his reasons for such action.

(b) Any such local advisory board may at any time recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, the issuance of regulations or instructions relating to the use of national forest lands, seasons of use, grazing capacity of such lands, and any other matters affecting the administration of grazing in the area represented by such board.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting or restricting any right, title, or interest of the United States in any lands or resources.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1847) to amend the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat., pt. 2, p. 565), as amended by the act of May 1935 (49 Stat. 218), providing for the detail of United States military and naval missions to foreign governments, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

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

EXTENSION OF TERM OF DESIGN PATENT GRANTED TO GEORGE BROWN GOODE

The bill (H. R. 5896) to extend the term of design patent numbered 21,053, dated September 22, 1891, for a badge, granted to George Brown Goode, and assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, a similar Senate bill, S. 1808, will be indefinitely postponed.

LOTS ACQUIRED BY SETTLERS IN WADSWORTH, NEV.

The bill (S. 1979) to eliminate the restriction on the number of lots which may be acquired by settlers in the town site of Wadsworth, Nev., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue a patent, pursuant to applicable laws, to any qualified settler in the town site of Wadsworth, Nev., for more than two lots in that town site as surveyed and platted, notwithstanding the restriction contained in section 2382 of the Revised Statutes. No patent heretofore issued to any settler in the town site for more than two lots shall be vacated or annulled on the ground that it covers more than two lots.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1640) to provide for the acquisition by the United States of certain real property in the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States, by purchase or otherwise, the tract of land consisting of parcels 251/42 and 251/64 in the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, such tract fronting on Chesapeake Street, Second Street, and Nichols Avenue SW., and the premises being known as 199 Chesapeake Street SW., in order to eliminate hazards to life and property resulting from frequent flights directly over the dwelling house upon such property by aircraft taking off from and landing at Bolling Field. Any appropriation available to the War Department for the acquisition of real property shall be available for carrying out the provisions of this act.

CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO CERTAIN SPACE IN JACKSON (MISS.) CITY HALL

The bill (S. 1161) authorizing the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain space in the Jackson (Miss.) City Hall was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Jackson, Miss., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain rooms in the city hall in Jackson, Miss., conveyed by the mayor and aldermen of said city

to the United States under deed dated February 15, 1856.

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN POLK COUNTY, ARK.

The bill (H. R. 2677) to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to accept and dispose of real estate devised to the United States by the late Maggie Johnson, of Polk County, Ark., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1271) to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Let the bill go over.

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

The bill (H. R. 5433) to amend section 540 of title 10, and section 441 (a) of title 34 of the United States Code providing for the detail of United States military and naval missions to foreign governments was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Let the bill go over.

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

CONDEMNATION OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS

The bill (H. R. 3611) to authorize the condemnation of materials which are intended for use in process or renovated butter and which are unfit for human consumption, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 307) to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels was announced as next in order.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in that connection I wish to state that when the call of the calendar is finished I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] desires to take up the bill.

Mr. HUFFMAN. That is satisfactory.

ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNITED STATES SPANISH WAR VETERANS

The bill (H. R. 5641) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national convention of the United Spanish War Veterans' to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 4 to 10, inclusive, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I think until later in the day this bill should go over, in the absence of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. The bill provides for attendance of the Marine Band at the national convention of the United Spanish War Veterans to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 4 to 10, inclusive, and is in accordance with the custom of allowing the band to attend certain national veterans' conventions. I shall call the bill up later in the day after the amendment filed at the desk has been considered.

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

PROVISION OF NECESSARY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FOR CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS AND DISTRICT COURTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4230) to provide necessary officers and employees for circuit courts of appeals and district courts, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That every circuit judge and every district judge may employ a law clerk and a secretary and such other assistants and employees as may be necessary and as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year, except that for the appointment of a law clerk by a district judge a certificate to the necessity of the appointment by the senior circuit judge of the circuit, having jurisdiction over the district in which the clerk is needed, shall be requisite. Also every circuit court of appeals and every district court may appoint such librarians and other officers and employees not otherwise provided for as may be necessary and may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year.

And insert:

That every circuit judge and every district judge may appoint a law clerk and a secretary and such other assistants and employees as may be necessary and as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year, and every circuit court of appeals and every district court may appoint such librarians and other officers and employees not otherwise provided for as may be necessary and as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year: *Provided*, That prior to the creation of any new position for such employees there shall be filed with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts a certificate of necessity signed by the senior circuit judge of the circuit affected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 3, on page 3, after line 9, to insert:

SEC. 4. The following laws are hereby repealed:

Section 118a of the Judicial Code (U. S. C. of 1940, title 28, sec. 222a).

Section 11b of the Judicial Code (U. S. C. of 1940, title 28, sec. 128).

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 225) to quiet titles of the respective States and others, to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such State and to prevent further clouding of such titles was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 304) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT ESTABLISHING HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 5317) to amend the act establishing the Hot Springs National Park, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUNDRY MATTERS AFFECTING THE ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2061) to provide for sundry matters affecting the armed forces, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 14, on page 6, line 14, after "May 31", to strike out "1922", and insert "1902", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 14. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized when so specified in an appropriation, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the furnishing of heat, water, and light for buildings on military reservation authorized to be used for purposes similar to that provided for by the act approved May 31, 1902 (10 U. S. C. 1346).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 17, on page 8, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "graduation" and the comma, and insert "graduation"; so as make the section read:

SEC. 17. (a) Appropriations for maintenance and operation of the United States Military Academy may be used, under such regulations as the Superintendent of the Military Academy may prescribe, to liquidate the indebtedness of cadets separated from the service for any reason other than graduation who, at the time of their separation, are in debt to the Treasurer, United States Military Academy, or any instrumentality maintained for the benefit of cadets.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, the regulation allowance of commutation in lieu of rations for enlisted men, applicants for enlistment while held under observation, civilian employees who are entitled to subsistence at public expense, and general prisoners, while sick in hospitals, may be paid to the surgeons in charge of such hospitals.

SEC. 2. The third proviso in the second paragraph of section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1393), is hereby amended to read as follows: "*And provided further*, That when an enlisted man is discharged otherwise than honorably, all uniform outer clothing in his possession shall be retained for military use, and, when authorized by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, a suit of citizen's outer clothing, and when necessary, an overcoat, may be issued to such enlisted man."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, motor vehicles owned by Army personnel may be transported on Government

vessels in connection with changes of station of such personnel.

SEC. 4. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, discharged military prisoners and persons discharged from St. Elizabeths Hospital after transfer thereto from the military service may be furnished transportation to their homes or elsewhere as they may elect, the cost not to be greater than to the place of last enlistment.

SEC. 5. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, transportation (or reimbursement therefor) may be furnished for general military prisoners and commutation of quarters and rations for such prisoners traveling under orders may be paid.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of War is authorized to undertake, through such War Department agencies as he may designate, such activities connected with photography, meteorology, guided missiles, radio, radar, electronic equipment, air-crew and aircraft-rescue and fire-fighting equipment, including trucks and boats, as are necessary to the discharge of his responsibilities for the security of the United States and for the military functions of the War Department.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for activities incident to the raising of food and forage on military reservations, including irrigation, and the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army.

SEC. 8. (a) Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1928, as amended (10 U. S. C. 916a), is amended to read as follows:

"Authorized funeral expenses shall include the expenses of, and incident to, the recovery of bodies, cremation (only upon the request of relatives of the deceased), preparation for burial, transportation to the homes of the deceased or to a national or other cemetery designated by proper authority the use of the uniform and articles of clothing as may be required, communication service, the acquisition by lease or otherwise of temporary burial sites, round trip travel (including reimbursement or authorized allowances) of an escort from the place of death to the place of interment, and interment."

(b) Section 3 of the act of March 9, 1928, as amended (10 U. S. C. 916b), is amended to read as follows:

"Funeral expenses shall be allowed for (1) all persons in the Army of the United States who die while in the active military service; (2) accepted applicants for enlistment who die prior to induction; (3) enlisted men who are discharged in hospitals and continue as inmates of said hospitals to the date of their death; (4) civilian employees of the Army or of the War Department who have been ordered by competent authority away from their homes in the United States to foreign countries, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Canal Zone, and who die while on duty in such places or while performing authorized travel thereto or therefrom; (5) civilian employees of the Army or of the War Department who die on Army transports or while accompanying troops in the field, or who, while on Army transports or while accompanying troops in the field, incur injury or contract disease resulting directly in death away from their homes: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act will be denied in no case on the ground that the deceased was temporarily absent with or without leave when death occurred.

SEC. 9. Applicants for enlistment in the Army while held under observation may be furnished with the authorized issues of toilet articles, laundry materials, and barbers' and tailors' materials.

SEC. 10. Appropriations are hereby authorized for subsistence to be supplied by the Army at Government expense to supernumeraries when authorized by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 11. Funds appropriated to the War Department for cemeterial expenses shall be available, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, for the acquisition of grave sites; for the care and maintenance of that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title, and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of any member of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former member whose last discharge therefrom was honorable, including headstones for graves of members of their immediate families buried in national cemeteries and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; and for the care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the operation of the Army Medical Library and Museum; and to employ civilian nurses, not including the Army Nurse Corps, and cooks and other civilians necessary for the proper care of patients under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignments, pay and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by him.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, when so specified in an appropriation, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the furnishing of heat, water, and light for buildings on military reservation authorized to be used for purposes similar to that provided for by the act approved May 31, 1902 (10 U. S. C. 1346).

SEC. 15. Appropriations are hereby authorized to enable the Secretary of War to undertake, by such War Department agencies as he may designate, such mapping and surveying activities, including photogrammetric processes and compilations, as are necessary to the discharge of his responsibilities for the security of the United States, and for the military and civil functions of the War Department.

SEC. 16. (a) The following provisions of the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, approved August 1, 1894 (28 Stat. 213), as amended, are hereby repealed: "and the Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to assess upon vessels using the wharf at Fort Monroe, Va., one-half of the actual cost of repairs rendered necessary by the ordinary wear and tear of said wharf, and any damage done to said wharf by any vessel shall be paid for by the owner or owners of said vessel; and he is also authorized and directed from time to time to cause to be assessed upon and collected from the owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within the limits of the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, and from individuals or corporations engaged in business thereat, other than water navigation companies, one-half of such sum or sums of money as he may deem just, reasonable, and necessary for expenditure upon the repair and operation of, such roads, pavements, streets, lights, sewerage, and general police, as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, should be constructed and maintained in order to protect the interest of the United States and the interests, health and general welfare of the said nonmilitary interests now established or that may hereafter be established at Fort Monroe: *Provided further*, That all funds collected as above provided, or that may be received from other incidental sources from and after this date, be, and are hereby, made special contingent funds, to be collected and expended for the above purposes in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

(b) The Secretary of War is hereby empowered to authorize and regulate the activities of the nonmilitary interests on the Fort Monroe Military Reservation in accordance with the law, and rules and regulations prescribed by him, relating to similar nonmilitary interests on other military reservations.

SEC. 17. (a) Appropriations for maintenance and operation of the United States Military Academy may be used, under such regulations as the Superintendent of the Military Academy may prescribe, to liquidate the indebtedness of cadets separated from the service for any reason other than graduation who, at the time of their separation, are in debt to the Treasurer, United States Military Academy, or any instrumentality maintained for the benefit of cadets.

(b) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, a cadet discharged from the United States Military Academy shall be entitled to transportation from the place of his discharge to his home, or to reimbursement therefor.

SEC. 18. The duties of librarian of the United States Military Academy may be performed by an officer of the Regular Army retired from active service and detailed on active duty for that purpose.

SEC. 19. Within the limits of appropriations made therefor, the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the War Department or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices in the District of Columbia, or in the Army at large, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, and when so specified in the appropriation, such funds may be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of War and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government, and he may make a certificate of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

SEC. 20. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for all expenses incident to the care, maintenance, subsistence, pay, allowances, clothing, housing, transportation, training, and education of prisoners of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is determined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to Presidential proclamation.

(b) The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to pay not to exceed $25 to a civil officer or other person, as compensation for services and in reimbursement of expenses, for apprehending, securing, and delivering a soldier absent without leave, a deserter, or any person who has escaped from military custody, arrest, or confinement.

SEC. 21. The Secretary of War is authorized and empowered to purchase or otherwise acquire letters patent, applications for letters patent, licenses under letters patent and applications for letters patent pertaining to equipment, materials or processes used by or useful to the War Department or the Military Establishment.

SEC. 22. Section 3 of the act of May 28, 1928 (32 U. S. C. 181c), is amended to read as follows:

"For the incidental expenses of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle

Practice, including books, pamphlets, badges, trophies, prizes, and medals to be expended for such purposes, such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually."

SEC. 23. Uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law and furnished from surplus stocks of the War Department may be furnished without payment from appropriations for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SEC. 24. The cost of transportation from point of origin to the first point of storage or consumption of supplies, equipment, and material in connection with the manufacturing and purchasing activities of the Quartermaster Corps may be charged to the appropriations from which such supplies, equipment, and material are procured.

SEC. 25. When so specified in appropriations of the War Department, the Secretary of War is authorized to provide (1) for entertainment and instruction in connection with the welfare of military personnel, and to equip, maintain, and conduct schools, reading, eating, and amusement rooms, service clubs, chapels, theaters, gymnasiums, libraries, and all such instructional, recreational, and educational activities and facilities as he may deem advisable for the education, welfare, entertainment, and recreation of military personnel; (2) for the instruction and training, including tuition not otherwise provided for, of civilian officers and employees in and under the War Department and the Military Establishment; and (3) for expenses of such nonmonetary awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, medals, and devices, as may be granted such officers and employees in recognition of faithful and meritorious service.

SEC. 26. The Secretary of War may delegate to such persons in the Military Establishment as he may deem proper authority conferred upon him by this act, or by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, with or without the power of redelegation, except power to issue regulations.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4437) to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation, to amend the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON and Mr. TAFT asked that the bill be passed over.

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

BURIAL OF REMAINS OF UNKNOWN AMERICAN WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The bill (H. R. 3959) to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEFINITION OF MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN LEGION

The bill (S. 1893) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Legion," approved September 16, 1919, as amended October 29, 1942, so as to extend membership eligibility therein to certain persons was announced as next in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who reported the bill from the committee, if the bill is broad enough to include all members of the armed forces. As I read the bill, it would allow those who served up to September 2, 1945, to become members of the American Legion. What about the boys who are now going into the Army and Navy, or who entered the service after September 2, 1945, and were sent to Germany or Japan? Are they included?

Mr. McCARRAN. They are not included under the terms of this bill. This is an amendment to the act incorporating the American Legion. The bill was presented to the Committee on the Judiciary at the request of the American Legion, and the date was fixed by the Legion. I understand that the bill would not include those who entered the service after September 2, 1945, and who may hereafter be discharged, because of the uncertainty of legislation, and what their status might be when discharged. In other words, the purpose of the bill was to permit membership in the Legion by those who served in the late war.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If we are to amend the charter, should it not be amended so as to include the boys who are now in the service? It seems to me that it would be to the advantage of the Legion if the charter were amended so as to make it broad enough to include the new boys. I am a member of the Legion.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say to the Senator that so far as I am concerned—and I am not a member of the Legion—I would have no objection. However, the bill was presented by representatives of the American Legion, and I reported it in the form requested by them. Not being a member of the Legion, I could not do otherwise. But I would have no objection to an amendment if the Senator wished to offer one.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as I understand, the bill would not bar from membership those who became members of the armed forces prior to September 2, 1945, and who may be still in the service. It would only bar those who entered the service since September 2, 1945.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not wish to be persistent, but why are not the boys who went in after September 2, 1945, just as much a part of our armed forces?

Mr. McCARRAN. My answer to that is that the policy of the Legion was to confine membership to war veterans. After that date they are not war veterans. They are in the Army, but not war veterans. That is my answer, so far as I know the policy of the Legion, although I am not a member of the Legion.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 1, after line 2, to strike out:

That section 5 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Legion," approved September 16, 1919 (41 Stat. 285; title 36, U. S. C., 1940 ed., sec. 43), as amended by section 2 of the act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012; title 36, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. IV, sec. 43), is hereby further amended to read as follows.

And insert:

That section 5 of the act approved September 16, 1919 (41 Stat. 285; U. S. C. of 1940, Supp. IV, title 36, sec. 43), entitled "An act to incorporate the American Legion," as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows.

On page 2, line 10, after "United" to strike out "States," and insert "States"; and in line 11, after the words "the time of", to strike out "enlistment" and insert "enlistment,"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act approved September 16, 1919 (41 Stat. 285; U. S. C. of 1940, Supp. IV, title 36, sec. 43), entitled "An act to incorporate the American Legion", as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That no person shall be a member of this corporation unless he served in the naval or military services of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or during the period between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, all dates inclusive, or who, being citizens of the United States, at the time of enlistment, served in the military or naval services of any of the governments associated with the United States during either of said World Wars: *Provided, however*, That such person shall have an honorable discharge or separation from such service or continue to serve honorably after September 2, 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1497) to amend subsection 9 (a) of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

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

The bill (H. R. 1118) to amend the Hatch Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

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

W. S. BURLESON

The bill (S. 437) for the relief of W. S. Burleson was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. S. Burleson, the sum of $1,900, in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising from actual losses sustained as a result of erroneous descriptions of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma County, Okla.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary not-

withstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS FROM INDIAN SERVICE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 115) to modify section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934, with reference to certain funds collected in connection with the operation of Indian Service irrigation projects, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That on and after July 1, following approval of this act, collections made from water users on each Indian irrigation project on account of assessments levied to meet the cost of operating and maintaining such project shall be deposited into the Treasury for credit to a trust-fund account pursuant to section 20 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1233), and shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the purposes for which collected.

SEC. 2. There shall be credited to each trust-fund account so established the excess, if any, of (1) the unexpended balance of any repealed special fund appropriation to which operation and maintenance collections were credited prior to July 1, 1935, and (2) the amount of receipts covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1227), over expenditures from appropriations provided for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation project from which such unexpended balance or receipts were derived, and the amount so credited shall be subject to expenditure as prescribed in section 1 hereof.

SEC. 3. Revenues hereafter collected from power operations on each Indian irrigation project and deposited into the Treasury for credit to miscellaneous receipts pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1227), or pursuant to other provisions of law, are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, in specific or in indefinite amounts, equal to the collections so credited, for the following purposes in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived: (1) Payment of the expenses of operating and maintaining the power system; (2) creation and maintenance of reserve funds to be available for making repairs and replacements to, defraying emergency expenses for, and insuring continuous operation of the power system, the fund for each project to be maintained at such level, within limits set by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; (3) amortization, in accordance with the repayment provisions of the applicable statutes or contracts, of construction costs allocated to be returned from power revenues; and (4) payment of other expenses and obligations chargeable to power revenues to the extent required or permitted by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to modify sections 4 and 20 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934, with reference to certain funds collected in connection with the operation of Indian Service irrigation projects, and for other purposes."

AMERICAN INDIAN DAY

The bill (S. 1074) designating American Indian Day was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth Saturday in September of each year is hereby designated and shall hereafter be known as American Indian Day.

SEC. 2. The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on such day and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies, as a memorial to the aborigines of this Nation and their contributions to the establishment and maintenance of this Nation.

SEC. 3. The President is also requested to communicate this declaration, by proclamation or otherwise, to the governors of the several States, and request them to take such action as they may deem advisable in order to bring about observance of such day.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO THE RED CROSS

The bill (H. R. 4654) to exempt transfers of property to the American National Red Cross from the District of Columbia inheritance tax was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADOPTION OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 2110) to amend section 4 of the act of August 25, 1937, so as to provide a filing procedure in cases of adoption outside the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 1354, House bill 6070 is an identical bill. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill, and will be considered at this time.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6070) to amend section 4 of the act of August 25, 1937, so as to provide a filing procedure in cases of adoption outside the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 2110 will be indefinitely postponed.

CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1681) to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments, on page 11, in line 5, after the word "assessments", to insert a semicolon and "(4) to reform in accordance with the adjustments made by the provisions of this act any deferment contracts heretofore executed in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803)."; and on page 12, in line 15, after the word "made", to strike out "as herein provided" and insert "as recommended in the district engineer's report of November 29, 1945, referred to in section 1 (3) of this act,"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That (1) notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the aggregate charge for all expenditures which have been made for construction of the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., exclusive of the Willow Creek storage works, against all non-Indian-owned lands under the Crow irrigation project is hereby fixed at $45,000, which charge shall be the sole charge against these lands. The charge thus fixed shall cover all such expenditures, whatever their source, chargeable against such lands and includes expenditures from reimbursable and gratuity appropriations from the Treasury of the United States, and from moneys of the Crow Tribe whether or not the expenditures of such tribal moneys were specifically approved by the Indians in council.

(2) All non-Indian-owned lands under this project shall bear their pro rata share, computed on a per-acre basis, of the total charge fixed by this section, except that against the pro rata share chargeable to any particular tract there first shall be credited payments which have been already made on that tract to meet charges for reimbursable expenditures arising from the construction of such irrigation project. No credit in excess of such pro rata share, computed on a per-acre basis, shall be allowed. No refunds shall be made of amounts paid on any tract in excess of such pro rata share, computed on a per-acre basis. The first lien of the United States shall continue on each non-Indian-owned tract for repayment of the pro rata share, computed on a per-acre basis, against such tract less any credit allowable under this subsection. The word "tract" as used in this act shall mean a 40-acre legal subdivision or fraction thereof.

(3) Where the Secretary of the Interior finds that certain non-Indian-owned lands subject to the pro rata share of the costs dealt with in section 1, as well as Indian-owned lands within the irrigation project, cannot be put to immediate productive use due to a need of proper drainage facilities; need of clearing and leveling, need of additional project construction work; present unfavorable soil conditions which can be corrected at an economic cost, he shall declare such lands temporarily nonirrigable until such time as he shall determine such lands can be put to productive use, and no irrigation project charges shall be assessed against such lands during such periods. Upon application of the landowners the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to eliminate from the project 504.9 acres of land located in sections 21, 27, and 28, of township 5 south, range 26 east, and in section 10 of township 1 north, range 33 east, described in the district engineer's report of November 29, 1945, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the conditions of the Crow Indian irrigation project.

(4) The cost of the necessary survey to determine the irrigable acreage of the project, made by the land designation committee, whose report was approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1944, shall be reimbursed in a sum not to exceed $5,000 by the owners of project lands in Indian and non-Indian ownership. Such costs shall be reimbursed by the project landowners over a period not to exceed 3 years. During this period each year the per acre annual operation and maintenance charge shall be increased in amount sufficient to insure the per acre repayment of this cost.

(5) All obligations arising out of contracts heretofore entered into with the United States for the payment to the United States of construction charge in connection with this project are hereby canceled, and all lands heretofore covered by such contracts shall be subject to the provisions of subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(6) The provisions of this section shall become operative only when the Secretary of

the Interior shall determine that the contracts contemplated by section 3 have been entered into, and that the releases required by section 2 have been obtained.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall obtain releases of claims which non-Indians owning lands under the Crow irrigation project may have against the United States on account of the construction of the Crow irrigation project or the assessment or collection of construction or operation and maintenance charges in connection with the project.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into contracts with irrigation districts acting on behalf of all non-Indians owning land under the Crow irrigation project in which the irrigation districts shall agree to pay the charge of $45,000 fixed by subsection (1) of section 1. Such contracts shall provide for the payment of the aforesaid sum on a per acre basis without interest over a 20-year period in equal annual installments, credits to be given in the amounts allowable under subsection (2) of said section 1; for the payment by the districts of the proportionate share chargeable to the lands within the districts of the annual cost of operation and maintenance of the project; and for a first lien on the lands within the districts in favor of the United States for the repayment of such construction and operation and maintenance charges.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into contracts with irrigation districts acting on behalf of all non-Indians owning lands under the Crow irrigation project on the Little Big Horn River watershed in which the irrigation districts shall agree to repay to the United States the proportionate share chargeable to the non-Indian lands within the districts of the reimbursable cost of construction of the Willow Creek storage works not to exceed $210,726. The contracts with the districts shall provide for delivery by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative to lands within the irrigation districts of the proper share of the waters stored by the Willow Creek storage works, for the repayment of such construction charges on a per acre basis in equal annual installments over a 40-year period without interest, and for the payment on a per acre basis of the proportionate share chargeable to the lands within the district of the cost of the annual operation and maintenance of the Willow Creek storage works. The contracts shall provide that the United States shall have no lien on the lands included within the irrigation districts for the repayment of the share of the construction cost of the Willow Creek storage works to be paid by the irrigation districts under the contracts. In the event of the failure of the districts to fulfill their obligations of contracts with the United States before entire repayment of the construction charges shall have been completed under the contract all unpaid portions of such construction charges shall again become charges against the lands within the districts and the United States shall again have a first lien on the lands for the repayment of such charges remaining unpaid. The contracts may provide that if during any year the operation of the Willow Creek storage works is so affected in any way, except by lack of adequate precipitation, that no delivery of storage waters can be made to lands within the irrigation districts, the payments by the districts of construction charges shall be suspended, and that upon resumption of operation the payment of annual construction charges shall also be resumed until the total charges fixed by the contracts shall have been paid. If the irrigation districts at any time shall fail to pay the construction or operation and maintenance charges as provided in the contracts, the Secretary of the Interior shall not deliver any stored waters from the Willow Creek storage works to lands within the districts until the districts shall have complied with the provisions of the contracts.

Until such time as the irrigation district or districts shall execute a contract as herein provided for, the lands within said district or districts shall not be liable for either the construction or operation and maintenance charges of the Willow Creek storage works, nor shall such lands be entitled to any benefits from said storage works, either by the direct use of the stored water or by substituted water, except as authorized by section 8 of this act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into contracts with non-Indians owning lands on the Little Big Horn River watershed under private ditches which have been constructed prior to the date of approval of this act, in which, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the contracts entered into pursuant to section 4, such owners shall agree to the repayment of their proper proportionate share of the reimbursable cost of construction and the cost of operation and maintenance of the Willow Creek storage works, and the Secretary shall agree to deliver water to their ditches. The covenants of each such contract shall run with the land, and the contract shall provide for a first lien in favor of the United States for the repayment of such construction and operation and maintenance charges. Each owner shall be privileged to pay in full at any time his pro rata share of the construction cost. The Secretary shall not enter into any contract pursuant to this section after 5 years have elapsed from the date of approval of this act. The Secretary shall also designate the Indian lands under private ditches to receive benefits provided for herein. The Indian lands thus designated shall be subject to provisions and conditions of the Act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564–565).

SEC. 6. The contracts entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and an irrigation district or districts, or with non-Indians owning land under private ditches, in pursuance to sections 4 and 5, shall provide that the owners of the lands included in such contracts shall agree to pay annually to the United States for a period of 5 years beginning November 15 next following the date of approval of this act, $1 per acre for each irrigable acre covered by such contract or contracts, and shall further agree at the end of such 5-year period to pay thereafter their proportionate share of the total reimbursable cost of the construction of the Willow Creek storage works in the sum of $210,726. The Secretary of the Interior shall allow full credit to each landowner for all construction cost repayments applicable to the Willow Creek storage works, made to the United States during such 5-year period, and on behalf of all payments made pursuant to the temporary public notice of the Secretary of the Interior issued March 1, 1944.

SEC. 7. Water stored in the Willow Creek storage works shall be made available by the Secretary of the Interior only to the following lands on the Little Big Horn River watershed irrigable under irrigation works which have been constructed prior to the date of approval of this act: Indian-owned lands; non-Indian-owned lands within the irrigation districts referred to in section 4; those non-Indian-owned lands covered by contracts entered into pursuant to section 5, subject, however, to the authority of the Secretary to dispose of the water as provided for in section 8 hereof.

SEC. 8. Pending the execution of contracts with a district or districts, and thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior may, in lieu of disposing of the stored water as prescribed in sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act, dispose of any uncontracted part of the stored water during any year on an acre-foot basis upon such terms and conditions as he shall determine. The Secretary is authorized to fix annual charges to cover the costs of operating and maintaining the storage works and the distribution of the stored water.

SEC. 9. No further construction work on the Crow Indian Reservation shall be undertaken by the United States without the prior consent of (1) the Crow Tribe, (2) the irrigation district or districts affected, (3) the Congress of the United States, and (4) without the prior execution of repayment contracts by the non-Indian water users or irrigation district or districts, obligating the non-Indian lands for the payment of their share of such construction costs. The consent of the Crow Tribe shall be obtained by a majority vote of the general council of the tribe expressed at a duly convened meeting: *Provided, however,* That such consents shall not be necessary to construct laterals necessary to irrigate the lands within the Crow Indian irrigation project as now determined and classified as irrigable by the land designation committee report, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1944.

SEC. 10. Pursuant to the findings of the report referred to in section 1 (3), the sum of $676,891.83 of operation and maintenance assessments against Indian- and non-Indian-owned lands of the project on the water-users' ledger is hereby canceled, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed (1) to credit not to exceed $28,000 on future operation and maintenance assessments against certain lands described in the report; (2) to make refunds not to exceed $3,000 from Crow project operation and maintenance collections on deposit in the Treasury to cover overpayments made to the project by landowners as provided for in the report; (3) to make refunds not to exceed $40,000 from Crow project operation and maintenance collections to heirs of certain Crow allottees on account of moneys withheld from their estates by the United States and used for the payment of delinquent operation and maintenance assessments; (4) to reform in accordance with the adjustments made by the provisions of this act any deferment contracts heretofore executed in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803).

SEC. 11. All claims of every description, all costs, charges, and unpaid assessments against lands in Indian ownership under the Crow irrigation project system, arising out of the expenditure of Treasury and tribal moneys for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Crow irrigation project system, including the Willow Creek storage works, to and including expenditures for the fiscal year 1945, except the proportionate share of the amount authorized in section 1 (4) of this act, are hereby canceled, and the obligations of the Indians and their lands to repay any part or all of said claims or sums are hereby dissolved, provided the Crow Tribe of Indians by appropriate action of their tribal council releases the United States and all lands of the irrigation project from any and all claims said tribe may have arising out of the expenditure of tribal moneys by the United States for the construction, operation, and maintenance of said project.

SEC. 12. All costs and charges against lands in non-Indian ownership under the Crow Indian irrigation project system arising out of the expenditure of Treasury and tribal moneys for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the said project systems except (1) $210,726, which is the proportionate part of the cost of the Willow Creek storage works chargeable to non-Indian lands; (2) $45,000 as provided for in section 1 (1) of this act; (3) the proportionate share of the non-Indian landowners in the $5,000 expenditure provided for in section 1 (4) hereof; and (4) all unpaid operation and maintenance assessments remaining on the water users' ledgers of the Crow project after the adjustments have been made, as recommended in the District Engineer's report of November 29, 1945, referred to in section 1 (3) of this act, which assessments when collected shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United

States for the operation and maintenance of the project, are hereby canceled, and the obligations of non-Indians and their lands to repay to the United States or the Crow Tribe any part or all of said sums so canceled are hereby dissolved; however, this cancellation of reimbursable costs and charges shall not serve to change the present lien status except as provided in section 4 hereof.

SEC. 13. The cancellation of the reimbursable status of all project construction, operation, and maintenance costs and expenditures as herein provided shall be reported in the reimbursable accounts rendered to the Comptroller General of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 270), as deductions from the total indebtedness of the project without regard to fiscal years or appropriations from which expenditures were made.

SEC. 14. This act, so far as non-Indian lands are involved, shall cease to be effective when 2 years have elapsed from the date of its approval unless prior to that time the contracts contemplated in section 3 have been executed and the releases required by section 2 have been obtained: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the cancellations, adjustments, and application of credits to be entered on the operation and maintenance water users' ledgers not exceeding $60,300 pursuant to the findings of the report of conditions on the Crow Indian irrigation project herein referred to, which entries shall be made upon approval of this act.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe regulations and to perform all acts required for the effectuation of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 16. All provisions of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS OF THE CROW TRIBE

The bill (S. 2077) to amend section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), as amended by section 1 of the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), be further amended by striking out the next to the last sentence of section 1, reading "No lease shall be made for a period longer than 5 years," and by substituting therefor the following: "No lease of any allotment shall be made for a period longer than 5 years except that irrigable lands in Indian ownership under the Big Horn unit of the Crow Indian irrigation project may be leased for farming purposes for a period not exceeding 10 years. All other provisions of these acts with respect to the leasing of Crow Indian lands shall continue in effect."

LEASING OF ALLOTTED LANDS ON THE CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 763) to provide for the leasing of allotted lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, in line 9, after the word "purposes", to insert "In any case in which more than one person has an interest in any such lands, no such lease shall be valid unless it shall have been agreed to by the holder or holders of a majority of such interests." and on page 2, in line 3, after the word "years", to insert "except that any such lease with respect to lands within the Big Horn unit of the Crow Indian irrigation project may be made for a period not exceeding 10 years", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Crow Indian allottee, and any other adult Crow Indian having an interest in allotted lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, may without restriction lease any part of his or her allotment or interest in allotted lands, or of any such interest of his or her minor children, for farming or grazing purposes. In any case in which more than one person has an interest in any such lands, no such lease shall be valid unless it shall have been agreed to by the holder or holders of a majority of such interests. No such lease shall be made for a period longer than 5 years, except that any such lease with respect to lands within the Big Horn unit of the Crow Indian irrigation project may be made for a period not exceeding 10 years. All leases made under this act shall be recorded at the Crow Agency.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The bill (S. 141) to clarify the law relating to the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso contained in section 2 (a) of the act approved May 24, 1940, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional district and circuit judges" (54 Stat. 219), as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge in each of said districts, except the district of New Jersey and the eastern district of Pennsylvania, shall not be filled."

RENUNCIATION OF PENSION BY ALBERT W. JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 5413) to accept the renunciation by Albert W. Johnson of pension under section 260 of the Judicial Code was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The bill (S. 2041) to amend the act of May 28, 1896, as amended, relating to the appointment of assistant United States attorneys was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 8 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 181), as amended (28 U. S. C. 483), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That whenever in the opinion of the Attorney General and the United States attorney for any district or territory, including the District of Columbia, the public interest requires it, one or more assistant district attorneys may be appointed by the Attorney General."

AMENDMENT OF AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION ACT

The bill (S. 2141) to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 4, 1923, as amended, entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Commission, known as the American Battle Monuments Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) shall consist of not more than 11 members who shall be appointed by the President, who shall also appoint one officer of the Regular Army to serve as its secretary. The members and secretary shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall fill any vacancies that from time to time occur. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, commissioned officers of the armed forces of the United States may be appointed members of the Commission.

"The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the Commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this act, or acquired by other means hereinafter authorized.

"Upon the request of the Commission, the heads of the Federal departments or agencies are authorized to designate such personnel of their respective departments or agencies, or of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, as the case may be, as may be necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this act, and the Commission is authorized to employ such further personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, within the limits of any appropriation or appropriations made for such purposes.

"SEC. 2. That the Commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American armed forces and shall erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American armed forces have served or shall hereafter serve as the Commission shall determine. The Commission shall also erect and maintain works of architecture and art in such American cemeteries located outside of the United States, its Territories and possessions, as the Secretary of War shall declare to be permanent cemeteries.

"The Commission shall control as to materials and design, provide regulations for, and supervise the erection of, all memorial monuments and buildings in American cemeteries located outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions.

"The Commission shall control as to materials and design and provide regulations for the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings commemorating the services of the American armed forces erected in any foreign country or political division thereof which may authorize the Commission to perform

such functions, or upon federally owned or controlled property in the United States or in its Territories and possessions, except national cemeteries.

"SEC. 3. That before any design or material for memorials is accepted by the Commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

"SEC. 4. That the Commission is authorized to cooperate with American citizens, States, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States in such maner as may be determined by the Commission: *Provided*, That no assistance in erecting any such memorial shall be given by any administrative agency of the United States unless the plan has been approved in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 5. That the Commission shall advise the Secretary of War of the location and date of completion of each memorial erected by it.

"SEC. 6. That the President is requested to make the necessary arrangements with the proper authorities of the countries concerned to enable the Commission to carry out the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 7. That the Commission is authorized to receive funds from any State, municipal, or private source for the purpose of this act, and such funds shall be deposited by the Commission with the Treasurer of the United States and shall be kept by him in separate accounts and shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

"SEC. 8. That authority is hereby given for the preparation of models and designs and the fabrication of memorials, and the materials for such memorials, at arsenals or navy yards, or by other governmental agencies, if the Commission shall so determine.

"Authority is hereby given for the use of captured war materials, not otherwise disposed of by congressional action, in the fabrication of memorials constructed under the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 9. That the Commission is authorized to furnish replicas of any memorial, or any part thereof, to States, municipalities, or interested private persons or associations at actual cost, and to apply any proceeds from such sales to the purposes of this act.

"SEC. 10. That the Commission shall transmit to the President of the United States annually on the 1st of July a statement of all its financial and other transactions during the preceding fiscal year.

"SEC. 11. That the records and archives of the Commission shall, upon the termination of its duties, be deposited with the National Archives.

"SEC. 12. That the President may by Executive order transfer to the Commission, with respect to any national cemeteries located outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions, the same functions of administration which were transferred to the Commission with respect to national cemeteries located in Europe by Executive Order 6614, dated February 26, 1934.

"SEC. 13. That such sum or sums as Congress may hereafter appropriate for the purposes of this act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

"SEC. 14. That within the limits of any appropriation or appropriations made for such purposes, the Commission is authorized (1) to acquire land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of this act or of any Executive order conferring functions upon the Commission without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); (2) to maintain, repair, and operate motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and other property, which may be furnished to the Commission by other departments of the Government; (3) to establish offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in or outside of the United States; (4) to rent office and garage space in foreign countries, which may be paid for in advance; (5) to procure printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries with respect to which it may exercise any functions.

"Notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment outside of the United States and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel.

"The Commission may under such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper, dispose of any land or interest in land in foreign countries which has been or may hereafter be acquired by the Commission in connection with its work: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be effective until the expiration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

"The Commission may delegate to its Chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of any of its offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper."

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

The bill (S. 178) to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Let the bill go over.

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

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, when Calendar No. 1340, Senate bill 178, was called, I interposed an objection. I now withdraw my objection, and ask unanimous consent to return to the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 178) to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the first two sentences of section 9 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 759), are amended to read as follows: "For any injury sustained by an employee while in the performance of duty, whether or not disability has arisen, the United States shall furnish to the employee all services, appliances, and supplies prescribed or recommended by duly qualified physicians or chiropractic practitioners, which, in the opinion of the Commission, are likely to cure or to give relief or to reduce the degree or the period of disability or to aid in lessening the amount of the monthly compensation. Such services, appliances, and supplies shall be furnished by or upon the order of United States medical officers and hospitals, but where this is not practicable they shall be furnished by or upon the order of private physicians and hospitals, or chiropractic practitioners, designated or approved by the Commission."

SEC. 2. The sixth paragraph of section 40 of such act, as amended (U. S. C., title 4, sec. 790), is amended to read as follows:

"The term 'medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies' includes services and supplies by osteopathic and chiropractic practitioners and hospitals as licensed by State law and within the scope of their practice as defined by State law."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend sections 9 and 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended."

FACILITATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4386) to facilitate and simplify the Administration of Indian Affairs, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, in line 8, after the word "Affairs", to insert "insofar as such powers and duties relate to action in individual cases arising under general regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 6, after the word "Affairs", to insert "Such delegated powers shall be exercised subject to appeal to the Secretary, under regulations to be prescribed by him, or, as from time to time determined by him, to the Under Secretary or to an Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 16, after the word "law", to change the period to a comma, and insert "nor shall anything in this act be deemed to convey authority to delegate any power to issue regulations."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BUSHFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, while the calendar was being called this afternoon I was summoned from the Chamber, and during that period of time Calendar No. 1341, House bill 4386, was passed. I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which House bill 4386 was passed, and that the bill be restored to the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which House bill 4386 was passed is reconsidered. The bill will be restored to the calendar.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE TO RICHARD S. FISHER

The bill (S. 1251) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Richard S. Fisher was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 1348, House bill 4046, is an identical bill. Without ob-

jection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill and will be considered at this time.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4046) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Richard S. Fisher, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1251 will be indefinitely postponed.

DISPOSITION OF TRIBAL FUNDS OF THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES

The bill (S. 1272) to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 1390, House bill 3843, is an identical bill. Without objection the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill and will now be considered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3843) to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1272 will be indefinitely postponed.

JURISDICTION OF CLAIMS OF CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES OF INDIANS

The bill (S. 782) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar 1391, House bill 2678, is an identical bill. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill and will now be considered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2678) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 782 will be indefinitely postponed.

SALE OF WEATHER BUREAU PROPERTY IN MICHIGAN

The bill (S. 1198) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain property in the State of Michigan now occupied by the Weather Bureau and to acquire land in the State of Michigan for the erection of a Weather Bureau station, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to sell, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he deems to be to the best interest of the United States, to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, the Weather Bureau station located on the campus of the said college, to convey such property to the said college by quitclaim deed, and to deposit the proceeds of such sale in the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable and commodious building for the use and accommodation of the Weather Bureau at East Lansing, Mich., to replace the station authorized to be sold under the provisions of section 1.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2044) to promote the common defense by unifying the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the common defense was announced as next in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL and Mr. WALSH asked that the bill go over.

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

The bill (H. R. 5991) to simplify and improve credit services to farmers, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator who has objected to present consideration of the bill withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. BALL. Yes, but I must insist upon the objection, because I was asked to object by Senators who are not now present.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the committee considered the Bankhead bill and made a favorable report, and the Senate passed the bill and sent it to the House of Representatives. To date, the House has not acted on it.

Later the House passed what is known as the Cooley bill, and sent it to the Senate. It was referred to my committee. It is a very long bill, and the committee is unable to make a report on it. But the committee ordered the text of the Cooley bill stricken, and ordered the Bankhead bill, which previously had been passed by the Senate, substituted in its place. We hope to have the Bankhead bill substituted for the Cooley bill, and in that way we shall obtain a conference on the Bankhead bill.

The Bankhead bill simply provides that greater farm tenant benefits shall be made available to veterans.

So it is hoped to obtain a conference and to have a chance to accept a conference report. We do not plan to accept the Cooley bill, because it calls for an extensive organization, and the bill is very voluminous and complicated. As chairman of the committee, I have no idea of considering favorably the provision of the Cooley bill. If we are unable to get the Bankhead bill agreed to by the conferees, there will be no conference report, and nothing will be done. That is the situation as it presents itself to the Senate today.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I take it that the bill as reported by the Senate committee is the same as the original Bankhead bill, and that it would simply liberalize the Farm Security Administration provisions.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct. The Bankhead bill already has been passed by this body, at the present session.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I wonder what Senators who now are absent from the Chamber have objected.

Mr. BALL. I think various Senators are interested in the measure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to ask him how firm the Senate conferees will be in regard to this bill when it goes to conference, because the House bill is highly objectionable. Although a change has been made in that bill by the committee, and that change is very acceptable, nevertheless when bills go to conference we cannot tell what will come from the conference.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have already committed myself as chairman of the committee, and I am reasonably sure that the committee will sustain my viewpoint. My viewpoint is that if we cannot get the Bankhead bill in substantially its present form, with no change in regard to the benefits, no report will come from the conference. In other words, if we cannot do something to liberalize the existing farm-tenant system for the benefit of the returning soldiers, then nothing will be done at this session of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

INCORPORATION OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

The bill (H. R. 5744) to incorporate the Civil Air Patrol, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS

The bill (H. R. 1654) to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

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

Mr. HAWKES subsequently said: Mr. President, I understand that while I was absent at the White House to attend the presentation by the President of the United States of the Congressional Medal of Honor to a group of soldiers, one of whom was a fine young man from New

Jersey, Tech. Sgt. John Meagher, of Jersey City, N. J., Order of Business No. 1358, House bill 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes, was called, and objection was made to it, as I understand, by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. He is willing, if I am correctly advised, to withdraw his objection. If so, I shall explain the situation.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], who is in the Chamber, is familiar with the bill, and I think will express himself on the subject. I had a talk with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], chairman of the Patents Committee, yesterday, and he is very agreeable to this bill being passed by the Senate and enacted into law.

This bill, I may say, has been before the Congress for 7½ years. It has been passed unanimously by the House several times, and has been passed by the Senate two or three times. It has now been brought into concert with the views of all the different departments. I believe the Senator from Wyoming will state how he feels in regard to it. We have expended considerable work and effort on the bill, and I should like very much to see it passed by the Senate today.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to join in the request of the Senator from New Jersey that there may be immediate action upon this measure. I may say that at the last session of Congress when this bill was here on the call of the calendar I made objection because of certain provisions in the measure which I felt required additional study. Such additional study has been given during the present session of Congress. The Committee on Patents has gone very thoroughly into the measure. The amendments were unanimously approved by the committee, when the Senator from New Jersey, the chairman, other members of the committee, and I, myself, were present. We studied the bill very thoroughly, and I am satisfied that in its present form it represents a substantial and material improvement upon the trade-mark law, and that the bill ought to be passed.

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

There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Patents with amendments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments reported by the committee will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Patents was, under the heading "Title I—The Principal Register—Marks registrable on the Principal Register," in section 2, on page 5, line 22, after the word "is" to insert "merely."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Use by related companies," in section 5, page 7, line 22, after the word "used" to insert "legitimately."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Cancellation," in section 14, page 17, line 7, after the word "mark" to insert "becomes descriptive of a patented article or"; in line 10, after the words "provisions of" to insert "section 4 or of"; in line 21, after the word "this" to strike out "Act." and insert "Act; and"; and after line 21, to insert:

(d) at any time in the case of a certification mark on the ground that the registrant (1) does not or is not constituted so as legitimately to exercise control over the use of such mark, or (2) engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the mark is applied, or (3) permits the use of such mark for other purposes than as a certification mark, or (4) does not permit the use of such mark on nondiscriminatory and reasonable terms by all persons engaged in the production and marketing of such goods or services who maintain the standards or conditions which such mark certifies.

Provided, That the head of any Government department or agency may apply to cancel marks registered under the provisions of section 4 of this act and the prescribed fee shall not be required.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 15, on page 18, line 15, after the word "under" to strike out "subsection (c)" and insert "subsections (c) and (d)"; on page 19, after line 3, to insert "(1) if the mark or trade name becomes descriptive of a patented article, it may be contested at any time"; at the beginning of line 5, before the word "there", to strike out "(1)" and insert "(2)"; in line 9, before the word "there", to strike out "(2)" and insert "(3)"; in line 12, before the word "an", to strike out "(3)" and insert "(4)"; and in line 18, after the word "subsections", to strike out "(1) and (2)" and insert "(1), (2), and (3)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—Fees and charges," in section 31, page 27, line 2, after the word "register", to strike out "$15" and insert "$25"; in line 3, after the word "class", to strike out "$15" and insert "$25"; in line 7, after the word "hereof", to strike out "$5" and insert "$10"; in line 8, after the word "cancellation", to strike out "$10" and insert "$25"; in line 9, after the word "Commissioner", to strike out "$20" and insert "$25"; in line 11, after the word "Commissioner", to strike out "$20" and insert "$25"; in line 14, after the figures "$10", to strike out "for filing in each class each application communicated to the United States from the International Bureau, Habana, $15; for filing and transmitting application in each class to the International Bureau, Habana, including certificate, $10;"; in line 22, after the word "additional", to strike out "75 cents" and insert "$1"; in line 24, after the word "certificate", to strike out "25" and insert "50"; on page 28, line 5, after the word "less", to strike out "50 cents; each additional one hundred words or fraction thereof, 10 cents" and insert "$1"; in line 12, after the word "additional", to strike out "50 cents" and insert "$1"; in line 13, after the word "certificate", to strike out "50 cents" and insert "$1"; in line 14, after the word "addition", to strike out "50 cents" and insert "$1"; in line 15, after the word "records", to strike out the comma and "per page, 20 cents; if certified, for the certificate, additional, 50 cents" and insert "and drawings, the reasonable cost of making them."; and after line 17, to strike out "For photographic copies of drawings, per sheet, 20 cents".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VI—Remedies," in section 33, at the top of page 33, to insert:

(7) That the mark has been or is being used in violation of the antitrust laws of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 34, on page 34, line 24, after the word "wrapper" to strike out the semicolon and "and for each notice required and furnished to the Commissioner in compliance herewith a fee of 50 cents shall be taxed by the clerk as costs of suit."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title X—Construction and definitions", in section 45, page 44, in line 18, before the word "controls" to insert "legitimately."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title XI—Repeal of previous acts," in section 46, on page 49, line 10, after the word "limiting" to strike out "or"; in the same line, after the word "restricting" to insert "modifying, or repealing"; in line 12, after the words "trade-marks" to insert "or trade names", and in line 13, after the word "Federal" to insert "department of."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill which has just been passed, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will appoint the conferees later.

Subsequently the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. PEPPER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. HAWKES conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4512) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis,

and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MURDOCK. I ask that the bill be passed over.

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

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

The bill (H. R. 5387) granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River between the Borough of Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pa., and the Borough of Speers, Washington County, Pa., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The bill (H. R. 5357) granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River, at a point between the Boroughs of Elizabeth, in Elizabeth Township, and West Elizabeth, in Jefferson Township, in the county of Allegheny, and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEW RIVER BRIDGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

The bill (H. R. 5187) granting the consent of Congress to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across New River near Radford, Montgomery County, Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WABASH RIVER BRIDGE NEAR MOUNT VERNON, IND.

The bill (S. 1984) authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Wabash River near Mount Vernon, Ind., was considered, ordered to be engrosed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Mount Vernon, Ind., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission is hereby authorized either to operate said bridge free of tolls or to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent per annum and reasonable financing cost, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period not to exceed 30 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

SANTEE RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 1922) to revive and reenact the act granting the consent of Congress to the State Hightway Department of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Santee River, at or near Leneudes Ferry, S. C., approved August 18, 1941, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved August 18, 1941, granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Department of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Santee River, at or near Leneudes Ferry, be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to is completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE AT OR NEAR MAUCKPORT, IND.

The bill (S. 1983) authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Ohio River at or near Mauckport, Ind., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Mauckport, Ind., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission is hereby authorized either to operate said bridge free of tolls or to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent per annum and reasonable financing cost, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 30 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE, GALLATIN COUNTY, ILL.

The bill (S. 1809) to revive and reenact and amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio Rover at or near the city of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., to a point opposite thereto in the county of Union, State of Kentucky," approved July 18, 1939, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved July 18, 1939 (heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved July 2, 1940), authorizing the county of Gallatin, in the State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River, at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., is hereby revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of such act of July 18, 1939, as revived and reenacted, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the county of Gallatin, in the State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, all such rights and

powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State."

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

EXTENSION OF LANHAM ACT

The bill (H. R. 5796) to amend title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to permit the making of contributions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for the maintenance and operation of certain school facilities, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this bill comes to the Senate from the other House without a dissenting vote and with unanimous approval of the Committee on Education and Labor. All it does, in essence, is to authorize the Director of the Federal Works Administration to proceed to expend in 1947 not more than the sums spent in 1946 for school districts in areas where the building of Government projects resulted in a large number of school-age children being brought into the locality in excess of what the local school districts could take care of. The bill calls neither for an authorization of funds nor for an appropriation of new funds, but it does give to the Federal Works Administrator the authority to aid with funds already appropriated such school districts as I have indicated.

This bill was assigned to me by the Committee on Education and Labor for study and report. Several weeks ago I made my report to the committee which was adopted unanimously after full discussion. Members of the Senate have on their desk the report which I wrote for the committee. Although the report carries the name of the chairman, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], that is a printer's error which will be corrected in the new reprinting of the document at the request of the chairman of the committee.

It will be noted that my report points out that during the war, with the influx of thousands of war workers and military personnel, many communities experienced rapid and substantial increases in population. These wartime increases in population have imposed heavy burdens upon the public utilities and municipal services of the local communities. The schools, particularly, have been overtaxed. Local school revenues, though materially increased over the prewar period, have not been sufficient to meet the demands for school services for the children of the in-migrant war workers and of the military personnel. Under the so-called Lanham Act—entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended—the Federal Government, through the Federal Works Administrator, has been extending financial assistance to local school agencies needing help in providing school services for war-connected children. The amount of Federal aid has been limited, in general, to the deficit incurred by the school agency, constituting the difference between the cost of operating and maintaining the school facilities and all other income otherwise available to the school agency to defray such cost. Under existing law this Lanham Act assistance will terminate on June 30, 1946.

The proposed legislation provides for a continuation of this Federal aid for schools upon a limited basis for an additional year to June 30, 1947.

State and local funds for schools in war areas have been increased substantially but in many cases will not be adequate to meet the greatly increased responsibilities. Increases in teachers' salaries and other operation and maintenance costs, the removal of property from the tax rolls because of its acquisition by the Federal Government, the delays in the new construction of taxable improvements, legal restrictions, and other factors make it difficult for numerous communities in war areas to provide school services to war-connected children unless some Federal assistance is granted.

The passage of the bill is urgent. Many local school agencies must enter immediately into contracts with teachers for the next school year. The number of teachers that can be employed is dependent in many cases upon whether Lanham Act assistance will be available. Delays in the enactment of this legislation will delay many schools in the extremely important function of employing teachers.

The bill, as I have said, was passed by the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote.

For the 1945–46 school year, the Federal Works Administrator made allotments up to February 28, 1946, to assist in the operation and maintenance of 339 school projects located in 40 States. The total amount of Federal funds allocated for such projects as of such date is approximately $12,888,000. This, it is estimated, may be ultimately increased to $13,750,000 by the approval before June 30, 1946, of applications pending on February 28, 1946, or received since such date. At the same time, State and local funds of over $62,000,000 are being provided for these 339 projects.

It is estimated that under the proposed legislation the total amount of Federal funds required will not exceed $10,000,000. This represents a substantial reduction in the amount allotted for the current school year.

Sufficient funds to meet the requirements of the bill have heretofore been authorized to be appropriated. Moreover, it appears that of the funds heretofore appropriated to permit the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the purposes of titles II and III of the Lanham Act there will be unobligated and available at the end of this fiscal year an amount sufficient to meet the requirements of the proposed legislation. Hence, it is not necessary to authorize any additional appropriation or to appropriate any new funds.

Under the proposed legislation contributions to local agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools may be made without complying with that portion of section 202 of the Lanham Act requiring the President, also, to approve allotments of funds. In view of the restricted scope of the school-assistance program authorized to be continued under the proposed legislation and the available data respecting the projects and allotments that may be approved thereunder, the bill properly omits the requirement of a Presidential approval of allotments.

Under the proposed legislation contributions may also be made without regard to section 301 of the Lanham Act. Section 301 provides that the authority to make contributions shall terminate when the President shall have declared that the emergency declared by him on September 8, 1939, has ceased to exist. The bill also provides that contributions may be made without regard to the provisions in any appropriation act which may conflict with the purpose of the bill. Under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945—Public Law 132, Seventy-ninth Congress—approved July 5, 1945, it was specifically provided that the amount appropriated to carry out the functions vested in the Federal Works Administrator by titles II and III of the Lanham Act was "to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1946."

The bill authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to continue to make contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The purpose of permitting the making of contributions without regard to section 301 of the Lanham Act and without regard to any conflicting provisions in appropriation acts is to avoid legal questions regarding the powers of the Federal Works Administrator under the proposed legislation in the event the President should declare, prior to June 30, 1947, the end of the national emergency declared to exist on May 27, 1941, or the end of the national emergency declared to exist on September 8, 1939.

This bill affects Government projects areas and school districts in all but 8 States as I recall the figure. Its passage is essential to the providing of adequate educational opportunities and facilities to many thousands of boys and girls throughout the Nation. It is of the utmost importance not only to my State in which 20 school districts are involved but to every other State in which Lanham Act funds have been made available in order to tide over many school districts through the school dislocations caused by the emergency conditions created by the war. It would be a serious blow to

a huge number of boys and girls in this country if we should fail this afternoon to pass this very essential educational bill. I sincerely hope that no objections will be raised to this bill this afternoon by any Member of the Senate but if there are any questions in the mind of any Senator about the bill I would like to have an opportunity to answer them before anyone raises any objections. I can say in all honesty and sincerity in behalf of the Education and Labor Committee that we are unanimously of the opinion that this is must legislation.

I wish to reiterate that the passage of the bill will not require either the authorization of funds or the appropriation of new funds because the Lanham Act money which would be expended in connection with this bill has already been authorized and appropriated and all that is needed is the granting of authority to the Federal Works Administrator to expend the money in accordance with the terms of this bill. I trust that the Senate will support the unanimous recommendation of its Committee on Education and Labor which I have been authorized to present in behalf of the committee.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5796) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COORDINATION OF RESEARCH IN DENTAL DISEASES

The bill (S. 190) to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to dental diseases and conditions; to establish the National Institute of Dental Research; and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask the Senator in charge of the bill if, in his opinion, the bill is in any way related to a bill providing for a national science foundation which I hope will be brought before the Senate without too much delay. In other words, should not this bill be passed over until we discuss the other bill and see what disposition will be made of it?

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I do not believe this bill has any connection with the bill referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts. This bill has been the subject of very extensive hearings before the committee, and it has been unanimously reported to the Senate. It has the support of the American Dental Association, and many civic bodies throughout the country. Every Senator recognizes that dental diseases will represent one of the most serious problems confronting us. The selective-service officials were required to reject many persons because of their dental conditions. It seems to me that this bill provides for a very important program of research. I believe that the program should be established.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not question the importance of the bill, but would it not provide for a foundation which would distribute funds to universities, States, and various organizations for research into dental conditions?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then, should not the bill be passed over until we are in position to discuss Senate bill 1850, which would do very much the same as this bill would do, only on a much larger scale? I have no objection to the bill, but I believe, in the interest of good legislation, that it should be passed over and considered later.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, today we are engaged in certain research in the field of medicine. The Federal Government is engaged in such activities, and is assisting research in various States. At Bethesda, Md., there is located the National Health Institute which is engaged in conducting a research in the field of cancer. I believe that a similar program is being followed in connection with tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

On the Senate Calendar at the present time are two bills—one of them being the bill which has been announced as next in order, providing for dental research, and the other providing for psychiatric research. I believe it is perfectly proper to proceed with the development of research activities in connection with public health, regardless of what may be done in connection with general research activities. I doubt very much whether the present existing activity should be moved into a national council. The field encompassed by the pending bill is a small one in which very little research is being done. I believe there are only two or three universities which are engaged in dental research. The bill has the backing of all dental associations in the United States. It is proposed to construct a building alongside the Cancer Research Institute. The work there will be on a limited scale, but it will be sufficient for the purpose intended.

I believe that we should not terminate what has been a gradual progress. I hope that consideration of the bill will not be unduly delayed merely because of a prospective consideration of general scientific research.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to pose the same question the Senator from Massachusetts posed. There is on the calendar a bill of which I am one of the authors. The bill would establish a so-called national research foundation. I have no objection to the bill which has been announced as next in order. There is, as the Senator from Ohio has pointed out, ample precedent for it.

When I was a Member of the other House, I was one of the authors of a bill to provide for a national cancer institute. But it seems to me that before we attack the problem in a piecemeal manner by the passage of bills for dental research or psychiatric research the Senate should first consider the basic scientific research program which is embraced in a bill now on the Senate Calendar. I will, therefore, object to consideration of the present bill.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator has said that he will object, but he is not objecting, as I understand. Will the Senator yield further, so that I may make a brief additional statement?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. With regard to the matter of psychiatric research, I may say that it is of particular urgency because the Veterans' Administration is so engaged in problems affecting psychiatric research that if we do not establish a research institute in the Surgeon General's office, they will have to establish it themselves. They have so many psychiatric cases that they require immediate action. I am inclined to believe that the general problem of a national research institute is unlikely to be passed upon by the Congress at this session. In that case, I think it would be well to pass the bill now before us.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I hope that Senate action will be taken in connection with the bill for national scientific research at the present session. The Office of Scientific Research and Development expires July 1 of this year. Someone or some organization must take it over. The President has recommended immediate action. The House is now conducting hearings on the subject. The Joint Committee on Commerce and Military Affairs spent months on the subject of a scientific foundation.

I was just conferring with the Senator from Montana. I have no objection to this bill at all. I was one of the authors of the cancer bill in the House when I was a Member of that body some years ago. I do not think, however, we ought to take piecemeal action now. Perhaps the pending bill should be passed, but I hope I can have an understanding with the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Montana that, if and when we take up the broad general national scientific research bill, that we might, if there is any conflict between this bill and the general bill, include this in the general research bill. I am sure that can be worked out.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object to the consideration of this bill. There is a very widespread interest in it. I have telegrams and letters from all over the country urging its consideration. The Senator from Washington knows that I have conferred with him frequently about the bill in which he is interested, the general research bill, which I hope we may take up before long. I trust that we can pass this bill and get it on its way. I see no fundamental conflict between this bill and the general research bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, with an amendment in section 7 (a), page 6, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$2,000,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of conducting researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions; assisting and fostering similar research activities by other agencies, public and private, and promoting the coordination of all such researches and activities and the useful application of their results, with a view to the development and prompt widespread use of the most effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, there is hereby

established in the National Institute of Health of the United States Public Health Service a division which shall be known as the National Institute of Dental Research (hereinafter referred to as the "Institute").

SEC. 2. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (hereinafter referred to as the "Surgeon General") is authorized and directed for the purposes of this act and subject to its provisions, through the Institute and in cooperation with the National Advisory Dental Research Council hereinafter established—

(a) to conduct, assist, and foster researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(b) to promote the coordination of researches conducted by the Institute and similar researches conducted by other agencies, organizations, and individuals;

(c) to provide fellowships in the Institute, from funds appropriated or donated for such purpose;

(d) to secure for the Institute consultation services and advice of persons who are experts in the field of dental diseases and conditions from the United States and abroad; and

(e) to cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention and control of dental diseases and conditions.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created the National Advisory Dental Research Council (herein referred to as the "Council"), to consist of six members to be appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, and of the Surgeon General, ex officio, who shall be chairman of the Council. The six appointed members shall be selected from leading dental, medical, or scientific authorities who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of dental diseases and conditions in the United States, and at least four of these members shall be dentists. Each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon General at the time of appointment, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, and two at the end of the third year after the date of the first meeting of the Council. No appointed member shall be eligible to serve continuously for more than 3 years, but shall be eligible for reappointment if he has not served as a member of the Council at any time within 12 months immediately preceding his reappointment. Each appointed member shall receive compensation at the rate of $25 per day during the time spent in attending meetings of the Council and for the time devoted to official business of the Council under this act, and actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while away from his place of residence upon official business under this act.

SEC. 4. The Council is authorized—

(a) to review research projects or programs submitted to or initiated by it relating to the study of the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, and certify approval to the Surgeon General, for prosecution under section 2 (a) hereof of any such projects which it believes show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(b) to collect information as to studies which are being carried on in the United States or any other country as to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, by correspondence or by personal investigation of such studies, and with the approval of the Surgeon General make available such information through the appropriate publications for the benefit of health agencies and organizations (public or private), physicians, dentists, or any other scientists, and for the information of the general public;

(c) to review applications from any university, hospital, laboratory, or other institution, whether public or private, or from individuals, for grants-in-aid for research projects relating to dental diseases and conditions, and certify to the Surgeon General its approval of grants-in-aid in the cases of such projects which show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(d) to recommend to the Surgeon General for acceptance conditional gifts pursuant to section 6; and

(e) to make recommendations to the Surgeon General with respect to carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. In carrying out the provisions of section 2 all appropriate provisions of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act shall be applicable to the authority of the Surgeon General.

SEC. 6. The Federal Security Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States gifts made unconditionally by will or otherwise for study, investigation, or research into the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, or for the acquisition of grounds or for the erection, equipment, and maintenance of premises, buildings, and equipment for the Institute. Conditional gifts may be accepted by the Administrator if recommended by the Surgeon General and the Council. Any such gifts, if in money, shall be held in trusts and shall be invested by the Administrator in securities of the United States, and the principal or income thereof shall be expended by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, for the purposes prescribed by this act, subject to the same examination and audit as provided for appropriations made for the Public Health Service by Congress. Donations of $50,000 or over in aid of research under this act shall be acknowledged permanently by the establishment within the Institute of suitable memorials to the donors.

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed $2,000,000 for the erection and equipment of a suitable and adequate building and facilities for the use of the Institute in carrying out the provisions of this act. The Administrator is authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, a suitable and adequate site or sites in or near the District of Columbia for such building and facilities, and to erect thereon, furnish, and equip such buildings and facilities when funds are made available. No permanent building shall be erected with funds authorized to be appropriated under this section until after the end of the war.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $730,000 for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act (except subsec. (a) hereof). Sums appropriated pursuant to this subsection may be expanded in the District of Columbia for personal services, stenographic recording and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses (including the expenses of attendance at meetings when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General); rental, supplies and equipment, purchase and exchange of medical and dental books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law); and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appointed in the Public Health Service, in accordance with applicable law, such commissioned officers as may be necessary to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(b) This act shall not be construed as limiting (1) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service under any other act or of any other officer or agency of the United States relating to the study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions; or (2) the expenditure of money therefor.

(c) The Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(d) The Surgeon General shall include in his annual report for transmission to Congress a full report of the administration of this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

(e) This act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.

(f) The term "dental diseases and conditions" shall mean diseases and conditions affecting teeth and their supporting structures and other related diseases of the mouth.

(g) This act may be cited as the "National Institute of Dental Research Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN CLARK COUNTY, NEV.

The bill (H. R. 3966) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands situated in Clark County, Nev., to the Boulder City Cemetery Association for cemetery purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW JOHNSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 154) to establish the Andrew Johnson Memorial Commission to formulate plans for the preservation of the birthplace, at Raleigh, N. C., of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on the Library with an amendment, to strike out:

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,000, which will be available to defray the necessary expenses of the Commission in the performance of the duties herein prescribed.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Andrew Johnson Memorial Commission, and to be composed of five commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States. Such Commission shall consider and formulate plans for the preservation of the birthplace at Raleigh, N. C., of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Commission may, in its discretion, accept from any source, public or private, money or other property for use in carrying out its functions under this joint resolution.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall report its recommendations to Congress as soon as practicable.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4590) to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL and Mr. McMAHON asked that the bill go over.

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

RENT CONTROL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 2219) to extend for the period of 1 year the provision of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, was announced as next in order.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Connecticut withhold his objection for a moment in order to permit the present occupant of the Chair, in his capacity as a Senator, to make a statement? The bill which has just been called relates to the District of Columbia. It is an emergency measure merely extending the Rent Control Act for the District of Columbia for 1 year, or to June 30, 1947. It has been unanimously adopted by the committee and has the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I think we ought to have an opportunity to see what is going to happen to the bill which the Senate passed last night.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, this is the District of Columbia Rent Control bill. It is entirely independent of the bill passed last night and applies solely to the District of Columbia. I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. McMAHON. Suppose the bill which was passed last night is vetoed by the President and we have no OPA control at all over the country, why should rent control exist, then, in the District of Columbia? The housing situation is no tighter here than in my State. I am for rent control everywhere in the country. If it is not going to exist in the country it should not exist here.

Mr. BARKLEY. Congress thought that the situation in the District of Columbia was sufficiently identified in its own right to pass a special bill on the subject applicable to the District.

Mr. McMAHON. In view of the situation I have suggested, I ask that the bill go over.

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

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

The bill (S. 2142) to provide for two heads of departments of military science and tactics in the public schools of the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Education is hereby authorized to establish in the public schools of the District of Columbia two positions, each with a title "head of department of military science and tactics." Persons shall be appointed or promoted to so such positions in accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, as amended, and shall be entitled to receive salaries at the same rate as heads of departments assigned to salary class 17 of the salary schedules set forth in title I of said act.

SEC. 2. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of a military instructor for the high-school cadets of Washington, District of Columbia," approved June 4, 1935, is hereby repealed.

FEDERAL CHARTER COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1942) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator who objected kindly withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I am not making the objection on my own account, but by request, and the Senator making the request is not present.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, even at the hazard of what the Senator says, I wish to make an explanation. The bill merely permits the people of the District of Columbia to formulate a charter, which they must submit to the Congress. Congress is not bound to adopt. Congress may adopt it, it may amend it, it may do as it pleases with it. It merely provides for the initial steps for local self-government in the District of Columbia. I understand the Senator is bound to object notwithstanding?

Mr. CORDON. I regret that I must make objection.

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

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE

The bill (H. R. 5271) to amend an act entitled "An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1236) to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain and on lands acquired for the Appalachian National Forest, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That section 1 of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U. S. C., sec. 181, and the following), as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"That deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forests, but excluding lands acquired under the act known as the Appalachian Forest Act, approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), and those in incorporated cities, towns, and villages and in national parks and monuments, those acquired under other acts subsequent to February 25, 1920, and lands within the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves, except as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act to citizens of the United States, or to associations of such citizens, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, or in the case of coal, oil, oil shale, or gas, to municipalities. Citizens of another country, the laws, customs, or regulations of which deny similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country, shall not by stock ownership, stock holding, or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this act.

"Lands, the jurisdiction over which has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for Indian use, which are not subject to disposition under applicable law, shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided in this act: *Provided*, That receipts from leases or permits for minerals in such lands shall be disposed of in the same manner as receipts from such leases or permits in other public lands covered by this act. The United States reserves the ownership of and the right to extract helium from all gas produced from lands leased or otherwise granted under the provisions of this act, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That in the extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands it shall be so extracted as to cause no substantial delay in the delivery of gas produced from the well to the purchaser thereof."

SEC. 2. Section 16 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That all leases of lands containing oil or gas, made or issued under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the condition that the lessee will, in conducting his explorations and mining operations, use all reasonable precautions to prevent waste of oil or gas developed in the land, or the entrance of water through wells drilled by him to the oil sands or oil-bearing strata, to the destruction or injury of the oil deposits. Violations of the provisions of this section shall constitute grounds for the forfeiture of the lease, to be enforced as provided in this act."

SEC. 3. Section 17 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. All lands subject to disposition under this act which are known or believed to contain oil or gas deposits may be leased by the Secretary of the Interior. When the lands to be leased are within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, they shall be leased to the highest responsible qualified bidder by competitive bidding under general regulations, in units of not exceeding 640 acres, which shall be as nearly compact in form as possible, upon the payment by the lessee of such bonus as may be accepted by the Secretary and of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, which shall be not less than 12½ percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease. When the lands to be leased are not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, the person first making application for the lease who is qualified to hold a lease under this act shall be entitled to a lease of such lands without competitive bidding. Such leases shall be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of a royalty of 12½

percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease. Leases issued under this section shall be for a primary term of 5 years and shall continue so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities.

"Any lease issued under this act upon which there is production during or after the primary term shall not terminate when such production ceases if diligent drilling operations are in progress on the land under lease during such period of nonproduction.

"Upon the expiration of the primary term of any noncompetitive lease maintained in accordance with applicable statutory requirements and regulations, the record titleholder thereof shall be entitled to a single extension of the lease, unless then otherwise provided by law, for such lands covered by it as are not on the expiration date of the lease within the known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field or withdrawn from leasing under this section. A withdrawal, however, shall not affect the right to an extension if actual drilling operations on such lands were commenced prior thereto and were being diligently prosecuted on such expiration date. No withdrawal shall be effective within the meaning of this section until 90 days after notice thereof shall be mailed, registered mail, to each lessee to be affected by such withdrawal. Such extension shall be for a period of 5 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as are in force at the expiration of the initial 5-year term of the lease. No extension shall be granted unless an application therefor is filed by the record titleholder within a period of 90 days prior to such expiration date. Any noncompetitive lease which is not subject to such extension in whole or in part because the lands covered thereby are within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field at the date of expiration of the primary term of the lease, and upon which drilling operations are being diligently prosecuted on such expiration date, shall continue in effect for a period of 2 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities.

"All leases issued under this section shall be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee in advance of a rental of not less than 25 cents per acre per annum. A minimum royalty of $1 per acre in lieu of rental shall be payable at the expiration of each lease year beginning on or after a discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities on the lands leased: *Provided*, That in the case of lands not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, the rentals for the second and third lease years shall be waived unless a valuable deposit of oil or gas be sooner discovered.

"Whenever it appears to the Secretary of the Interior that lands owned by the United States are being drained of oil or gas by wells drilled on adjacent lands, he is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate agreements whereby the United States, or the United States and its lessees, shall be compensated for such drainage, such agreements to be made with the consent of the lessees affected thereby and the primary term of any lease for which compensatory royalty is being paid shall be extended by adding thereto a period equal to the period during which such compensatory royalty is paid."

SEC. 4. The Act is hereby amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall, upon timely application therefor, issue a new lease in exchange for any lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof, or any lease heretofore issued in exchange for a 20-year lease, such new lease to be for a primary term of 5 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities and at a royalty rate of not less than 12½ percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from such leases, except that the royalty rate shall be 12½ percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from said leases, as to (1) such leases, or such part of the lands subject thereto, and the deposits underlying the same, as are not within the known productive limits of any producing oil or gas deposit, as such productive limits exist on the effective date of this act, and (2) each oil or gas field or deposit discovered after May 27, 1941, which is entitled to the benefits of the act of December 24, 1942, or which is included in any approved unit or cooperative agreement."

SEC. 5. The act is hereby amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. (b) For the purpose of more properly conserving the natural resources of any oil or gas pool, field, or like area, or any part thereof (whether or not any part of said oil or gas pool, field, or like area, is then subject to any cooperative or unit plan of development or operation), lessees thereof and their representatives may unite with each other, or jointly or separately with others, in collectively adopting and operating under a cooperative or unit plan of development or operation of such pool, field, or like area, or any part thereof, whenever determined and certified by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary or advisable in the public interest. The Secretary is thereunto authorized, in his discretion, with the consent of the holders of leases involved, to establish, alter, change, or revoke drilling, producing, rental, minimum royalty, and royalty requirements of such leases and to make such regulations with reference to such leases, with like consent on the part of the lessees, in connection with the institution and operation of any such cooperative or unit plan as he may deem necessary or proper to secure the proper protection of the public interest. The Secretary may provide that oil and gas leases hereafter issued under this act shall contain a provision requiring the lessee to operate under such a reasonable cooperative or unit plan, and he may prescribe such a plan under which such lessee shall operate, which shall adequately protect the rights of all parties in interest, including the United States.

"Any plan authorized by the preceding paragraph which includes lands owned by the United States, may, in the discretion of the Secretary, contain a provision whereby authority is vested in the Secretary of the Interior, or any such person, committee, or State or Federal officer or agency as may be designated in the plan, to alter or modify from time to time the rate of prospecting and development and the quantity and rate of production under such plan. All leases operated under any such plan approved or prescribed by the Secretary shall be excepted in determining holdings or control under the provisions of any section of this act.

"When separate tracts cannot be independently developed and operated in conformity with an established well-spacing or development program, any lease, or a portion thereof, may be pooled with other lands, whether or not owned by the United States, under a communitization or drilling agreement providing for an apportionment of production or royalties among the separate tracts of land comprising the drilling or spacing unit when determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be in the public interest, and operations or production pursuant to such an agreement shall be deemed to be operations or production as to each such lease committed thereto.

"Any lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof, or any portion of such lease that has become the subject of a cooperative or unit plan of development or operation of a pool, field, or like area, which plan has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall continue in force until the termination of such plan. Any other lease issued under any section of this act which is committed to any such plan that contains a general provision for allocation of oil or gas shall continue in force and effect as to the land committed so long as the lease remains subject to the plan, provided oil or gas is discovered under the plan prior to the expiration date of the primary term of such lease. The minimum royalty or discovery rental under any lease that has become subject to any cooperative or unit plan of development or operation, or other plan that contains a general provision for allocation of oil or gas, shall be payable only with respect to the lands subject to such lease to which oil or gas shall be allocated under such plan. Any lease which shall be eliminated from any such approved or prescribed plan, or from any communitization or drilling agreement authorized by this section, and any lease which shall be in effect at the termination of any such approved or prescribed plan, or at the termination of any such communitization or drilling agreement, unless relinquished, shall continue in effect for the original term thereof, but for not less than 2 years, and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities.

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, on such conditions as he may prescribe, to approve operating, drilling, or development contacts made by one or more lessees of oil or gas leases, with one or more persons, associations, or corporations, whenever, in his discretion, and regardless of acreage limitations provided for in this act, the conservation of natural products or the public convenience or necessity may require it or the interests of the United States may be best subserved thereby.

"The Secretary of the Interior, to avoid waste or to promote conservation of natural resources, may authorize the subsurface storage of oil or gas, whether or not produced from federally owned lands, in lands leased or subject to lease under this act. Such authorization may provide for the payment of a storage fee or rental on such stored oil or gas, or, in lieu of such fee or rental, for a royalty other than that prescribed in the lease when such stored oil or gas is produced in conjunction with oil or gas not previously produced. Any lease on which storage is so authorized shall be extended at least for the period of storage and so long thereafter as oil or gas not previously produced is produced in paying quantities."

SEC. 6. Section 27 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. No person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold coal, phosphate, or sodium leases or permits during the life of such leases in any one State, exceeding in the aggregate acreage 2,560 acres for each of said minerals; and no person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold at one time oil or gas leases exceeding in the aggregate 15,360 acres granted hereunder in any one State. No person, association, or corporation shall take or hold at one time any interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease or leases, permit or permits, under the provisions hereof, which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease or leases, permit or permits, under this act, or which, together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease or leases, permit or permits, under the provisions hereof for any kind of minerals hereunder, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres of the respective kinds of minerals allowed to any one lessee or permittee under this act. For the purpose of this act, no contract for

development and operation of any lands leased hereunder, whether or not coupled with an interest in such lease, nor any lease or leases owned in common by two or more persons, shall be deemed to create a separate association under this section between or among such contracting parties, or the persons owning such lease or leases in common. The interest of an optionee under a nonrenewable option to purchase or otherwise acquire one or more oil or gas leases (whether then or thereafter issued), or any interest therein, when taken for the purpose of geological or geophysical exploration, shall not, prior to the exercise of such option, be a taking or holding or control under the acreage-limitation provisions of any section of this act. No such option shall be entered into after June 1, 1946, for a period of more than 2 years, without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and no person, association, or corporation shall hold at one time such options of more than 100,000 acres in any one State: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate options taken prior to June 1, 1946, and on which such geological or geophysical exploration has been actually made, and which are exercised within 2 years after the passage of this act. Each holder of any such option shall file with the Secretary within 90 days after the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year a statement under oath showing as of said dates (1) name of optionor and serial number of lease or application for lease, (2) date and expiration date of each option, (3) number of acres covered by each option, and (4) aggregate number of options held in each State and total acreage subject to said options in each State. If any interest in any lease is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by means of stock or otherwise, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the lease may be canceled, or the interest so owned may be forfeited, or the person so owning or controlling the interest may be compelled to dispose of the interest, in any appropriate proceeding instituted by the Attorney General. Such a proceeding shall be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the leased property or some part thereof is located or in which the lease owner may be found, except that any ownership or interest forbidden in this act which may be acquired by descent, will, judgment, or decree may be held for 2 years and not longer after its acquisition. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit sections 18, 18a, 19, and 22 or to prevent any number of lessees under the provisions of this act from combining their several interests so far as may be necessary for the purposes of constructing and carrying on the business of a refinery or of establishing and constructing as a common carrier a pipe line or lines of railroads to be operated and used by them jointly in the transportation of oil from their several wells, or from the wells of other lesses under this act, or the transportation of coal or to increase the acreage which may be acquired or held under section 17 of this act: *Provided,* That any combination for such purpose or purposes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on application to him for permission to form the same. Except as in this act provided, if any of the lands or deposits leased under the provisions of this act shall be subleased, trusteed, possessed, or controlled by any device permanently, temporarily, directly, indirectly, tacitly, or in any manner whatsoever, so that they form a part of or are in anywise controlled by any combination in the form of an unlawful trust, with the consent of the lessee, or form the subject of any contract or conspiracy in restraint of trade in the mining or selling of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, or sodium entered into by the lessee, or any agreement or understanding, written, verbal, or otherwise, to which such lessee shall be a party, of which his or its output is to be or become the subject, to control the price or prices thereof or of any holding of such lands by any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or control in excess of the amounts of lands provided in this act, the lease thereof shall be forfeited by appropriate court proceedings."

SEC. 7. The act is hereby amended by adding a new section to read, as follows:

"SEC. 30. (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 30 hereof, any oil or gas lease issued under the authority of this act may be assigned or subleased, as to all or part of the acreage included therein, subject to final approval by the Secretary and as to either a divided or undivided interest therein, to any person or persons qualified to own a lease under this act, and any assignment or sublease shall take effect as of the first day of the lease month following the date of filing in the proper land office of three original executed counterparts thereof, together with any required bond and proof of the qualification under this act of the assignee or sublessee to take or hold such lease or interest therein. Until the required bond is so filed, the assignor or sublessor and his surety shall continue to be responsible for the performance of any and all obligations as if no assignment or sublease had been executed; and in the event that the Secretary shall disapprove the assignment or sublease for lack of qualification of the assignee or sublessee or for lack of sufficient bond, the lessee and his surety shall remain liable for the continued performance of all of the terms and conditions of the lease. Any partial assignment of any lease shall segregate the assigned and retained portions thereof, and, to the same extent as in the last preceding sentence provided, release and discharge the assignor from all obligations thereafter accruing with respect to the assigned lands; and such segregated leases shall continue in full force and effect for the primary term of the original lease, but for not less than 2 years after the date of discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities upon any other segregated portion of the lands originally subject to such lease. Assignments under this section may also be made of parts of leases which are in their extended term because of production, and the segregated lease of any undeveloped lands shall continue in full force and effect for 2 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities."

SEC. 8. The act is hereby amended by adding a new section to read, as follows:

"SEC. 30. (b) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 30 hereof, a lessee may at any time make and file in the appropriate land office a written relinquishment of all rights under any oil or gas lease issued under the authority of this act or of any legal subdivision of the area included within any such lease. Such relinquishment shall be effective as of the date of its filing, subject to the continued obligation of the lessee and his surety to make payment of all accrued rentals and royalties and to place all wells on the lands to be relinquished in condition for suspension or abandonment in accordance with the applicable lease terms and regulations; thereupon the lessee shall be released of all obligations thereafter accruing under said lease with respect to the lands relinquished, but no such relinquishment shall release such lessee, or his bond, from any liability for breach of any obligation of the lease, other than an obligation to drill, accrued at the date of the relinquishment."

SEC. 9. Section 31 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 31. Except as otherwise herein provided, any lease issued under the provisions of this act may be forfeited and canceled by an appropriate proceeding in the United States district court for the district in which the property, or some part thereof, is located whenever the lessee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act, of the lease, or of the general regulations promulgated under this act and in force at the date of the lease; and the lease may provide for resort to appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes or for remedies for breach of specified conditions thereof.

"Any lease issued after August 21, 1935, under the provisions of section 17 of this act shall be subject to cancellation by the Secretary of the Interior after 30 days' notice upon the failure of the lessee to comply with any of the provisions of the lease, unless or until the land covered by any such lease is known to contain valuable deposits of oil or gas. Such notice in advance of cancellation shall be sent the lease owner by registered letter directed to the lease owner's record post-office address, and in case such letter shall be returned as undelivered, such notice shall also be posted for a period of 30 days in the United States land office for the district in which the land covered by such lease is situated, or in the event that there is no district land office for such district, then in the post office nearest such land."

SEC. 10. Section 39 which was added to the act by the act of February 9, 1933 (47 Stat. 798; 30 U. S. C., sec. 209), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. The Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of encouraging the greatest ultimate recovery of oil or gas and in the interest of conservation of natural resources is authorized to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental, or minimum royalty, or reduce the royalty on an entire leasehold, or on any tract or portion thereof segregated for royalty purposes, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to do so in order to promote development, or whenever in his judgment the leases cannot be successfully operated under the terms provided therein. In the event the Secretary of the Interior, in the interest of conservation, shall direct or shall assent to the suspension of operations and production under any lease granted under the terms of this act, any payment of acreage rental or of minimum royalty prescribed by such lease likewise shall be suspended during such period of suspension of operations and production; and the term of such lease shall be extended by adding any such suspension period thereto. The provisions of this section shall apply to all oil and gas leases issued under this act, including those within an approved or prescribed plan for unit or cooperative development and operation."

SEC. 11. Section 5 of the act approved February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057; 30 U. S. C., sec. 285), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the general provisions of sections 26 to 38, inclusive, of the act of February 25, 1920, entitled 'An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain', as amended, are made applicable to permits and leases under this act, the thirty-seventh section thereof being amended to include deposits of potassium."

SEC. 12. From and after the effective date of this act, the royalty obligation to the United States under all leases requiring payment of royalty in excess of 12½ percent, except leases issued or to be issued upon competitive bidding, is reduced to 12½ percent in amount or value of production removed or sold from said leases as to (1) such leases, or such part of the lands subject thereto, and the deposits underlying the same, as are not within the known productive limits of any oil or gas deposit, as such productive limits exist on the effective date of this act, and (2) each oil or gas field or deposit discovered after May 27, 1941, which is entitled to the benefits of the act of December 24, 1942, or which

is included in any approved unit or cooperative agreement.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting existing leases within the borders of the naval petroleum reserves, or agreements concerning operations thereunder or in relation thereto, but the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to enter into agreements such as those provided for in section 17 (b) of the act of February 25, 1920, as amended by this act, which agreements shall not, unless expressed therein, operate to extend the term of any lease affected thereby.

SEC. 14. The act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 742; 30 U. S. C., sec. 226a); section 1 of the act of July 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 726; 30 U. S. C., sec. 226b), as amended; and section 2 of the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 679; 30 U. S. C., sec. 223a), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. No repeal or amendment made by this act shall affect any right acquired under the law as it existed prior to such repeal or amendment, and such right shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of its acquisition; but any person holding a lease on the effective date of this act may, by filing a statement to that effect, elect to have his lease governed by the applicable provisions of this act instead of by the law in effect prior thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain, and for other purposes."

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The bill (S. 2254), to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Republic of the Philippines Military Assistance Act."

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized, upon application by the Republic of the Philippines, and whenever in his discretion the public interest renders such course advisable, to provide: (a) for the instruction and training of military and naval personnel of the Republic of the Philippines; (b) for the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of military or naval equipment in the possession of the said country; and (c) for the transfer to the said country of any arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined in the President's proclamation 2549 of April 9, 1942, or any superseding proclamations; any other aircraft; naval vessels except those of the following category: Battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines; any stores, supplies, services, technical information, material, and equipment: *Provided*, That such transfer shall be consistent with military and naval requirements of the United States and with the national interest.

SEC. 3. The President is authorized to provide such assistance or transfer property or information pursuant to section 2, by sale, loan, exchange, lease, gift, or transfer for cash, credit, or other property with or without warranty and upon such other terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 4. As a condition precedent to the receipt of any assistance, information, or property pursuant to this act the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall undertake, (a) that it will not, without the consent of the President of the United States, transfer title to or possession of any property transferred to it pursuant to this act; (b) that it will not permit use of any property so received or disclosure of any plan, specification, or other information pertaining thereto or any technical information furnished, by or to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Republic of the Philippines or for any purpose other than those set forth in this act, and (c) that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines will make provisions comparable to those customarily made by the United States, for the security of any article, plan, or information received under the terms of this act.

SEC. 5. The President of the United States is authorized, upon application from the Republic of the Philippines, and whenever in his discretion the public interest renders such a course advisable, to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, and the United States Navy and Marine Corps, to assist that Government: *Provided*, That the officers and enlisted men so detailed are authorized to accept from the Republic of the Philippines offices and such compensation and emoluments thereunto appertaining as may be first approved by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be: *Provided further*, That such compensation may be accepted by the United States Government for remittance to the individual if in the opinion of the Secretary of War, or of the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, such a course appears desirable: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by that Government, the pay and allowances whereto entitled in the Army of the United States, or the United States Navy, and Marine Corps, and shall be allowed the same credit for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the forces of the United States: *And provided further*, That in addition to or in the absence of such compensation from that Government, the officers and enlisted men so detailed shall receive such additional compensation as may be determined by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, and approved by the President.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That articles or services furnished pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be within the limits of appropriations made specifically for that purpose or to the extent of availability of items which are surplus to the needs of the United States Government.

SEC. 7. The President may from time to time promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by this act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct: *Provided*, That no property shall be transferred by such department, agency, or officer pursuant to this act except after consultation with the Secretary of State, and the Secretaries of War and Navy, as their respective interests may appear.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act become effective on the 4th day of July 1946 and continue in effect for a period of 5 years.

EXPENDITURES BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The bill (H. R. 5453), to authorize certain expenditures by the Alaska Railroad, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2788) to limit the time during which certain actions under the laws of the United States may be brought, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, in line 9, on page 2, after the word "effect", to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That no liability for unpaid overtime accrued prior to the effective date of this act shall be predicated in any case where it shall appear by a preponderance of the evidence that the employer in good faith regarded the employees as employees with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, with regard to this bill, I send forward an amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 8, it is proposed to strike out the word "two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I certainly object to the extension. The only purpose of the bill is to impose a statute of limitations for a reasonable period. Certainly if it is changed from 2 years to 5, it seems to me, offhand, to eliminate the purpose of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that the Committee on the Judiciary, having the bill in charge, dealt with the bill as it came from the House, with provision for 1 year. It was deemed best to make it 2 years. The Department of Justice recommends in writing that it be 5 years. Certain organizations have come before us and requested that the period be made 5 years. It was my thought to offer this amendment as I have offered it now, providing for 5 years, with the hope that in conference we would arrive at some lesser period, probably 3.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Department of Justice has objected to the bill throughout. I do not know why we should now pay attention to their 5-year provision. The House passed the bill with a provision for 1 year, and the 2-year provision is more than reasonable. I certainly think the amendment should not be made, that we should agree with the position of the Committee on the Judiciary, as I understand it, who have recommended 2 years as the period of limitation. I should have to object to the bill if it is to be increased to 5 years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the amendment withdrawn?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; I offer the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: I ask the attention of the Senator from

Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. Reverting to Calendar No. 1424, House bill 2788, to which I offered an amendemnt, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. TUNNELL. I ask that the bill be passed over.

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2246) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire in fee or otherwise certain lands and rights in land on the island of Guam, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 8, after the period, to insert "The authority contained herein may include, but shall not be limited to, acquisitions for the purpose set forth in Public Law 225 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to acquire in the name, and for the use, of the United States, by purchase or otherwse, land and rights pertaining thereto situated on or within the island of Guam, including interests in fee, leasehold interests with or without option to purchase interests in fee, and rights-of-way and easements both temporary and perpetual for highways, drainage system, water supply and water distribution facilities, power lines, communication systems, and communication distribution facilities, upon conveyance of title acceptable to him or to such other officer as he may designate without regard to and notwithstanding section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C. A., title 40, sec. 255), or any other provision of law requiring approval of title by the Attorney General of the United States. The authority contained herein may include, but shall not be limited to, acquisitions for the purpose set forth in Public Law 225 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,630,000 to effectuate the purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2133) to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 9, after the word "adjudged" to insert the words "or decreed"; and on page 2, line 2, after the word "such", to strike out "an adjudgment" and insert "a judgment or decree", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph at the end of section 4 thereof:

"Payments of allowances which have been or hereafter may be made under this act based on a purported marriage and made prior to judicial annulment or termination of such marriage are valid: *Provided*, That it is adjudged or decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction that the marriage was entered into in good faith on the part of the spouse in military service or that, in the absence of such a judgment or decree, such finding of good faith is made by the head of the department concerned or by such officer of the department concerned as he may designate for the purpose."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the conferees of the Senate and the House are now working on a new pay bill for the Army and Navy, the Coast Guard and Marine Corps, I wonder if we could not hold this bill up until that is concluded.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this has nothing to do with pay. The bill seeks to prevent the Navy Department from collecting from servicemen money that is retained for allowances in certain cases. The best illustration is a case where a man thinks he is married, and is married, and apparently legally, but finds out in 6 months or a year that his wife was married before, and there is an annulment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, with that explanation, I withdraw the objection.

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

DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS OR RESOURCES ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2126) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the words "dispose of", to strike out "materials or resources, including"; on line 5, after the word "gravel", to strike out "vegetation"; on line 6, after the word "timber", to strike out "or other forest products"; on line 8, after the word "materials", to strike out "or resources"; on page 2, line 3, after the word "materials", to strike out the words "or resources"; on line 7, after the word "materials", to strike out the words "or resources"; on line 11, after the words "disposition of", to insert the word "such"; on line 11, after the word "materials", to strike out the words "and resources"; page 2, line 18, after the word "material", to strike out the words "or resource"; on line 24, after the word "material", to strike out the words "or resource"; on line 25, after the word "material", to strike out the words "or resource"; on page 3, line 4, after the word "materials", to strike out the words "or resources", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may dispose of sand, stone, gravel, and timber on public lands of the United States which are under his exclusive jurisdiction, if the disposal of such materials (1) is not otherwise expressly authorized by law, including the United States mining law, (2) is not expressly prohibited by laws of the United States, and (3) would not be detrimental to the public interest. Such materials may be disposed of only in accordance with the provisions of this act and upon the payment of adequate compensation therefor, to be determined by the Secretary. Within any calendar year, the Secretary shall not dispose of such materials to any one person, firm, corporation, or association in quantities the value of which shall exceed $15,000. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the disposition of such materials made under this act. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national park or national monument or to any Indian lands or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians.

SEC. 2. Where the appraised value of the material exceeds $1,000, it shall be disposed of by the Secretary to the highest responsible qualified bidder by competitive bidding and after publication of notice of the proposed disposal once each week for a period of at least 30 days in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the material is located Where the appraised value of the material is $1,000 or less, it may be disposed of by the Secretary upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. All moneys received from the disposal of materials under this act shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the disposal of certain materials on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, reverting to Calendar 1428, S. 2126, neither the author nor the Senator in charge of the bill is on the floor, and while I have no objection that I know of, I should like to have the bill go over in order that we might have an explanation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has already been passed. Does the Senator ask for reconsideration?

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have the vote by which the bill was passed reconsidered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada moves that the vote by which Senate bill 2126 was passed be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the bill go over so that we may have the author of the bill present.

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

DESCRIPTION OF LAND CONVEYED TO WYOMING

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 160) to amend the act of March 22, 1946, for the purpose of correcting the description of the small parcel of land authorized to be conveyed to the State of Wyoming by such act was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act entitled "An act to convey certain lands to the State of Wyoming," approved March 22, 1946, is

amended (1) by striking out "$12" and inserting in lieu thereof "$24"; (2) by striking out "one hundred feet", wherever it occurs in such act, and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred feet"; and (3) by striking out "forty-eight one-hundredths" and inserting in lieu thereof "ninety-six one-hundredths."

HEIRS OF JESUS GONZALES

The bill (S. 1988) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim to the heirs of Jesus Gonzales all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain described tract of land within the Carson National Forest, N. Mex., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in recognition of the following facts: (1) That Jesus Gonzales, of Rodarte, N. Mex. (now deceased), and his predecessors in interest had by occupancy and use for agricultural purposes during a period of approximately 40 years established an equitable interest in certain lands comprising a portion of the Santa Barbara Grant prior to the acquisition of said grant by the United States through an exchange consummated under the provisions of the act of January 12, 1945 (43 Stat. 739), whereby said grant became a part of the Carson National Forest, said Jesus Gonzales subsequently continuing such occupancy and use until the time of his demise; (2) that the said area thus occupied and cultivated by the said Jesus Gonzales has been specifically delineated by a survey executed on July 12, 1945, by H. C. Langston, truck trail locator, of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, whose field notes and plat of said survey have been accepted and filed by said Department and show the area occupied and cultivated by said Jesus Gonzales to be 8.2 acres; and (3) that the said Forest Service has found and stated that the equities of the said Jesus Gonzales are such as to warrant recognition of his lawful heirs as the true and full owners of the said described 8.2 acres of land, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed on behalf of the United States to execute a quitclaim deed conveying to the lawful heirs of the said Jesus Gonzales, their successors or assigns, all right, title, and interest which the United States now holds in the said described lands.

MRS. ESTELLE M. WILBOURN

The bill (H. R. 4113) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent for certain lands to Mrs. Estelle M. Wilbourn, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF VESSELS, ETC., BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1547) to provide for the disposition of vessels, trophies, relics, and material of historical interest by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may in his discretion prescribe, to transfer by gift or otherwise obsolete or condemned vessels of the United States Navy or captured vessels in the possession of the Navy to any of the several States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, and political subdivisions, or municipal corporations thereof, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, or to corporations or associations whose charter or articles of agreement denies them the right to operate for profit. The transfer agreement for the disposition of any vessel shall include a stipulation that the transferee shall maintain the vessel in a condition satisfactory to the Navy Department and that no expense shall result to the United States as a consequence of such transfer or as a consequence of such terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 34 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765; 50 U. S. C. 1611) shall apply to this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to loan or give to any of the several States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, and political subdivisions or municipal corporations thereof, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Soldiers' Monument Associations, post of the Grand Army of the Republic, posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, posts of the American Legion, and other recognized war veteran associations, State museums, libraries, historical societies, and museums operated and maintained for educational purposes only, whose charter denies them the right to operate for profit, and posts of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, educational institutions whose graduates or students fought in World War I or World War II, captured, condemned, or obselete ordnance, guns, projectiles, books, manuscripts, works of art, drawings, plans, models, and other condemned or obsolete material, trophies, and flags, and other material of historic interest which may not be needed in the service of the Navy Department.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to loan or give to any individual who sponsored a ship or vessel the name plate or any small article of a negligible or sentimental value from that ship or vessel, and any person, State, group, or organization named in section 2 of this act who donated any article, material, or equipment, including donations of silver service, may receive such articles, equipment, or material, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The loans or gifts described in sections 2 and 3 of this act shall be made subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer, without reimbursement, such devices and trophies, as he may in his discretion determine, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the promotion of the sale of war or Victory bonds, and to any other Government agency for scientific, experimental, monumental, or display purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell or donate such war devices and trophies for the promotion of the sale of war or Victory bonds.

SEC. 5. Any person who gave or loaned binoculars to the United States or to the United States Navy in order that such binoculars might be used in the naval service during World War II and to whom the binoculars given or loaned cannot be returned shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of the Navy binoculars similar in type to the binoculars given or loaned.

SEC. 6. No transfer, loan, or gift authorized by section 1 or 2 of this act shall take effect until information of the proposal to make such transfer, loan, or gift has been transmitted to the Congress. The transfers authorized by section 1 of this act shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which information of the proposal to make such transfer is transmitted to the Congress; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such 60-day period, there has not been passed by the two Houses a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the proposed transfer. The loans and gifts authorized by section 2 of this act shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 30 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which information of the proposal to make such loan or gift is transmitted to the Congress; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such 30-day period, there has not been passed by the two Houses a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the proposed loan or gift.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

DEATH COMPENSATION OR PENSION TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CERTAIN DECEASED VETERANS

The bill (S. 2100) to remove the limitations on the amount of death compensation or pension payable to widows and children of certain deceased veterans, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following acts or parts of acts, which limit the total amount of death compensation or pension payable to widows and children of certain deceased veterans, are hereby repealed:

(a) The last sentence of subsection (a) of section 14 and the last sentence of subsection (b) of section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1943 (57 Stat. 554).

(b) Subsection (b) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to compensate widows and children of persons who died while receiving monetary benefits for disabilities directly incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service in the World War," approved June 28, 1934, as amended (58 Stat. 804).

SEC. 2. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph III of part III of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), which limits the total amount of death compensation or pension payable to widows and children of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, or the Philippine Insurrection, is hereby repealed.

FUNERAL AND BURIAL EXPENSES OF DECEASED VETERANS

The bill (S. 706) to amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, so as to increase the limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with the funeral and burial of deceased veterans, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., The Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out the amount "$100" wherever such amount appears in paragraphs II and III thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the amount "$150."

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY CAUSED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The bill (S. 2200) to amend the act approved July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death

caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended by the act of May 29, 1945 (Public Law 67, 79th Cong.) be, and it is hereby, further amended by striking out the figures and words "$500, or in time of war not in excess of" as they appear in the first sentence thereof, and by striking out the figures and words "$500, or in time of war $1,000," as they appear in the last sentence of said section and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,000."

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 of this act shall be applicable to section 1 of the act of December 28, 1945 (Public Law 277, 79th Cong.).

AUTHORIZATION OF INDIAN FUNDS FOR INSURANCE PREMIUMS

The bill (S. 1235) to authorize the use of the funds of any tribe of Indians for insurance premiums, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing the use of the funds of any tribe of Indians for payments of insurance premiums for protection of the property of the tribe against fire, theft, tornado, and hail," approved April 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 242), is amended to read as follows:

"That hereafter the funds of any tribe of Indians under the control of the United States may be used for payments of insurance premiums for protection of the property of the tribe against fire, theft, tornado, hail, earthquake, or other elements and forces of nature, and for protection against liability on account of injuries or damages to persons or property and other like claims."

TRANSFER TO DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR OF SURPLUS LANDS AND PROPERTY ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1672) to authorize the transfer to the Department of the Interior of surplus lands and property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 3, after line 4, to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 2. So much of any lands, improvements, and equipment acquired by the War Department for use at the Indianola Prisoner of War Camp, Indianola, Nebr., as has been declared surplus pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be transferred, without cost, to said Bureau upon its request.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 12, after "SEC.", to strike out "2" and insert "3. (a)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 16, to insert a new subsection (b) as follows:

(b) The first section of the act entitled "An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II," approved September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "No person who has served or who shall have served in the military or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 90 days during World War II, and who is honorably discharged from such service, shall be disqualified from making homestead entry or from any other benefits of this act solely by reason of not having reached the age of 21 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 5, after the word "SEC.", to strike out "3" and insert "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 17, after "SEC.", to strike out "4" and insert "5"; and in line 24, after the word "amended" to insert "or, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the reclamation law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 1, after "SEC.", to strike out "5" and insert "6"; and in line 6, after the word "Act." to insert "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to be spent by the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out the purposes of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 5, after line 9, to add a new section 7, as follows:

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That lands, improvements, or equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority and located as hereinafter provided and which have been or may hereafter be declared surplus by the Director of the War Relocation Authority and with respect to which no other final disposition has been made, or with respect to which said Director certifies that such lands, improvements, or equipment located on the War Relocation Centers at Heart Mountain, Wyo.; Hunt, Idaho; or Tulelake, Calif., are no longer required for the purpose for which they were acquired, shall be transferred, without cost, to the Bureau of Reclamation on its request.

SEC. 2. So much of any lands, improvements, and equipment acquired by the War Department for use at the Indianola Prisoner of War Camp, Indianola, Nebr., as has been declared surplus pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be transferred, without cost, to said Bureau upon its request.

SEC. 3. (a) Any of said lands may be opened to public entry, with preference to veterans of World War II under the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws in the same manner and to the same extent as public lands opened to entry.

(b) The first section of the act entitled "An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II," approved September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "No person who has served or who shall have served in the military or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 90 days during World War II, and who is honorably discharged from such service, shall be disqualified from making homestead entry or from any other benefits of this act solely by reason of not having reached the age of 21 years."

SEC. 4. Any of the buildings of the said relocation centers may be used in place or transferred in whole or part to farm units on the respective projects to provide temporary or permanent shelter for settlers. No buildings shall be placed on a farm unit for permanent shelter except at the request of the settler. Any buildings so placed shall be paid for on terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of the Interior and calculated to return the expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation in making such shelter available and usable: *Provided*, That in no event shall the repayment period for such shelter exceed the estimated useful life of the structure.

SEC. 5. Any of the lands, improvements, and equipment so transferred and not required for the settlement program on the project shall be available to the Bureau of Reclamation for use in construction, operation, and maintenance of projects, including the provision of housing at sites of construction work. Property not so utilized shall be disposed of in accordance with the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended or, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the reclamation law.

SEC. 6. The Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to use any funds available to it for construction and other purposes, with appropriate regard to the purposes for which made available, to operate, maintain, transfer, reconstruct, rehabilitate, and dispose of the property transferred to it pursuant to this act. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to be spent by the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The preamble was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the transfer to the Department of the Interior of surplus lands, improvements, equipment, and other property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects for the settlement and employment of veterans and for other purposes."

INDIANS OF THE FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

The bill (H. R. 1095) for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5716) to amend the Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that it go over temporarily.

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

The bill (H. R. 5626), to authorize the Veterans' Administration to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is preparing an amendment

to that bill which may cause some discussion, and I ask that the bill go over until the call of the calendar is concluded, when it may be brought up for consideration.

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

EFFECTIVE DATES OF RATING AND AWARDS UNDER VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE

The bill (H. R. 5149) to govern the effective date of rating and awards under the Veterans' Administration's revised Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN TERMS IN LAWS ADMINISTERED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1578) to clarify the terms "compensation" and "pension" under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "such benefits for non-service-connected disability or death shall be designated" and insert "not", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration monetary benefits, other than retirement pay, for service-connected disability or death shall be designated "compensation" and not "pension."

SEC. 2. Section 33 of Public Law No. 141, Seventy-third Congress, is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

DESIGNATION OF NAME OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AT FARGO, N. DAK.

The bill (S. 1915) to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Fargo, N. Dak., as the Clarence Theodore Hoverson Memorial Hospital was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Fargo, N. Dak., shall be known and designated on the public records as the Clarence Theodore Hoverson Memorial Hospital.

RETURN OF CERTAIN SECURITIES TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The bill (S. 2210) to provide for the return of certain securities to the Philippine Commonwealth government, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to return to the Philippine Commonwealth government certain securities in the principal amount of $6,269,750, which securities were deposited with the Government of the United States, and now in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, in accordance with Commonwealth Act No. 282, approved June 3, 1938, as security to the United States against the loss, damage, or destruction of military supplies and equipment made available by the United States for the use of the armed forces of the Philippine Commonwealth government.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN PERSONS SERVING IN THE FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2235) to provide a system of relief for veterans, and dependents of veterans, who served during World War II in the organized military forces of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of July 26, 1941, of the President of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia please explain the bill?

Mr. GEORGE. The bill extends to soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth who were brought into the Army of the United States benefit payments for disability and burial allowances on the basis of one peso for each dollar which we allow the American soldiers.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in grateful recognition of the recent struggles and sacrifices of the heroic legions of the Philippine fighting men, who comprised the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the recognized guerrilla forces, titles I to V, inclusive, of this act are intended to provide an exclusive system of relief for such persons and the dependents of those deceased. Titles I to V, inclusive, of this act may be cited as the "Philippine Veterans' Act of 1946."

TITLE I

CHAPTER I—GENERAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 101. The benefits provided by titles II, III, and IV of this act shall be available to persons who are otherwise eligible when it has been certified by the Secretary of War or his designee to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that the veteran for whom, or on account of whose service, benefits are claimed:

(a) Served before July 4, 1946, or the date of the termination of the present war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, whichever is the earlier—

(1) in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, while such forces are in the service of the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States dated July 26, 1941; or

(2) in an organized guerilla force on or after December 7, 1941, under a commander who was appointed, designated, or subsequently recognized by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area or other competent authority in the Army of the United States;

together with the dates such service was rendered; and that pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War, it has been determined that such service was substantially similar in character to the honorable active service which under similar circumstances would have been rendered by members of the armed forces of the United States; and

(b) Is not believed to have rendered assistance to an enemy of the United States or of its allies.

TITLE II

CHAPTER II—PENSIONS FOR DISABILITY

SEC. 201. For disability resulting from personal injury or disease contracted in line of duty, or for aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease contracted or suffered in line of duty, the United States will pay, pursuant to regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to any person thus disabled, when the disease or injury or aggravation of the disease or injury directly resulted from the performance of active service (which has been certified as provided in section 101), a pension as hereinafter provided in this chapter.

SEC. 202. When the disability was incurred or aggravated on or after December 7, 1941, the pension provided by section 201—

(1) if and while the disability is rated 10 percent, shall be at the rate of 11.50 pesos monthly;

(2) if and while the disability is rated 20 percent, shall be at the rate of 23 pesos monthly;

(3) if and while the disability is rated 30 percent, shall be at the rate of 34.50 pesos monthly;

(4) if and while the disability is rated 40 percent, shall be at the rate of 46 pesos monthly;

(5) if and while the disability is rated 50 percent, shall be at the rate of 57.50 pesos monthly;

(6) if and while the disability is rated 60 percent, shall be at the rate of 69 pesos monthly;

(7) if and while the disability is rated 70 percent, shall be at the rate of 80.50 pesos monthly;

(8) if and while the disability is rated 80 percent, shall be at the rate of 92 pesos monthly;

(9) if and while the disability is rated 90 percent, shall be at the rate of 103.50 pesos monthly;

(10) if and while the disability is rated as total, shall be at the rate of 115 pesos monthly;

(11) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of pension shall be increased by 35 pesos per month; and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (12) to (14), inclusive, the rate of pension shall be increased by 35 pesos per month for each such loss or loss of use, but in no event to exceed 300 pesos per month;

(12) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss, or loss of use of both hands, or both feet, or of one hand and one foot, or is blind in both eyes, with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 200 pesos;

(13) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of two extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place, or has suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 235 pesos;

(14) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss of two extremities so near the shoulder or hip as to prevent the use of a prosthetic appliance or has suffered the anatomical loss of both eyes, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 265 pesos;

(15) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to two or more of the rates provided in one or more of the subparagraphs (12) to (14), inclusive, no condition being considered twice in the determination, or has suffered total deafness in combination with total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 300 pesos; and

(16) in the event the disabled person's service-incurred disabilities exceed the requirements for any of the rates prescribed herein, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in his discretion, may allow the next higher rate or an intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of 300 pesos.

SEC. 203. When the disability was incurred or aggravated prior to December 7, 1941, the pension provided by section 201—

(1) if and while the disability is rated 10 percent, shall be at the rate of 8.62 pesos monthly;

(2) if and while the disability is rated 20 percent, shall be at the rate of 17.25 pesos monthly;

(3) if and while the disability is rated 30 percent, shall be at the rate of 25.87 pesos monthly;

(4) if and while the disability is rated 40 percent, shall be at the rate of 34.50 pesos monthly;

(5) if and while the disability is rated 50 percent, shall be at the rate of 43.12 pesos monthly;

(6) if and while the disability is rated 60 percent, shall be at the rate of 51.75 pesos monthly;

(7) if and while the disability is rated 70 percent, shall be at the rate of 60.37 pesos monthly;

(8) if and while the disability is rated 80 percent, shall be at the rate of 69 pesos monthly;

(9) if and while the disability is rated 90 percent, shall be at the rate of 77.62 pesos monthly;

(10) if and while the disability is rated as total, shall be at the rate of 86.25 pesos monthly;

(11) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of pension shall be increased by 26.25 pesos per month; and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (12) to (14), inclusive, the rate of pension shall be increased by 26.25 pesos per month for each such loss or loss of use but in no event to exceed 225 pesos per month;

(12) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss, or loss of use of both hands, or both feet, or of one hand and one foot, or is blind in both eyes, with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 150 pesos;

(13) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of two extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place, or has suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 176.25 pesos;

(14) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss of two extremities so near the shoulder or hip as to prevent the use of a prosthetic appliance or has suffered the anatomical loss of both eyes, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 198.75 pesos;

(15) if the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to two or more of the rates provided in one or more of the subparagraphs (12) to (14), inclusive, no condition being considered twice in the determination, or has suffered total deafness in combination with total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, the monthly pension shall be at the rate of 225 pesos; and

(16) in the event the disabled person's service-incurred disabilities exceed the requirements for any of the rates prescribed herein, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in his discretion, may allow the next higher rate or an intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of 225 pesos.

SEC. 204. Any person entitled to pension at the rates prescribed by section 203 shall be paid instead a pension at the rates prescribed by section 202 if the disability resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty—

(1) as a direct result of armed conflict; or

(2) while engaged in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war.

SEC. 205. For all purposes in connection with this act disability shall be rated only in accordance with Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945 edition, as now constituted or hereafter amended.

CHAPTER III—PENSIONS FOR DEATH

SEC. 301. The surviving widow, child or children, and/or dependent mother or father of any deceased person whose death is the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active service in line of duty on or after December 7, 1941, shall be entitled to a pension, when the disease or injury or aggravation of the disease or injury directly resulted from the performance of active service (which has been certified as provided in section 101), at the monthly rate specified next below:

(1) Widow but no child, 50 pesos;

(2) Widow with one child, 65 pesos, with 13 pesos for each additional child;

(3) No widow but one child, 25 pesos;

(4) No widow but two children 38 pesos (equally divided) with 10 pesos for each additional child (total amount to be equally divided);

(5) Dependent mother or father, 45 pesos (or both) 25 pesos each:

Provided, That as to the widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father this subsection shall not exceed 100 pesos.

SEC. 302. The surviving widow, child or children, and/or dependent mother or father of any deceased person whose death is the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active service in line of duty prior to December 7, 1941, shall be entitled to a pension, when the disease or injury or aggravation of the disease or injury directly resulted from the performance of active service (which has been certified as provided in section 101), at the monthly rates specified next below:

(1) Widow but no child, 38 pesos;

(2) Widow with one child, 49 pesos, with 10 pesos for each additional child;

(3) No widow but one child, 19 pesos;

(4) No widow but two children, 28 pesos (equally divided) with 8 pesos for each additional child (total amount to be equally divided);

(5) Dependent mother or father, 30 pesos; or both, 20 pesos each:

Provided, That as to the widow, child, or children, the total pension payable under this subsection shall not exceed 75 pesos.

SEC. 303. Any person or persons entitled to pension at the rates prescribed by section 302 shall be paid instead a pension at the rates prescribed by section 301 if the death on account of which such pension is payable is the result of an injury or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty—

(1) as a direct result of armed conflict; or

(2) while engaged in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war.

TITLE III

CHAPTER IV—HOSPITALIZATION

SEC. 401. For disability resulting from personal injury or disease contracted in line of duty, or for aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease contracted or suffered in line of duty when the disease or injury or aggravation of the disease or injury directly resulted from the performance of active service (which has been certified as provided in section 101), the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized in his discretion and insofar as he deems necessary and proper, to provide, pursuant to regulations to be promulgated by him—

(a) necessary hospital care, including medical treatment while hospitalized, in the Philippine Islands and in the United States, its Territories and possessions. Such hospital care in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, may be provided in hospitals operated by the Veterans' Administration or in public or private hospitals under contracts entered into by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs;

(b) necessary supplies, including dental appliances, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, seeing-eye dogs, mechanical and electronic equipment for the blind and similar items or appliances, including (1) special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances and (2) clothing where the person is indigent and clothing is necessary to protect health or sanitation during a period of authorized hospitalization or upon discharge.

(c) Transportation and other necessary expenses incident to the receipt of the benefits afforded by (a) and (b) above; and

(d) Transportation expenses (including preparation of the body), where death occurs while receiving hospital care as provided by (a) above, to place of burial—

(a) in the Philippine Islands (if death occurred there); or

(b) in the United States, its Territories or possessions (if death occurred in such a Territory or possession or in the United States); and burial and funeral costs (not in excess of $100).

TITLE IV

CHAPTER V—BURIAL BENEFITS

SEC. 501. Upon the death after separation from service of a person whose service is certified as provided in section 101, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may provide, pursuant to regulations to be promulgated by him, a United States flag to drape the casket (which flag shall thereafter become the property of decedent's next of kin) and shall pay for burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body (including preparation of the body)—

(1) where death occurs in the Philippine Islands, the sum of 100 pesos; or

(2) where death occurs at a place other than the Philippine Islands, a sum equal to the reasonable cost of such burial and funeral and transportation expenses not, however, in excess of $100;

to such person or persons as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

TITLE V

CHAPTER VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to continue, establish, and maintain in the Philippine Islands such offices, hospitals, and other field installations as he may deem necessary for the administration, execution, and enforcement of this act and the regulations prescribed pursuant to it and of the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans who have served in the armed forces of the United States and their dependents, and to purchase land and to purchase, construct, and maintain such buildings as he deems necessary including hospitals, office buildings and buildings to house officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration and their dependents.

SEC. 602. Notwithstanding subsection 5 (a) of the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, Seventy-ninth Congress), or any similar provision of law, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized in his discretion to appoint and employ in the Philippine Islands persons who are not citizens of the United States and to establish pay scales for persons so employed which are lower than the pay scales provided by law for the positions to which such noncitizens are appointed.

SEC. 603. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to pay the expenses of transportation and subsistence of officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration and their immediate families in going to and returning from their posts of duty in the Philippine Islands under orders from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is further authorized, whenever he deems it in the public interest, to order to the United States on official leave of absence any officer of employee of the Veterans' Administration who is a citizen of the United States and who has performed 3 years or more of continuous service in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That the expenses of transportation and subsistence of such officers and employees and their immediate families in traveling to their homes in the United States and return shall be paid under the same rules and regulations applicable in the case of officers and employees going to and returning from their posts under orders when not on leave: *Provided further*, That while in the United States the services of such officers and employees shall be available for such duties with the Veterans' Administration as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe.

SEC. 604. Any officer or employee of the Veterans' Administration, while on duty in the Philippine Islands and away from the post to which he is assigned, shall be entitled to receive his necessary traveling expenses and his actual expenses for subsistence, or a per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended.

SEC. 605. While in the Philippine Islands, officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration and members of their immediate families shall be, if citizens of the United States, eligible for hospitalization and medical care provided by the Veterans' Administration. Charges for such services shall be made at rates established by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 606. All decisions rendered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the provisions of this act, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact, and no other official or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review by mandamus or otherwise any such decision. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to delegate authority to render decisions to such person or persons as he may find necessary.

SEC. 607. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in the administration, execution, and enforcement of this act, shall have the same power and authority as he presently possesses in connection with the administration, execution, and enforcement of laws which afford benefits, rights, or privileges for or on account of service in the armed forces of the United States.

SEC. 608. Administrative and penal provisions of Public, No. 844, Seventy-fourth Congress (38 U. S. C. 101, 102, and 103), shall be for application under this act: *Provided*, That the limitation on fees in such laws shall be deemed to refer to pesos instead of dollars.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administrative, definitive, penal, and forfeiture provisions in and under Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and the provisions of Public, No. 262, Seventy-fourth Congress, as amended (38 U. S. C. 450, 451, 454a, and 556a), shall be for application under this act: *Provided*, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may by regulations prescribed in accordance with this act modify and change the administrative and definitive provisions to the extent he deems proper by reason of unique conditions existing in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 610. Except as otherwise specified, the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration are hereby made available for expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 611. The first proviso under the heading entitled "Transfer of Appropriations", contained in title II of the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong., approved February 18, 1946), is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That effective as of July 26, 1941, service in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, while such forces were in the service of the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States dated July 26, 1941, shall not be deemed to be or to have been service in the military or naval forces of the United States or any component thereof for the purposes of any law of the United States conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon any person by reason of the service of such person or the service of any other person in the military or naval forces of the United States or any component thereof, except benefits under (1) the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, under contracts entered into prior to February 18, 1946, and (2) The Philippine Veterans' Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That any payments made prior to February 18, 1946, to or with respect to any member of the military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines who served in the service of the armed forces of the United States shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason of the circumstances that his service was not service in the military or naval forces of the United States or any component thereof."

SEC. 612. The President of the United States, upon determining that the Government of the Philippine Republic has failed to cooperate in the administration, enforcement, and execution of this act, may suspend, by Executive order, the benefits provided by this act in whole or in part for such period or periods as he deems necessary.

SEC. 613. This act shall be effective as of July 26, 1941: *Provided*, That the enactment of this act shall not be construed to render invalid, in whole or in part, payments made pursuant to laws administered by the Veterans' Administration prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

SEC. 614. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure such additional military and civilian personnel or to detail such personnel as he deems necessary to carry out the functions placed upon him by this act, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the War Department in addition to appropriations otherwise available, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such functions.

TITLE VI

Paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 6 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"IV. No person shall be entitled to receive domiciliary, medical, or hospital care, including treatment, who resides outside of the continental limits of the United States or its Territories or possessions: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs necessary hospital care and medical treatment may be furnished (1) to veterans who are citizens of the United States and who are temporarily sojourning or residing abroad, for disabilities due to war service in the armed forces of the United States and (2) to veterans residing in the Philippine Islands for disabilities due to service in the armed forces of the United States."

REMOVAL OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

The bill (H. R. 6153) to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 100 OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

The bill (H. R. 6069) to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EASEMENT FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES TO COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

The bill (H. R. 5907) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FACILITATION OF DECENTRALIZATION OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill (S. 2018) to facilitate the decentralization of the Veterans' Administration, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That appropriations of the Veterans' Administration now or hereafter available for traveling expenses shall be available for the payment to employees transferred from one official station to another of special allowances, in addition to those provided by law for transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty, of $5 per day after arrival at destination for 6 days for employees, plus $2.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees, where the transfer of the employee is ordered in connection with the decentralization of certain functions of the Veterans' Administration from the Central Office in the District of Columbia or from the branch of Central Office in New York, N. Y., to any of the 13 branch offices of the Veterans' Administration; or where

the transfer is the result of a separation of regional office and hospital or domiciliary facilities and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall find that such new post of duty is beyond reasonable commuting distance from the previous post of duty.

SEC. 2. This act shall remain in effect until June 30, 1947.

ACCEPTANCE BY ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS OF GIFTS, ETC.

The bill (S. 2099) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept gifts, devises, and bequests in behalf of the general post fund for the use of veterans and for the sale and conveyance of any such property under certain circumstances and the covering of the proceeds thereof into the post fund, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept devises, bequests, and gifts, made in any manner, with respect to which the testator or donor shall have indicated his intention that such property shall be for the benefit of groups of persons formerly in the active military or naval forces of the United States who by virtue of such service alone, or disability suffered therein or therefrom, are or shall be patients or members of any one or more hospitals or homes operated by the United States Government, or shall have indicated his intention that such property shall be for the benefit of any such hospital or home, or shall be paid or delivered to any official, as such, or any agency in administrative control thereof.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of acquiring the title and the possession to any property which he is by this act authorized to accept, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to initiate and to appear in any appropriate legal proceedings, and to take such steps therein or in connection therewith as in his discretion may be desirable and appropriate to reduce said property to possession. He may incur such expenses incident to such proceedings as he deems necessary or appropriate, which shall be paid as other administrative expenses of the Veterans' Administration. All funds received by devise, bequest, or gift, or otherwise, for the purposes in this act contemplated, including net proceeds of sales by this act authorized, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the general post fund, a trust fund provided by Public Law No. 473 of the Seventy-third Congress, approved June 26, 1934, being section 20 (b) (45) thereof (31 U. S. C. 725s; 48 Stat. 1233).

SEC. 3. (a) Disbursements from the general post fund shall be made on orders by and within the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and in the manner prescribed in section 4 of the act of December 26, 1941 (Public Law No. 382, 77th Cong., 55 Stat. 868); except that (1) if the testator or donor has directed or shall direct that his devise, bequest, or gift be devoted to a particular use authorized by this act, the same, less expenses incurred, or the net proceeds thereof, shall be used or disbursed as directed, except that a precatory direction shall be fulfilled only insofar as may be proper or practicable; and (2) if the testator or donor shall have indicated his desire that his devise, bequest, or gift shall be for the benefit of persons in hospitals or homes, or other institutions operated by the United States but under the jurisdiction of an official other than the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the same, less expenses incurred, or the net proceeds thereof which may come into possession of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall be disbursed by transfer to the governing authorities of such institution, or otherwise, in such manner as the Administrator may determine, for the benefit of the persons in the institution indicated by the testator or donor, for proper purposes, as nearly as practicable in conformity with such desire of the testator or donor.

SEC. 4. If the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall receive any property other than moneys as contemplated by this act, he is authorized in his discretion to sell, assign, transfer, and convey the same, or any interest therein claimed by virtue of such devise, bequest, or gift, for such price and upon such terms as he deems advantageous (including consent to partition of realty and compromise of contested claim of title); and his assignment, deed, or other conveyance of any such property, executed in the name and on behalf of the United States, shall be valid to pass to the purchaser thereof such title to said property as the United States, beneficially or as trustee of said post fund, may have by virtue of any such devise, bequest, or gift, and the proceedings incident thereto, subject to the conditions, limitations, and provisions of the instrument so executed by the Administrator.

SEC. 5. (a) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act of May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 715; 38 U. S. C. 438a), or section 4831 of the Revised Statutes, or any other statute authorizing the acceptance of devises, bequests, or gifts to the United States for their own use and benefit or for any particular purpose specified by the donors or testators.

(b) In any case where the United States hereafter receives property and it appears that it is, or shall have been, the intention of the testator or donor that such devise, bequest, or gift be for the benefit of those persons described in section 1 of this act, or any particular hospital or other institution operated primarily for their benefit, such property or the proceeds thereof shall be credited to the post fund as provided for in this act, and shall be used or disbursed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. The annual report to Congress by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall include a summarized statement of post fund receipts, disbursements, and investments, and other pertinent information concerning said post fund.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I inquire what action was taken on Calendar No. 1439, Senate bill 1672? I was called from the Chamber when it was reached.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed without objection.

INTER-AMERICAN TRADE EXPOSITION, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 327) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF WILLIAM NEEDOM RASHAL, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 3665) for the relief of the legal guardian of William Needom Rashal, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARIE EDENS NAST ET AL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3010) for the relief of Mrs. Marie Edens Nast, Mrs. Bessie Amann, and George R. Townsend, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that is an appropriation bill, and will have to go over.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. The same is true with respect to Calendar No. 1460 (H. R. 6601), Calendar No. 1461 (H. R. 6335), Calendar No. 1462 (H. R. 6496), as well as Calendar No. 1464. I ask that those four bills be passed over, as they are all appropriation bills.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the four bills will be passed over as requested.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT REPORTERS

The bill (S. 2264) to amend the act providing for the appointment of court reporters, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 5a of the Judicial Code (act of January 20, 1944, 58 Stat. 5; 28 U. S. C. 9a (a)) be, and it hereby is, amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the special employment of stenographers on a contractual basis for the reporting of proceedings before commissioners appointed to determine just compensation in condemnation suits, United States commissioners, referees in bankruptcy, grand juries, or any other proceedings specifically excluded by order of court from the scope of duties to be required of the official reporter of such district court."

INSURANCE BENEFITS TO SURVIVORS AND VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

The bill (S. 2204) to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, by giving insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of that act to survivors of veterans of World War II, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. I may say that all the amendments provided by the bill are merely clarifying in character. There are several amendments to the act. They are intended merely to clarify the text. Otherwise title II is not amended in any substantial way. The bill is important. It is intended to give the veterans of World War II and their dependents insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Under conditions specified, the veteran—

Shall in the event of his death during the period of 3 years immediately following separation from the active military or naval

service, whether his death occurs before or after the enactment of this section, be deemed—

(1) to have died a fully insured individual;

(2) to have an average monthly wage of not less than $160; and

(3) for the purposes of section 209 (e) (2), to have been paid not less than $200 of wages in each calendar year in which he had 30 days or more of active service after September 16, 1940.

The bill is intended to take care of the widows and children of veterans of World War II who died prior to this time or who may die 3 years after discharge, and who are not eligible for pensions or other payments under the law as administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The bill is estimated to have an over-all cost—not annually, but an over-all cost—of $175,000,000 through 1959. It is a bill which is the culmination of a number of proposals made in both Houses by various Members, and as a result of study under the direction of the President, of the Budget, of the Veterans' Administration, and other agencies of Government. I very earnestly hope that the bill may be passed, because it does afford some relief to the dependents of veterans who have died heretofore or who may die within the 3-year period after their discharge and who are not entitled to pensions or other benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

The first amendments were in section 210, paragraph (2), on page 3, line 11, after the words "respect to the", to strike out "wages" and insert "death"; in line 13, after the words "regard to" to insert "paragraph (1) of"; on page 4, line 1, after the word "shall", to strike out "pay" and insert "certify"; in line 2, after the word "benefits", to insert "for payment"; in line 4, after the word "theretofore", to strike out "made" and insert "certified"; in line 12, after "payment", to strike out "made" and insert "certified"; and in the same line again after the word "payment", to strike out "made" and insert "certified."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendments were in subsection (c) on page 4, line 18, after the word "any", to strike out "such", and after the word "individual" to insert "referred to in subsection (a)."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was in paragraph (3), on page 5, line 17, after the word "six", to strike out "month" and insert "months."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in paragraph (4) on page 5, line 19, after the word "for" to insert "a lump-sum death payment or"; in line 21, after the word "heretofore", to strike out "made" and insert "certified by the Board for payment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in subparagraph (d), page 6, line 14, after the words "appropriated to the", to strike out "trust fund" and insert "Trust Fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"BENEFITS TO SURVIVORS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

"SEC. 210. (a) Any individual who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II (as determined by proclamation of the President or by concurrent resolution of the Congress, whichever is the earlier), and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of a disability or injury incurred or aggravated in service in line of duty, shall in the event of his death during the period of 3 years immediately following separation from the active military or naval service, whether his death occurs before or after the enactment of this section, be deemed—

"(1) to have died a fully insured individual;

"(2) to have an average monthly wage of not less than $160; and

"(3) for the purposes of section 209 (e) (2), to have been paid not less than $200 of wages in each calendar year in which he had 30 days or more of active service after September 16, 1940:

Provided, That this section shall not apply in the case of the death of any individual occurring (either before or after the enactment of this section) while he is in the active military or naval service, or in the case of the death of any individual who shall have been discharged or released from the active military or naval service of the United States subsequent to the expiration of 4 years and 1 day after the termination of World War II.

"(b) (1) If any pension or compensation is determined by the Veterans' Administration to be payable on the basis of the death of any individual referred to in subsection (a) of this section, any monthly benefits or lump-sum death payment payable under this title with respect to the wages of such individual shall be determined without regard to such subsection (a).

"(2) Upon an application for benefits or a lump-sum death payment with respect to the death of any individual referred to in subsection (a), the Board shall make a decision without regard to paragraph (1) of this subsection unless it has been notified by the Veterans' Administration that pension or compensation is determined to be payable by the Veterans' Administration by reason of the death of such individual. The Board shall notify the Veterans' Administration of any decision made by the Board authorizing payment, pursuant to subsection (a), of monthly benefits or of a lump-sum death payment. If the Veterans' Administration in any such case has made an adjudication or thereafter makes an adjudication that any pension or compensation is payable under any law administerd by it, by reason of the death of any such individual, it shall notify the Board, and the Board shall certify no further benefits for payment, or shall recompute the amount of any further benefits payable, as may be required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Any payments theretofore certified by the Board pursuant to subsection (a) to any individual, not exceeding the amount of any accrued pension or compensation payable to him by the Veterans' Administration, shall (notwithstanding the provisions of sec. 3 of the act of August 12, 1935, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 38, sec. 454a)) be deemed to have been paid to him by the Veterans' Administration on account of such accrued pension or compensation. No such payment certified by the Board, and no payment certified by the Board for any month prior to the first month for which any pension or compensation is paid by the Veterans' Administration, shall be deemed by reason of this subsection to have been an erroneous payment.

"(c) In the event any individual referred to in subsection (a) has died during such 3-year period but before the enactment of this section—

"(1) upon application filed within 6 months after the enactment of this section, any monthly benefits payable with respect to the wages of such individual (including benefits for months before such enactment) shall be computed or recomputed and shall be paid in accordance with subsection (a), in the same manner as though such application had been filed in the first month in which all conditions of entitlement to such benefits, other than the filing of an application, were met;

"(2) if any individual who upon filing application would have been entitled to benefits or to a recomputation of benefits under paragraph (1) shall have died before the expiration of 6 months after the enactment of this section, the application may be filed within the same period by any other individual entitled to benefits with respect to the same wages, and the nonpayment or underpayment to the deceased individual shall be treated as erroneous within the meaning of section 204;

"(3) the time within which proof of dependency under section 202 (f) or any application under 202 (g) may be filed shall be not less than 6 months after the enactment of this section; and

"(4) application for a lump-sum death payment or recomputation, pursuant to this section, of a lump-sum death payment heretofore certified by the Board for payment with respect to the wages of any such individual may be filed within a period not less than 6 months from the date of enactment of this section or a period of 2 years after the death of any individual specified in subsection (a), whichever is the later, and any additional payment shall be made to the same individual or individuals as though the application were an original application for a lump-sum death payment with respect to such wages.

No lump-sum death payment shall be made or recomputed with respect to the wages of an individual if any monthly benefit with respect to his wages is, or upon filing application would be, payable for the month in which he died; but except as otherwise specifically provided in this section no payment heretofore made shall be rendered erroneous by the enactment of this section.

"(d) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Trust Fund from time to time such sums as may be necessary to meet the additional cost, resulting from this section, of the benefits (including lump-sum death payments) payable under this title."

ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF PERSONS OF RACES INDIGENOUS TO INDIA

The bill (H. R. 3517) to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION OF NATURALIZATION OF FILIPINOS

The bill (H. R. 776) to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos was announced as next in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Over.

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

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, may I inquire whether there was objection to Calendar No. 1467, House bill 776?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DOWNEY. To the bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DOWNEY. But there was no objection to Calendar No. 1466, House bill 3517?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think there was any objection to House bill 3517.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. House bill 3517 was passed. Calendar No. 1467, House bill 776, was objected to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think the Chair misunderstood. I wanted Calendar 1466, House bill 3517, to go over, in view of the fact that the author of the bill, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is not present to make an explanation of it. I have no objection to the bill, but would like to have it explained.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, if the Senator has no objection to the bill relating to the naturalization of Filipinos——

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is not the Filipino bill.

Mr. BALL. They are similar bills. Calendar 1466, House bill 3517, would simply place India in exactly the same status as China, with a quota of 100 a year, and would permit the naturalization of persons of races indigenous to India. House bill 776, Calendar 1467, would authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who otherwise would be excluded by section 303 of the Naturalization Act, which provides for exclusion of orientals.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As the Senator from Minnesota knows, I was one of the authors of the bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act.

With that explanation, I have no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. House bill 3517 has already been passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As I understand, the bill would place persons of races indigenous to India in the same status as the Chinese.

Mr. BALL. Exactly the same status.

Will the Senator withdraw his objection to Calendar No. 1467, House bill 776?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I made no objection to that bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 776, Calendar No. 1467?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 776) to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF ALIEN FIANCÉES OR FIANCÉS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (S. 2122) to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on or before July 1, 1947, the alien fiancée or fiancé of a citizen of the United States who is serving in, or who has been honorably discharged from, the armed forces of the United States during World War II may be admitted into the United States with a passport visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months (unless in exceptional circumstances such period is extended by the Attorney General) under the provisions of subdivision 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act approved May 26, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203): *Provided*, That—

(a) the alien is not subject to exclusion from the United States under the immigration laws;

(b) the nonpreference portion of the quota to which the alien would be chargeable is exhausted at the time the alien applies for a visa;

(c) the administrative authorities find that the alien is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to a citizen of the United States who is serving in, or who has been honorably discharged from, the armed forces of the United States during World War II; and

(d) the administrative authorities find that the parties to the proposed marriage are able and intend to contract a valid marriage within the period for which the alien is submitted.

SEC. 2. In the event the marriage does not occur within the period for which the alien was admitted, the alien shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported at any time after entry in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act the period of World War II shall be considered as having started on September 1, 1939, and to have ended upon the formal conclusion thereof by a treaty of peace, or by the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, or by a proclamation by the President declaring an end to hostilities.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

MASTER SERGEANT GERHARD NEUMANN

The bill (H. R. 3441) to provide for the naturalization of Master Sergeant Gerhard Neumann was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF SENIA LASSILA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3185) for the relief of the estate of Senia Lassila, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the word "to" to insert "George Lassila, administrator of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of George Lassila, administrator of the estate of Senia Lassila."

J. B. McCRARY CO., INC.

The bill (H. R. 3494) for the relief of the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD C. WARD

The bill (H. R. 4693) for the relief of Richard C. Ward was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

The bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of Lawrence Portland Cement Co., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAMSAH OMAR

The bill (H. R. 233) for the relief of Hamsah Omar was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE TO WILMA BRANDON IRVING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1566) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Wilma Brandon Irving, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the words "range 26" to strike out "east, Black Hills" and insert "west, sixth principal", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Wilma Brandon Irving, of Grand Ronde, Oreg., a patent in fee to the following described lands allotted to her in the State of South Dakota: The Northwest quarter of section 17, township 37 north, range 26 west, sixth principal meridian.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE SIMPLE TO LOUIS RUNS ABOVE

The bill (S. 1695) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Louis Runs Above, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Louis Runs Above, of St. Francis, S. Dak., a patent in fee to the following described lands situated in the State of South Dakota: The southeast quarter of section 5, township 99 north, range 76 west, fifth principal meridian.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE TO SHADRICK PONCA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1564) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Shadrick Ponca, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the figure "99", to strike out "south" and insert "north"; and in line 8, after the figure "72", to strike out "east, Black Hills" and insert "west, fifth principal", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Shadrick Ponca, of Okreek, S. Dak., a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in the State of South Dakota: The southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 99 north, range 72 west, fifth principal meridian.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO CHARTERING OF CERTAIN NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS BY ACT OF CONGRESS

The bill (S. 2223) to establish and effectuate a policy with respect to the creation or chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] to the fact that on page 2 of the bill there has evidently been an omission in draftsmanship. In line 8, after the word "purposes", the words "or societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals" should be added. To my knowledge, since 1917 in connection with all charitable organizations of this sort the language of the act has invariably contained those words. The reason is that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals are law-enforcement societies in many cases, and therefore do not come under the definition of charitable organizations, although they do an enormous amount of good.

Mr. KILGORE. If the Senator from Rhode Island will offer such a amendment, I will accept it.

Mr. GERRY. I shall offer it as an amendment.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator please explain the bill?

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Ohio that I explained the bill at the time it was reported. We are besieged with bills for the chartering of all sorts of nonprofit corporations. The bill in question merely lays down a policy, and prescribes what must be contained in the acts. In the first place, it prescribes that, instead of such corporations filing their own reports at various intervals before various committees, they shall make an accounting to the General Accounting Office.

In the second place, it eliminates provisions which have been permitted to slip into other bills, such as a provision to remove taxable property from the tax books in States. We have had provisions that States should not tax such property.

In the third place, the bill provides that the act of incorporation must contain a provision for the disposition of assets when the charter is revoked or when the corporation terminates. It really establishes a standard form for the chartering of corporations for nonprofit purposes. We have had so many conflicting bills that the Judiciary Committee finally directed the preparation of a bill which would establish a formula for the incorporation of such organizations, and afford certain protection to the public against being mulcted by persons who might get a bill through for an organization which was not designed for proper purposes.

Incidentally, the bill provides for an investigation by the Department of Justice, at the request of the Judiciary Committee of either House, of the incorporators and the purpose of incorporation, and provides for a report to the committee. However, it does not bind the committee to act in accordance with the report, nor to request a report. Nor does it prevent the Congress from acting on a charter, even though it might not be in conformity with the terms of the bill. However, it establishes a policy.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, the bill would not apply to Government corporations, wholly owned or controlled.

Mr. KILGORE. That is true.

Mr. TAFT. Would it apply to corporations such as the Federal farm-loan banks, in which there is mixed Government and private ownership?

Mr. KILGORE. It applies to so-called nonprofit corporations which are chartered by the Congress of the United States. As the Senator well knows, in all the States there are general corporation laws which provide some officer or agency to handle corporations of all sorts. The Congress has no such agency or officer. Nor does the Congress have a policy. The bill would establish a policy for the creation of nonprofit corporations. It prescribes what their charters shall contain, or rather, what shall be contained in the acts incorporating them. All of those with whom I have talked who are interested in bills now before the committee providing for the incorporation of such organizations are perfectly agreeable. We have an armload of bills now pending before the committee.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2223) to establish and effectuate a policy with respect to the creation or charter of certain corporations by act of Congress, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, in section 1, on page 1, line 9, after the word "not" to insert "hereafter"; on page 2, line 2, after the word "income" to insert "or assets"; on page 2, line 9, after the word "is" to insert "hereafter"; on page 2, line 15, after the word "corporation" to insert "hereafter"; and in line 16, after the name "Congress" to insert "and each such corporation heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit", so as to make the section read:

That the Congress hereby declares and establishes this policy with respect to the creation or chartering, by act of Congress, of corporations other than corporations wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled, by the United States or a department or agency thereof:

(a) The benefits and prestige of a charter awarded by act of Congress are not hereafter to be conferred upon or made available to any such corporation other than a corporation not for profit, no part of the income or assets of which inures to the benefit of any of its members, directors or officers, or is distributable thereto otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation; nor to any such corporation organized, operated, or intended to be operated for other than charitable, educational, patriotic, or civic improvement purposes.

(b) No such corporation is hereafter to be created or chartered by special act of Congress except after careful investigation by the Department of Justice of the corporation proposed to be created or chartered, its purposes, its incorporators or proposed incorporators, and all other pertinent facts relative thereto.

(c) Each such corporation hereafter created or chartered by act of Congress, and each such corporation heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit, is to be subject to an annual audit of its financial transactions by the General Accounting Office, at the expense of such corporation, and a report on each such audit is to be made to the Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 4, line 3, after the word "income", to strike out "from" and insert "or assets of"; on page 4, line 7, after the word "no", to strike out "substantial"; and on page 2, line 9, after the word "propaganda", to strike out the comma and the words "or otherwise attempting to influence legislation", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. A bill to provide for the creation or chartering of a corporation other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof, shall not be deemed to be in conformity with the standards prescribed in this section unless such bill—

(a) Clearly sets forth and defines the purposes of the corporation, showing such purposes to be in accord with the policy set forth in subparagraph (a) of section 1 of this act.

(b) Provides that no part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors, or officers, or be distributable thereto, otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation.

(c) Provides that no part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda.

(d) Provides that the corporation, and its officers and directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

(e) Sets forth—

(1) the name of the corporation, which shall be in the English language; shall not be the same as the name of (A) any corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, existing under any act of Congress or of any State, or (B) any foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact its business or conduct its affairs in any State or in the District of Columbia; and shall not contain any word or phrase which indicates or implies that the corporation is organized for any purpose other than the specified purpose or purposes of the corporation;

(2) the period of duration, which may be perpetual;

(3) the name and address of each incorporator;

(4) the number of directors constituting the first board of directors, and the name and address of each such director;

(5) the place where such corporation is to be located and the place or places in which its activities are to be conducted;

(6) specific provisions with respect to the right of the members or any class or classes of members to vote or otherwise participate in the management of the corporation; and

(7) provision for distribution of assets upon dissolution or final liquidation: *Provided*, That such provisions shall not be deemed to violate the provisions of this act or of the corporate charter against the distribution of income to members, directors, or officers.

(f) Grants to the corporation the power to—

(1) have succession by its corporate name;

(2) sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(3) adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(4) choose such officers, managers, and agents as the business of the corporation may require;

(5) ordain and establish bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America or any State thereof, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

(6) contract and be contracted with;

(7) take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject, however, to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property, which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(8) transfer and convey real or personal property; and

(9) borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, and issue bonds therefor, and secure same by mortgage subject in every case to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law.

(g) Specifies that the corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents.

(h) Provides that the corporation shall have in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and that notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

(i) Contains provisions, in conformity with this act, respecting the annual audit of the books and records of the corporation by the General Accounting Office pursuant to section 5 of this act.

(j) Provides for the officers of the corporation, and for a democratic method of election thereof.

(k) Contains a reservation to the Congress of the right to alter, repeal, or amend such bill.

(l) Requires that the corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors, and committees having any of the authority of the board of directors; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the name and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and provides that all books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

(m) Provides that the corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

(n) Provides that no loans shall be made by the corporation to its officers or directors, or any of them, and further provides that any directors of the corporation who vote for or assent to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or director of the corporation, and any officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

(o) Contains no provision for exemption from taxation of the corporation or its property, real or personal, or its income, or relative to or establishing the tax deductibility of gifts or donations to the corporation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, on page 9, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "all corporations heretofore or" and insert "each corporation (other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof)"; in line 10, after the name "Congress", to strike out the comma and the words "other than corporations wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof" and insert "or heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit"; on page 10, line 1, after the word "by", to strike out "depositaries" and insert "depositories"; on page 10, line 12, after the words "with the", to strike out "first full" and insert "corporate"; in line 12, after the word "year", to strike out "following its incorporation" and insert "in progress on the date of approval of this act"; and on page 10, line 18, after the word "year", to strike out "for" and insert "during", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. (a) The financial transactions of each corporation (other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof) hereafter created or chartered by act of Congress, or heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. In case of the refusal to allow the foregoing rights, the General Accounting Office may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which a corporation has property. Any such court may issue an order requiring the corporation to allow the representatives of the General Accounting Office the above-stated rights, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. With respect to corporations existing on the date of approval of this act, the audit of each such corporation shall begin with the corporate fiscal year in progress on the date of approval of this act.

(b) A report of each such audit during each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15, following the close of the fiscal year during which such audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds; and shall also include such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial conditions of, and the use of any Government funds and facilities by, each such corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. The report may also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law or in violation of law or is not within the scope of the expressed corporate purposes or is not in conformity with this act. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the corporation concerned at the time such report is submitted to the Congress.

(c) The expenses of auditing the financial transactions of corporations pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized. Each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 4, to insert:

SEC. 7. For purposes of court jurisdiction based upon diversity of citizenship a corporation created by or under an act of Congress shall be deemed to be a citizen of Maryland, unless otherwise specified by act of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 8, after the word "purposes" it is proposed to insert "or societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GERRY. I ask unanimous consent that those words be also inserted at any other place where they may be required.

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

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby declares and establishes this policy with respect to the creation or chartering, by act of Congress, of corporations other than corporations wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled, by the United States or a department or agency thereof:

(a) The benefits and prestige of a charter awarded by act of Congress are not hereafter to be conferred upon or made available to any such corporation other than a corporation not for profit, no part of the income or assets of which inures to the benefit of any of its members, directors, or officers, or is distributable thereto otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation; nor to any such corporation organized, operated, or intended to be operated for other than charitable, educational, patriotic, or civic improvement purposes, or societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

(b) No such corporation is hereafter to be created or chartered by special act of Congress except after careful investigation by the Department of Justice of the corporation proposed to be created or chartered, its purposes, its incorporators or proposed incorporators, and all other pertinent facts relative thereto.

(c) Each such corporation hereafter created or chartered by act of Congress, and each such corporation heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit, is to be subject to an annual audit of its financial transaction by the General Accounting Office, at the expense of such corporation, and a report on each such audit is to be made to the Congress.

SEC. 2. (a) This section is enacted by the Congress as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, but with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to the procedure in such House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

(b) Any committee to which is referred a bill to provide for the creation or chartering of a corporation other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled, by the United States or a department or agency thereof, may refer such bill to the Attorney General for an investigation and report pursuant to section 4 of this act.

(c) No committee shall report a bill to provide for the creation or chartering of a corporation other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled, by the United States or a department or agency thereof, unless such bill is in conformity with the standards prescribed in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 3. A bill to provide for the creation or chartering of a corporation other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof, shall not be deemed to be in conformity with the standards prescribed in this section unless such bill—

(a) Clearly sets forth and defines the purposes of the corporation, showing such purposes to be in accord with the policy set forth in subparagraph (a) of section 1 of this act.

(b) Provides that no part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors or officers, or be distributable thereto, otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation.

(c) Provides that no part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda.

(d) Provides that the corporation, and its officers and directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

(e) Sets forth—

(1) the name of the corporation, which shall be in the English language; shall not be the same as the name of (A) any corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, existing under any act of Congress or of any State, or (B) any foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact its business or conduct its affairs in any State or in the District of Columbia; and shall not contain any word or phrase which indicates or implies that the corporation is organized for any purpose other than the specified purpose or purposes of the corporation;

(2) the period of duration, which may be perpetual;

(3) the name and address of each incorporator;

(4) the number of directors constituting the first board of directors, and the name and address of each such director;

(5) the place where such corporation is to be located and the place or places in which its activities are to be conducted;

(6) specific provisions with respect to the right of the members or any class or classes of members to vote or otherwise participate in the management of the corporation; and

(7) provision for distribution of assets upon dissolution or final liquidation: *Provided*, That such provisions shall not be deemed to violate the provisions of this act or of the corporate charter against the distribution of income to members, directors, or officers.

(f) Grants to the corporation the power to—

(1) have succession by its corporate name;

(2) sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(3) adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(4) choose such officers, managers, and agents as the business of the corporation may require;

(5) ordain and establish bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America or any State thereof, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

(6) contract and be contracted with;

(7) take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject, however, to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(8) transfer and convey real or personal property; and

(9) borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, and issue bonds therefor, and secure same by mortgage subject in every case to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law.

(g) Specifies that the corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents.

(h) Provides that the corporation shall have in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and that notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

(i) Contains provisions, in conformity with this act, respecting the annual audit of the books and records of the corporation by the General Accounting Office pursuant to section 5 of this act.

(j) Provides for the officers of the corporation, and for a democratic method of election thereof.

(k) Contains a reservation to the Congress of the right to alter, repeal, or amend such bill.

(l) Requires that the corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors, and committees having any of the authority of the board of directors; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and provides that all books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

(m) Provides that the corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

(n) Provides that no loans shall be made by the corporation to its officers or directors, or any of them, and further provides that any directors of the corporation who vote for or assent to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or director of the corporation, and any officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

(o) Contains no provision for exemption from taxation of the corporation or its property, real or personal, or its income, or relative to, or establishing the tax deductibility of gifts or donations to the corporation.

SEC. 4. The Attorney General is authorized and directed, in any case where there is referred to him by a standing committee of either House of the Congress a bill to provide for the creation or chartering of a corporation other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled, or to be wholly owned or controlled, by the United States or a department or agency thereof, to conduct or cause to be conducted a full and complete investigation of the proposed corporation, its purposes, incorporators, and proponents, and any other matters in connection therewith which he shall elect to include in such investigation, and to make a full and complete report thereon, which report shall be transmitted to the committee which referred such bill to the Attorney General, accompanied by the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether such bill and the corporation thereby proposed to be created or chartered are in compliance with this act, together with the recommendations of the Attorney General with respect to the enactment of the proposed legislation.

SEC. 5. (a) The financial transactions of each corporation (other than a corporation wholly owned or controlled by the United States or a department or agency thereof) hereafter created or chartered by act of Congress, or heretofore so created or chartered, still in existence, and by the terms of its charter a corporation not for profit, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and proce-

dures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. In case of the refusal to allow the foregoing rights, the General Accounting Office may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which a corporation has property. Any such court may issue an order requiring the corporation to allow the representatives of the General Accounting Office the above-stated rights, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. With respect to corporations existing on the date of approval of this act, the audit of each such corporation shall begin with the corporate fiscal year in progress on the date of approval of this act.

(b) A report of each such audit during each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15, following the close of the fiscal year during which such audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds; and shall also include such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial conditions of, and the use of any Government funds and facilities by, each such corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. The report may also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law or in violation of law or is not within the scope of the expressed corporate purposes or is not in conformity with this act. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the corporation concerned at the time such report is submitted to the Congress.

(c) The expenses of auditing the financial transactions of corporations pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized. Each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 6. The right of the Congress in its discretion to grant or withhold Federal charters for corporations is expressly reserved, and compliance with any or all provisions of this act by any corporation or other applicant or applicants for any Federal charter shall not be deemed to create or imply any obligation on the part of the Congress to grant or approve such charter.

SEC. 7. For purposes of court jurisdiction based upon diversity of citizenship a corporation created by or under an act of Congress shall be deemed to be a citizen of Maryland, unless otherwise specified by act of Congress.

ESTATE OF C. BENJAMIN STAPLETON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1965) for the relief of the estate of C. Benjamin Stapleton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$5,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of C. Benjamin Stapleton, the sum of $5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of the said C. Benjamin Stapleton as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States Army vehicle, on Cass Avenue, in Detroit, Mich., on February 8, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

WALTER A. MOFFATT

The bill (H. R. 3031) for the relief of Walter A. Moffatt was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN HAMLET

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2954) for the relief of John Hamlet, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out $1,782.13" and insert "$1,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

D. C. TODD

The bill (H. R. 1460) for the relief of D. C. Todd was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF DAVID OWENS, JR.

The bill (H. R. 5811) for the relief of the legal guardian of David Owens, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARY A. HONNELL

The bill (H. R. 5091) for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Honnell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARION POWELL, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 5000) for the relief of Marion Powell, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. ROMAN

The bill (H. R. 4495) for the relief of William H. Roman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JAMES PLUMB

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4419) for the relief of Mrs. James Plumb, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "$4,511.67" and insert "$4,252.40."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ESEQUIEL (FRANK) PADILLA AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 4331) for the relief of Esequiel (Frank) Padilla, and others, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCISCA SÁNCHEZ FIGUEROA

The bill (H. R. 4251) for the relief of the estate of the late Francisca Sánchez Figueroa was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HAZEL M. SKAGGS

The bill (H. R. 3622) for the relief of Mrs. Hazel M. Skaggs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSÉ VILLAFAÑE MUÑOZ

The bill (H. R. 4245) for the relief of José Villafañe Muñoz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE C. FUGATE

The bill (H. R. 4339) for the relief of Fannie C. Fugate was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE AND SETTLE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY NAVAL VESSELS

The bill (S. 2247) to permit the Secretary of the Navy to delegate the authority to compromise and settle claims against the United States caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 726), be amended by adding another section thereto as follows:

"SEC. 9. When the net amount paid in settlement does not exceed $1,000, the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, as set forth in section 7, may be exercised by such person or persons as he may designate."

MIAMI HERALD, KEY WEST CITIZEN, AND MIAMI DAILY NEWS

The bill (S. 2292) for the relief of the Miami Herald, the Key West Citizen, and the Miami Daily News was considered,

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $139.23 to the Miami Herald; the sum of $66.14 to the Key West Citizen; and the sum of $293.55 to the Maimi Daily News, all of the State of Florida, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for newspaper advertising contracted by the Navy Department during the period of September 13, 1942, and May 1, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

TRANSFER OF VESSEL TO AMERICAN ANTARCTIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

The bill (S. 2291) to the authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer a vessel to the American Antarctic Association, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the American Antarctic Association, Inc., a nonprofit scientific corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, for use in a projected scientific expedition to the Antarctic one naval vessel and related and necessary equipment on such terms and subject to such conditions as are deemed appropriate by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That such transfer shall be for purposes of carrying out the projected Antarctic expedition only, and that prior to the transfer the American Antarctic Association, Inc., deposits with the Secretary a bond with good and sufficient sureties to guarantee payment to the United States Government of such charge as is determined by the Secretary as is reasonable for the use of the vessel and to reimburse the United States in the event of the loss of the vessel or its return to the Navy in a damaged condition.

SEC. 2. The vessel transferred to the American Antarctic Association, Inc., under this act shall be returned to the Navy if the projected scientific expedition has not departed from the continental United States within 6 months after the date of the transfer of the vessel and, subject to unforeseen circumstances, shall be returned to the Navy at a port within the continental United States no later than July 1, 1948.

ORAN EDMUND RANDALL RUMRILL

The bill (H. R. 4525) for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMMISSION BY WILLIAM LEON DE CARBONEL

The bill (H. R. 4863) to establish the date of acceptance of a commission as lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, by William Leon de Carbonel to be June 1, 1941, and the date of reporting for active duty to be December 9, 1941, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF MILITARY RESERVATION TO THE STATE OF ALABAMA

The bill (H. R. 4433) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Alabama for use as a public park of the military reservation known as Fort Morgan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY REMOVAL OF IMPROVEMENTS FROM BOISE RECLAMATION PROJECT

The bill (H. R. 1689) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on public lands of the United States in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir site, Boise reclamation project, Idaho, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION WORK BETWEEN YUMA PROJECT AND BOULDER DAM

The bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GUSTAV F. DOSCHER

The bill (H. R. 4888) for the relief of Gustav F. Doscher was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOFTS & SON

The bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Lofts & Son was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lofts & Son, a partnership consisting of A. C. Lofts, Clara Lofts, and Arthur C. Lofts, Jr., of Hood River, Oreg., the sum of $1,000, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation for damages resulting from the relocation and reconstruction, in connection with the construction of the Bonneville Dam, of a portion of the Hood River-White Salmon Highway over and across certain premises near Hood River, Oreg., then in the legal possession of Lofts & Son, such relocation and reconstruction having made necessary the removal of certain structures, materials, and equipment of Lofts & Son from such premises, having caused delays and shut-downs in the operation of the business of Lofts & Son, and having prevented the use by Lofts & Son of a direct and convenient means of entering and leaving such premises: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

WILLIAM W. WILLETT, JR.

The bill (H. R. 797) for the relief of William W. Willett, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HATTIE MAIN BABCOCK AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock, Chester N. Main, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILBERT L. BERGERON, ALFRED QUIST, AND ASTRID QUIST

The bill (H. R. 3399) for the relief of Philbert L. Bergeron, Alfred Quist, and Astrid Quist was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMY MARY RICHTER

The bill (H. R. 4353) for the relief of Amy Mary Richter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN LEBERMAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1150) for the relief of John Leberman, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$7,500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Leberman, of Lawton, Okla., the sum of $7,500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for a certain building built by him and used as a meat market on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., which was acquired by the United States Army on April 1, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

MRS. DORA FOSTER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5071) for the relief of Mrs. Dora Foster, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$6,345" and insert "$5,719."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MICHAEL J. KEAVENEY AND MARY C. KEAVENEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5208) for the relief of Michael J. Keaveney and Mary C. Keaveney, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, in line 6, after the words "sum

of", to strike out "$3,500" and insert "$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AXEL H. PETERSON

The bill (H. R. 4118) for the relief of Axel H. Peterson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIE LAM AND EDGAR LAM

The bill (H. R. 3512) for the relief of Willie Lam and Edgar Lam was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARY BELK

The bill (H. R. 3359) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Belk was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ERNEST I. WADE AND ALMA WADE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4997) for the relief of Ernest I. Wade and Alma Wade, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, in line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CARL AND NAOMI FITZWATER

The bill (H. R. 4373) for the relief of Carl and Naomi Fitzwater was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CECIL ATKINSON

The bill (H. R. 1258) for the relief of Cecil Atkinson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADELE NAHAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2315) for the relief of Adele Nahas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, in line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$9,082.14" and insert "$10,434.14."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

WILL O'BRIEN, MRS. BESSIE O'BRIEN, AND THE LEGAL GUARDIAN OF JANE O'BRIEN

The bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of Will O'Brien, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien, and the legal guardian of Jane O'Brien was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The bill (S. 2107) for the relief of certain postal employees was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to approve payment of vouchers submitted by postal employees for travel performed during the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 as a result of their transfer from one post office to another by direction of the Postmaster General in those instances where the Postmaster General determined that the transfer was in the interest of the Government, notwithstanding that the expenses of travel were not authorized in the order directing the transfer and the travel order authorizing the expenses of travel was issued retroactively after the travel had been performed: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2108) to provide for the payment of members of the military and naval forces of the United States who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia while in military pay status prior to assignment to active duty was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill would merely give to certain persons a civil-service status for the purpose of being paid for a small amount of work they did in the interim between the time when they were inducted into the military service and the time when they actually reported for duty. They were called into the service, but in the interim were required to work for one of the agencies of the Government, and they continued to render such service for that agency until they were actually required to report for duty in the armed forces. The bill involves only a few days' pay for the persons thus concerned.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the bill states—

That members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who subsequent to May 1, 1940, shall have performed service in any civil branch of the Government while in military pay status prior to assignment to active duty shall be entitled to full compensation for such civil service and leave accrued by reason thereof—

And so forth. Do I correctly understand that it is proposed that they shall receive both their military pay and their civil pay during that period?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true. But during the period referred to they were performing a service for a Government department or agency, and in a great many cases the pay which they would receive for doing that work in a civil status would be four or five times the pay they received after they were drafted into the military forces.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that is not necessarily so; at least, I do not see why such a person should be paid both the civil pay and the military pay.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The passage of the bill is recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, and the bill has the approval of his Department.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object for the time being, until I have a chance to study the matter further.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

JUAN CALCAÑO

The bill (H. R. 2772) for the relief of Juan Calcaño was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF PATSY ANN MAHEUX, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 4600) for the relief of the estate of Patsy Ann Maheux, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. ROBERTSON AND ESTELLE ROBERTSON

The bill (H. R. 4479) for the relief of William E. Robertson and Estelle Robertson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 181) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in more adequately financing their system of public education was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Let the bill go over.

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

REVISIONS IN THE BOUNDARY OF HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3533) to authorize revisions in the boundary of the Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment on page 2, in line 1, after the word "area" to strike out "and may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act (Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 104) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with exception of certain provisions thereof was announced as next in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5508) to authorize the return of the Grand River Dam project to the Grand River Dam Authority was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] has offered an amendment to that bill. He has been compelled to leave the Chamber temporarily. Therefore, I think the bill should be passed over.

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

REAL ESTATE IN CONVERSE COUNTY, WYO.

The bill (H. R. 5676) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real estate in Converse County, Wyo., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 162) extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. BARRY, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAMBLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6084) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New York, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. ARENDS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS

Mr. BURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 743, House bill 3709.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3709) to amend section 2 of the act of May 29, 1928, and section 3 of the act of March 29, 1944, affecting the compensation of postmasters.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with an amendment, in section 3, on page 2, line 8, after "January 1," to strike out "1946" and insert "1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SWORN STATEMENTS REGARDING CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 2543, Calendar No. 742, on page 5 of the calendar. The bill appears on the calendar a few pages ahead of the point at which the call of the calendar was commenced today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2543) to require weekly newspapers enjoying mailing privileges to make sworn statements with respect to their circulation.

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

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, that bill was passed over when it was last called because of an objection raised by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], who is not present at this time. I ask that the bill be now considered.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WILLIS subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to file a motion for the reconsideration of the vote by which House bill 2543 was passed earlier in the day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be entered.

ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS' CONVENTION

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when Calendar No. 1263, House bill 5641, was called on a previous occasion, I objected to its consideration. I now withdraw my objection. I do not believe that the objection which the committee has made on the basis that the bill would establish a precedent is sound. I therefore ask that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill be passed.

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

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On May 21, 1946, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] offered an amendment which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, in line 4, after the word "concerts", it is proposed to insert "at the department convention of the American Legion to be held at Racine, Wis., on August 3, 1946, and"; on the same page, at the end of line 9, strike out "convention" and insert in lieu thereof "conventions"; on page 2, line 1, strike out "$9,408.26" and insert in lieu thereof "$9,986.26."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

USE OF NAVAL VESSELS IN ATOMIC BOMB TEST

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1262, House Joint Resolution 307.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 307) to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Naval Affairs was, on page 2, after line 9, to strike out:

SEC. 3. Prior to the employment of any vessel of the Navy under authority of section 1 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall come into agreement with the Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to such prospective employment.

And insert:

SEC. 3. The number of combatant vessels, exclusive of those received from foreign governments, which may be employed as targets for the purposes set forth in section 1 of this joint resolution, is limited to 33. The term "combatant vessels" for purposes of this section is defined as naval vessels of the following categories: Battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, in line 4, after the word "President", to strike out "is authorized to" and insert "in his discretion may."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the committee amendments. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this bill was before the Senate some time ago and was discussed at some length. Thereafter it was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs for the purpose of reducing, if possible, the number of naval vessels which might be assigned for use in making the atomic-bomb test.

The committee concur with the beliefs of the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the making of all three tests are of vital importance to our

national defense. When the bill came from the House to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, it provided for the use in these tests of 97 vessels. The committee requested the Navy Department to make a restudy, with the result that the number was reduced.

The purpose of this resolution is to test the effect of the atomic bomb against naval vessels in order to gain information upon possible required changes in—

First. Ship design.

Second. Tactical formations at sea and anchoring distances in port.

Third. Number and location of operating bases and repair yards.

Fourth. Strategic disposition of ships.

Other purposes of the resolution are—

First. To test the effect of the atomic bomb against aircraft, both airborne and grounded, and upon a wide variety of military ground weapons and equipment in order to learn what redesign of any items may be necessary and what may be needed in the way of dispersal to minimize the effects of the bomb.

Second. To learn more of the various effects of the atomic bomb against living beings.

Third. To gain information regarding the relative value of atomic-bomb attack against naval vessels as compared with other types of targets.

Fourth. To gain further information of general scientific value upon phenomena accompanying atomic explosions.

It is contemplated to make these types of tests:

A. Air blast, tending to crush the above-water structure and kill or maim personnel.

B. Intense heat, affecting the ship's structure, the crew, and possibly the ammunition and fuel.

C. Radioactivity, affecting the personnel, and certain types of equipment.

D. High waves, endangering both the safety of the ship, especially at anchor, and the lives or health of the crew.

E. Underwater shock.

F. Underwater pressure, tending to rupture the hull and sink the ship.

COST OF TESTS

The general expenses of carrying on the tests are estimated to be $100,000,000. The approximate cost of the vessels to be used as target ships was originally $425,000,000. The Navy Department claims that 90 percent of the ships would have only scrap value if sold, and that they would realize only 1 percent of the original cost. The report of the committee sets forth the actual elements of cost, which, as stated above, represent $100,000,000. The expected cost will be $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. Including the cost of the personnel and all other expenses, it would be $100,000,000. If the tests were not held, we would save only $25,000,000.

SECTION STRICKEN FROM THE BILL

Section 3 has been stricken from the bill by reason of the request of President Truman. In a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee, the President claimed this section was unconstitutional.

WHEN AND WHERE THE TESTS WILL BE HELD

It is expected the first test will be held in July when a bomb will be dropped on the target by the Army Air Forces. It is expected the second test will be made approximately 6 weeks later. The third test will take place approximately a year after the second test. The termination date of 2 years after the enactment of the bill is believed will allow sufficient time for the completion of the tests.

These tests are to be held on an atoll in the Marshall group, called Bikini, and its inhabitants are 169 people. The Marshalls are about 1,200 miles east of Guam.

The bill provides for the appointment of an advisory board by the President to cooperate with the Secretaries of War and Navy in the conduct of these tests. The board is to consist of five civilians, three Navy officers, and three Army officers.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. President, I am compelled to object to further consideration of the joint resolution. The Senate is asked today to approve a joint resolution to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon them at Bikini Atoll on the Pacific Ocean.

On March 29 I stated to this body, in proposing the cancellation of these tests, that the Navy was planning to use a hundred vessels in this demonstration. Thereafter the pending ship-target resolution was returned to the Committee on Naval Affairs and the list revised downward to 77. The revised resolution is the one which is before us today.

For many months preparation for these tests have been in progress. Islands have been cleared in the Pacific, steel towers have been erected, and vessels have been concentrated at Bikini and several other points in the Pacific.

All this has been going on without the target ships having been authorized for destruction by the Senate. It may well be charged, under these circumstances, that the cart has been placed before the horse.

It was with utter amazement that I read in Collier's magazine of June 8, 1946, an article by Vice Admiral Blandy entitled "Atomic Test Case." The editor explains that Vice Admiral Blandy is the man in charge of the "most stupendous military experiment in history" and that it is he who is setting the stage for the atomic-bomb test due to start within a few weeks at Bikini Atoll.

After presenting the nature of the tests the admiral states that from the beginning there have been objections to them. He mentions the fact that a group of nuclear-energy scientists who had worked on the atomic project, declared it was unnecessary to stage such an elaborate experiment. He says that they maintain that the scientific results gathered from New Mexico, Hiroshima and Nagasaki are conclusive enough to show what would happen to ships when an atom bomb is detonated just above or on the surface of the sea. He also says that one prominent nuclear physicist, Dr. Lee A. Dubridge of the University of Rochester, has asserted that the results of the tests could be estimated from information in Army files on the damage done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

His answer to all these criticisms is that nothing will act as a substitute for an actual test of the bomb on naval targets, which would be a very good answer, since an actual test is the best test, if we were in danger of attack, and a bomb no worse than this one should be used.

The admiral says there were also protests in Congress when this body was asked to make the target ships legally available for the tests, and that some Members considered this potential destruction of part of our fleet as an extravagance, regardless of the results. Other critics, he states, insisted that the use of old ships would prove little, and that if we are to make the tests, we should use modern ships as targets.

It is to be regretted, so far as I am concerned, that the admiral completely ignores the principal reasons advanced here for the cancellation of this costly and useless procedure. The main reason advanced in this body, was that the United Nations Organization is still in its infancy, and that it is incongruous to its every aim and purpose for this Nation or any nation to exhibit large-scale preparations for future wars, and that it is unthinkable that the United States should even remotely indicate that she is preparing for an atomic war; that this is no time for martial gestures, and that the proposed tests should be canceled until the cause of international cooperation for a firm and lasting peace has been given every opportunity to succeed.

These were the most important arguments advanced against the conducting of the tests at the present time, but the admiral in his article in Collier's does not give those reasons the slightest consideration.

The admiral also makes this statement:

"We had so much difficulty in getting the obsolete types authorized we hesitated at asking for new construction."

Mr. President, I rise to inquire of the admiral here on the floor of the Senate, not having ready access to the columns of Collier's, when and by whom were these obsolete types authorized for destruction? It is my understanding that they can only be authorized by the action of both Houses of the Congress. Up to this moment they have not been authorized. Until there exists joint congressional authorization for a military spectacle of this colossal magnitude, the admiral should have thought twice before he published such an article. It seems to me that altogether too much has been taken for granted in the process of preparing for these tests.

Why should not the question of the authorization of these vessels for such an experiment have been brought before the Senate when such tests were first proposed? Why should not the necessity or desirability for the future use of atom bombs not have been fully debated and discussed here at the very outset of such a venture? Would it not have been much more in keeping with the proper determination of what we are asked to do, to have asked that we pass calmly and deliberately upon the question, before millions of dollars were spent and the stage all set for what may prove to be the very beginning of an armaments race for a disastrous atomic war?

Mr. President, today for the first time the resolution comes before the Senate of the United States for its approval or disapproval, and the Senate is asked to act as a rubber stamp in placing its approval on this mighty atomic bomb show which, as I see it, is in full discord with our every plea for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and especially with the pleas which were made on the floor of the Senate on June 1, about 2 weeks ago, when the bill for the development and control of atomic energy was passed without a dissenting vote.

On June 14, that is, today, the United States is scheduled to make proposals to the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. These proposals should be sufficiently enlightening and comprehensive to point the way to an atomic age that will utilize this energy for the benefit of mankind and not its destruction.

Mr. President, the position which America should take in its proposal to the Commission was well expressed by the able senior Senator from Michigan on June 1, when he said:

> I express only the prayer and hope that the success which we have had in thus meeting the domestic problem may soon be paralleled in the larger area where, under the auspices of the United Nations, we must find an international formula for the international control of atomic energy on a basis which will effectively prohibit the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes anywhere in the world, and which will dependably police such situation against anyone who exercises bad faith. Except as we can move from this unanimous action to the larger unanimous action in the world itself, we shall hereafter confront the kind of destruction which may involve a war which will last minutes instead of months, and in which the first casualty list will be the last.

It does not appear logical to assume that the proper approach to the "larger unanimous action" in the world itself lies in the dangerous field of our continued detonation of atomic bombs which we alone, at this time, possess. Common sense, under present conditions, would seem to dictate modest forbearance rather than bombastic action.

If this joint resolution should be here approved, let us consider the disadvantage in which the Senate is going to place our representatives on the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. How can we successfully lead the way in demanding the use of atomic energy for peaceful pursuits alone, and against its use for destructive purposes, if we as a nation are simultaneously employing it in martial maneuvers, even though in the guise of determining how we may best defend against it upon the sea?

Our actions, Mr. President, simply are not squaring up with our professed intentions. We cannot escape the accusation that we are performing in a manner most unbecoming and hypocritical. I for one do not propose by my vote to place America in such an unenviable position.

What is the position of scientists generally in this matter? On May 26, the Federation of American Scientists made public comment on the Bikini Atoll tests. They stated categorically that scientists are not professionally interested in these tests to learn more about the potentialities of atomic energy; that the tests are purely military, not scientific. In unequivocal language they state, "Scientists expect nothing of scientific value, and little of technical value to peacetime uses of atomic energy, as a result of these tests."

It is well known that the atomic bomb is a military weapon and these tests are based upon one idea, and that is the world may have an atomic war in which navies must try desperately to survive, defend their countries and carry the attack to the enemy.

The scientists say that they seek by education to teach mankind that it must abandon atomic weapons in order to preserve civilization. Their greatest fear right now is that it may require an atomic war to teach this lesson to a few survivors.

Scientists say that they are cooperating in these tests at the request of the armed forces of the United States, although they do so reluctantly and without enthusiasm.

The statement of the scientists relative to the proposed tests is based on a special report made by the men who developed the bomb, and first made tests at Alamogordo, N. Mex., and who are working on current tests.

It is the consensus of these well-informed men that the number of ships destroyed in the proposed Bikini tests will not be the best standard for judging the effect of the bomb. The area of damage affected by a bomb on brick or steel and concrete structures is about 10 square miles, and total destruction extends for a radius of about a mile. Assuming that there will be approximately 80 assorted target ships spread over a radius of miles, the scientists say, the majority will not be damaged to any extent. This, of course, will depend upon the space of deployment and distance from the center of the bomb explosion. There is no doubt, however, in the mind of any informed person that a direct hit or a near miss by an atom bomb will destroy any vessel ever constructed.

Poorly constructed houses 3 miles from the blast were destroyed at Hiroshima and Nagasaki but it is estimated that battleships are more than 50 times as strong as Japanese houses. Scientists predict that ships closer than one-half mile will be damaged but only those closest to the point of detonation will be sunk. It is therefore pointed out in advance that reasonable men should discount probable reports that the fleet survived the tests or that only one ship was sunk. And it must not be assumed that any conclusions may be drawn from this as to what damage a bomb would do to an American city because cities are not built like battleships, and houses cannot be readily deployed.

Mr. President, at best these tests will give us only a transient idea of destruction or defense. We are living in a scientific world of unpredictable developments and the effect of atomic bombs used today can present only an inadequate picture of what the more powerful bombs of the future have in store. We may as a result of this test proceed to attempt to build battleships and submarines and other vessels that may be just as inadequate against the bombs of the future, by the time they have to be used, if they ever have to be used—and God forbid that they must be used—as are the ships of the present time against the present bomb.

The cost of a modern battleship is approximately $100,000,000, and the cost of a destroyer is about $20,000,000. It is reported on good authority that an atomic bomb can now be produced for about $1,000,000. It takes much more time to produce a vessel than an atomic bomb. These data prove to us conclusively that a nation can afford to use atomic bombs to sink important naval vessels when relative costs are compared. We are already convinced that one atomic bomb can destroy one naval vessel, battleship or otherwise, and a direct hit is not required to accomplish that result, nor is a test in the Pacific Ocean required to prove to us the facts. But atomic bombs are expensive, even if they cost only a million dollars apiece, and no naval or military strategist is ever going to expend one atomic bomb on every naval vessel of a properly deployed fleet. If block busters or torpedoes can accomplish the work just as well on a single vessel, of which there is no doubt, they will be employed, and no Bikini test is required to demonstrate that fact.

As has been suggested by the scientists, atomic bombs will not be employed against a far-flung fleet to destroy each deployed vessel when one square mile of a city, representing $500,000,000, or five times the cost of one battleship, can be destroyed atomically at a single blast. We do not need to hold tests in the Pacific Ocean or elsewhere to convince us of that fact.

In future wars guided missiles in the form of robombs with atomic warheads, traveling 100,000 miles an hour, will arch through the stratosphere so far above even our Air Forces that they will be beyond the reach of any kind of radar detection and defense. Since there is no foreseeable defense whatever against such an attack in future wars, the proposed Bikini tests pale into insignificance. As a matter of fact, defense against atomic weapons of the future appears so futile that these experiments which even contemplate atomic war are sheer madness.

In addition to all this it is well known from the bombs already dropped that radiation and incendiary effects will produce untold and unforeseeable damage. The Federation of American Scientists state that a breeze containing radioactive particles, blown for miles and undissipated by the processes of nature, might conceivably result in the death of many, many people miles away from the bombing. These are only a few of the horrors that would accompany atomic warfare. I need not dwell at length upon these horrors of future warfare because they are well known to all those who read, all those who listen to the radio.

But laying aside all the consideration of the ill effects of these naval atomic bomb tests on the future peace of the world, it occurs to me from the facts and figures which are offered by the scientists that their statement is sound and unassailable when they say that under no circumstances are the Bikini tests at this time worth the cost.

Mr. President, the only extremes that could possibly justify this Roman holiday in the Pacific are two, namely, that a future war is inevitable and that scientific progress will not greatly improve the destructive weapons to be tried out before such a conflict arrives. The first premise we hope to make wholly false through the United Nations Organization, and the latter, that destructive weapons will not be improved, we well know to be untrue.

From the very beginning it has been my position that the United States, together with Canada and Great Britain, should maintain the secret of the atomic bomb, at least until it has been demonstrated that human nature in some of the other nations of the world has taken a turn for the better. I have never believed that we could keep the secret indefinitely. Scientists have convinced me that what we have discovered about the use of atomic energy as an explosive can be worked out by other nations, since the principle is generally understood by some scientists in every major nation in the world. This doubtless means that we will not be able to keep the secret for any great length of time. But since that is the case, and in view of the fact that at the present time we are still attempting to secure world tranquillity by means of the United Nations, I feel that it is a vital mistake to take any step that may in any way give further knowledge of atomic destruction to any potential aggressor.

There is another very impelling reason why the Senate should not place its approval upon these experiments by authorizing these target ships. Other nations of the world are going to glean almost all the information developed, and some of them have been invited to witness the event. It might not have been objectionable to have invited the other nations to witness this spectacle if America were an aggressor nation. But America has never been an aggressor, and she is not likely to become one within the foreseeable future. By these tests we are simply educating would-be aggressors in atomic warfare, just as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow. The awful danger lies in the fact that a tremendous, and perhaps fatal, advantage will lie with the aggressor in the war of the future. It is altogether possible that an attacked nation in the days to come will be defeated before its planes can leave its borders, regardless of its area. This consideration alone is a sufficient reason for the Senate to refuse to lend its assistance to such experiments so long as universal understanding is a possibility.

Our use of an atomic weapon, either to discover what devastating effect it will have upon the enemy, or how we may best defend against it on the water cannot help but stand as a definite admission to the other nations of the world that we have little faith in the success of the United Nations Organization. That organization is dedicated to the purpose of assuring nations that they can work out their problems and differences without resort to war. Instead of staging the most stupendous spectacle in all history, our untiring energy should be earnestly devoted at this time to the ideal of world cooperation and perpetual peace and not a demonstration of atomic weapons.

Mr. President, since there is admittedly no real defense against atomic bombs there should be no further employment of them unless and until collective security has failed. But we must not let collective security fail; it is the one hope of the world in an atomic age. We must do everything we can to strengthen and improve the United Nations Organization and if it cannot succeed, let the blame for that catastrophe rest upon some other nation than the United States.

Should our efforts for international cooperation and a successful United Nations fail I am for thorough military preparation but God forbid we may ever see the necessity for such a course.

Mr. President, the possibilities of wars of the future are simply too dreadful to contemplate and are unthinkable. In spite of this we are asked today to approve a joint resolution which may be the prelude to an atomic armaments race. The consequences could well be far-reaching, far beyond our imagination, because an armaments race means war—war means atomic bombs—and atomic bombs mean the destruction of civilization.

It matters much less what would happen on the ocean than what would be the results upon the land in an atomic war. It is the devastation of cities that we have most to fear. In a future war the important cities of every country involved would be completely annihilated. This Nation is indulging in criminal curiosity in staging this "most stupendous miltary experiment in history" at Bikini at a time when every precaution should be taken to confine the use of atomic energy to peaceful pursuits and those pursuits alone.

Mr. President, it staggers common sense to maintain that the peace and safety of the world is being promoted by the continued use of atomic explosives for military purposes.

The warning for mankind was flashed to the world from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Further demonstrations of destructive might are superfluous. No results at a barren reef in the Pacific, where we are asked to authorize the use of these vessels, can possibly be as impressive as were the two blasts in Japan under war conditions.

The only important impression these tests are going to give the world is that the United States is not done with war. What more logical conclusion can be drawn from a gaudy show that is advertised and headlined as the "most stupendous military spectacle in history."

Mr. President, the polestar course for America lies implicit in the Oppenheimer-Lilienthal Report to our Department of State which clearly warns that the job for all nations is to protect us from atomic destruction and give us instead the blessings of atomic power.

The Senate, in the interest of international understanding and cooperation, should refuse to authorize the use of these ships for atomic bomb targets at Bikini in the Pacific.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I realize how useless and futile it may be for me to oppose the joint resolution now pending before the Senate. However, I wish to take this opportunity sincerely to congratulate the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. HUFFMAN] upon the presentation which he has made before the Senate against holding the proposed atomic test in the Pacific.

I think I should preface my remarks upon this subject by saying that previous to Pearl Harbor, and for some time after Pearl Harbor, the Senator from Illinois was a member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. During those hectic and trying days before Pearl Harbor I never hesitated to give to the Navy of the United States whatever it requested in the way of naval equipment, in order to give to this country an adequate security and an adequate national defense After Pearl Harbor my position remained the same. The Navy seldom asked me where I stood, because it knew in advance my interest in national defense.

I suppose some may say that it is presumptuous for a United States Senator even to question those high in the Naval Establishment at this time with respect to holding this test; but, Mr. President, sometimes intuitive judgment is better than the determination of individuals who set out upon a course and are bound and determined to go through with a test of this kind, whether or no.

I cannot relate to the Senate the name of the individual who is high in the naval life of this Nation, who told me not more than 40 days ago that test No. 1 and test No. 2 are absolutely useless at this particular time in the history of world affairs. A cogent and potent argument exists and can be made for test No. 3, but test No. 3 will not come until some time next year.

Mr. President, it is especially annoying to me to find that at this very moment we are sending our ships to this island in the Pacific Ocean for this test, when I pick up the Evening Star for today and learn what Mr. Bernard Baruch said earlier today to the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations Organization. Mr. President, this test is not as important as it was when it was first being planned. In the beginning, when the Navy felt that everyone was in favor of having the test made, the Navy set out to send an armada of approximately 96 ships, as I recall, to the island, to be used for the test. Because a few Members of the Senate and some editorial writers and commentators throughout the country wondered why the test was to be carried on, a change was made. I understand from the report of the Naval Affairs Committee that only 33 ships are to be used. Other reasons are given for the decrease from 96 to 33 ships; but in the opinion of the Senator from Illinois the reason the decrease was made in the number of

vessels was to make sure that the test would not fail. If the Navy had had its way from the beginning, it would really have had a naval display which would have been worth while from the standpoint of the Navy.

Mr. President, that is all the first two tests will be, namely, a real naval display in the Pacific, but not an experiment which in my opinion will be worth very much as compared to the cost in dollars and as compared to what it will cost us in terms of our relations with the rest of the world.

I desire to prove my point by referring to the speech which was made this morning by Mr. Bernard Baruch. The Evening Star has this to say about that speech:

UNITED STATES URGES WORLD ATOM AGENCY; OFFERS TO SCRAP BOMBS ON HAND AND CEASE MANUFACTURING THEM—BARUCH PRESENTS PLAN TO ALLIED COMMISSION

NEW YORK, June 14.—The United States today proposed to the world the creation of an international atomic-development authority to handle atomic energy and agreed to destroy its own store of atom bombs and cease manufacturing them if an adequate control system is set up.

The United States made it crystal clear that there must be no veto power in any part of the framework it was proposing for the development and peaceful use of atomic energy.

It called for renunciation of the atom bomb as an instrument of warfare and for a world-security program "not composed merely of pious thoughts but of enforceable sanctions—and international law with teeth in it."

Mr. President, how can Mr. Baruch make any progress before that Commission at this particular time, when every other nation in the world knows that our ships are now on their way to the center of the Pacific Ocean for this test?

I read further from the article in the Evening Star:

BARUCH REVEALS UNITED STATES PROPOSALS

Bernard M. Baruch, 75-year-old financier who played a leading role in this country's victories in both world wars, laid the United States' atomic cards on the table at the first meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, on which he is the United States representative.

He lost no time in getting down to business. Addressing himself to "My fellow citizens of the world," Mr. Baruch said the United States "proposes the creation of an international atomic-development authority to which should be intrusted all phases of the development and use of atomic energy. * * *"

"When an adequate system for control of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been agreed upon and put into effective operation and condign (suitable) punishments set up for the violations of the rules of control which are to be stigmatized as international crimes," Mr. Baruch said, "we propose that:

"1. Manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop;

"2. Existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of the treaty; and

"3. The authority shall be in possession of full information as to the know-how for the production of atomic energy."

Those are the three principal proposals which have been made by Mr. Baruch on this very day before the Atomic Energy Commission, set up by the United Nations Organization, for the purpose of outlawing mankind's most deadly weapon, the most deadly weapon which has ever been seen on the face of the earth.

Mr. President, I maintain that the making of this test at this particular time will strike a hard blow at what Barney Baruch and the Atomic Energy Commission are attempting to accomplish. It will be a difficult task for Mr. Baruch to convince other world powers of our good faith on the three propositions to which I have referred, which have been laid down by Mr. Baruch, when they observe that we are carrying on this awful, destructive test in the Pacific. If the United States wishes to strengthen Mr. Baruch's hand at this moment, if the United States wishes to show the world that we mean business in the renunciation of the atom bomb as an instrument of warfare, we should even now call off this test, or at least it should be delayed until we can see what constructive results can come from the noble and wonderful proposal which has been made by this great man, Bernard Baruch. Mr. President, in 3 or 4 months perhaps this Commission may come forward with a solution of a problem of how to make atomic energy safe from the standpoint of war. Surely 3 or 4 months' delay in this experiment would not impair our security. But if we were to delay at this moment, if the President of the United States, in view of the statement which has been made by Bernard Baruch, were to call off the test for the time being, I am certain that Mr. Baruch's hand would be strengthened in attempting to carry out the noble objective as set forth in his admirable declaration to outlaw atomic energy as a war weapon.

Mr. President, in my opinion this test will only increase world-wide apprehension. It will do nothing toward gaining world peace, and in my judgment a delay of the test will not one whit weaken our security or our national defense. The proposed test will be more of a naval display than an experiment; at least, I so conclude insofar as the first two tests are concerned. It is sheer fantasy to go through with this test under present world conditions.

Mr. President, what do we gain by going through with this experiment in the Pacific? What is there to be gained? When we read the report of the Naval Affairs Committee we learn that it is anticipated that some technical advantages are to be obtained, and it is contended that certain things must be learned from the test if we are to prepare ourselves properly in the future. Mr. President, certainly I do not want this country to be unprepared. But regardless of any preparedness which we may make, unless the world controls atomic energy from the standpoint of war, civilization is doomed. Civilization will decline and ultimately will fall. Every gesture which this country can make toward outlawry of the bomb for the purposes of waging war, should be made. In other words, we should be looking in the direction of New York where Bernard Baruch is now bending all his efforts to outlaw the bomb, instead of looking toward the Pacific atoll.

When we make the test, assuming that it will be a complete success, what will we then do? Suppose when the test is made we destroy all 33 ships with one bomb, whether it explodes at the water's surface, or explodes 300 or 400 feet above the water. We tell the world that, from the standpoint of the atomic bomb, our present-day Navy is useless.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Of course, we may tell the world that our present-day Navy is useless, but we also tell ourselves that it is useless. I understand that a $5,000,000,000 naval appropriation bill will be brought before the Senate next week.

Mr. LUCAS. For what purpose?

Mr. McMAHON. For a complement of 500,000 men. Five billion dollars is a lot of money. I think there is a great desire on the part of the Navy to know whether the establishment which it is proposed to maintain during the next fiscal year, will be worth maintaining. That is the basic purpose of the test, as I see it.

I may say to the Senator, if he will indulge me further, that I am compelled to leave shortly in order to fill a long-time engagement at 3 o'clock. I wish to add, however, that I am in thorough sympathy with the Senator's estimate of the situation in New York and within the United Nations Organization. No one is more thoroughly convinced than I am that it is in the deliberations of that organization that we must look for permanent peace, even more so than in the meeting of the foreign ministers which is about to take place at Paris. I thoroughly subscribe to the statement which the Senator has made with regard to those negotiations. Everything this Nation has done since we came into possession of atomic energy is an indication to the world that we mean to do the right thing with regard to atomic energy. It was this country which called the conference on atomic energy. It is this country which appointed a commission to study ways and means of controlling atomic energy.

I might say, Mr. President, that on August 21 last year, in an address which I made in New Haven, Conn., I called for a test on what then remained of the Japanese fleet. It never occurred to me that our Navy would contribute 75 or 80 other ships for use in that test. However, I am not a Navy man, and I do not want to say or do anything which will prevent a proper test being made.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator need not worry about the test. It will be a proper one.

Mr. McMAHON. I do not believe that any nation will be in position to say that when we test our own ships we are putting on a demonstration to scare anyone. After all, the demonstration of the use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki has not been without value. The nations of the earth saw the results of the use of those bombs, and they will enter into agreements because they appreciate the situation, or they will not be influenced by what takes place at Bikini.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator does not believe then that the test in the Pacific will affect the New York situation whatever?

Mr. McMAHON. I do not know. All I say is that logically it should not.

Mr. LUCAS. Logically it should not, but the great difficulty with the Senator from Connecticut is that he would want the Senate of the United States and the people of the United States to understand that the peoples of the world understand us as we understand ourselves. The peoples of the world do not understand us any more than we understand the people of some other countries. When the ordinary citizen of a foreign country sees what is taking place in this country, he cannot help but believe that this country, as the result of the test, believes that another war is in the making.

The Senator has referred to a $5,000,000,000 appropriation bill for the Navy. Such a bill would be another indication to the ordinary citizen of the world that we are perhaps doing more than merely getting ready for peace. I am talking about the attitude and conclusions of other peoples of the world, but under no circumstances can we place ourselves in the position of the other fellow any more than he can place himself in our position here.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. President, I ask the able Senator from Connecticut whether or not he believes that there is any question concerning the ability of an atomic bomb to sink a battleship?

Mr. McMAHON. From everything I have heard, and tried to learn, there is no question in my mind that if a direct hit or a near miss takes place, the battleship concerned will go up in smoke. There just will be no battleship left.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Then, I ask the Senator, What is the defense, in his opinion, against an atomic bomb which is being used in an attack upon a fleet?

Mr. McMAHON. I would be better pleased if the third test were to come first. I agree with the Senator and the scientists that the third test will be the most effective of the three.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I concur in the Senator's statement.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator concurs in what I say. Regardless of what the Senator and I believe with reference to the destructive potentialities of the bomb in an attack on battleships, I am sure that the Senator would not stand on this floor and attempt to reduce the requested $5,000,000,000 appropriation unless an actual concrete test of the bomb had been made. However, I will say to the Senator that next week, when the Navy appropriation bill comes before the Senate, I shall, perhaps, have something to say about it because I think that the appropriation is too large. However, I am sure that the Senator from Ohio will not have an effective answer, in the absence of an actual test, regardless of what he and I believe.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Does the Senator believe that after an actual test has taken place we shall be in any better position to answer the question than we are now? What difference will the test make, in the Senator's opinion, with reference to the design and type of ships which it would then be necessary to construct?

Mr. McMAHON. If the tests demonstrate the utter futility of building battleships, and we proceed to appropriate money to maintain present ships and build additional ones, we will be the greatest collection of morons that ever sat in this Chamber. I cannot imagine anything like that being done.

Mr. HUFFMAN. It is my opinion that the facts and figures are sufficient to demonstrate the futility of attempting to defend against the bomb upon the surface of the water against ships which try to proceed in fleets and are not properly deployed. However, I will admit that the facts and figures are not sufficiently present in the form of scientific data, or in the Army files, to show what might be the effect of an explosion of a bomb under the surface of the water.

Mr. McMAHON. In other words, the Senator is saying that he is not prepared to cut the cloth for the future until he has had a practical demonstration of what the scientists and the engineers have told us.

Mr. HUFFMAN. That is true only with respect to undersea explosions. It is my position that the greatest harm which could come to this country and to civilization generally would be in the use of the bomb at this time for any military purpose, or for any purpose which would indicate that it might be used at any time for destructive purposes. It is my belief that all our energies at the present time should be devoted to preventing the use of the atomic bomb as a means of destruction.

Mr. McMAHON. I will have to leave shortly if I keep my engagement, but I wish to reiterate that I cannot see how the holding of these tests could prejudice the negotiations which are taking place in New York. If I believed otherwise, I would be opposed to holding any tests whatever. In my opinion, unless we are successful in New York in reaching agreements regarding the effective control of atomic energy and the use of atomic bombs, we will be in a very desperate situation.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator does not believe that the New York situation will be aided in any way, does he, by holding the atomic bomb tests?

Mr. McMAHON. I say to the Senator that I cannot see why the test should prejudice in any way the New York situation, because in everything we have done since we dropped the bomb on Japan, we have evidenced our good will, our good intentions, and the fact that our efforts will be devoted to turning atomic energy into peaceful pursuits.

Mr. HUFFMAN. How can we expect to strengthen the hands of our representatives on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, by using the bomb for destructive purposes, at the very time we are asking them to tell the other representatives on the Commission that we desire to use atomic energy only for peaceful pursuits?

Mr. McMAHON. We are using the bomb on our own property, in waters which are controlled by this Government. We do not threaten to hurl the bomb at the property of any other nation. If we had not taken the steps we have taken looking toward international control, then I say to the Senator this action might be misinterpreted, but I do not see how any national thinking person could conclude that because we are testing our own bomb on our own battleships, we are deviating from our peaceful purposes. They know it is costing $5,000,000,000 to operate our Navy.

Mr. HUFFMAN. We are not attacking any other nation, but we are attacking peace itself.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the great trouble with the argument of the Senator from Connecticut is that he assumes, as I said before, that everybody in this world thinks of America as we think about ourselves. From what has happened in the various meetings of the members of the United Nations Organization, and from what the newspapers of the country and some men high in political life have charged, many Americans believe, that Russia has been double-talking and double-dealing But does anyone think that the people of Russia do not believe that the Russians are pursuing the course that is best for their own nation? Of course the average Russian citizen thinks that.

When the Senator from Connecticut says that this test in the Pacific is one conducive to peaceful relations with the rest of the world simply because the peoples of the world know that we have been out in front in trying to do something to control the bomb, I cannot agree with him. On the one hand, while our representative, Mr. Baruch, is in New York trying to do something extraordinarily constructive and humanitarian, at the same time we are holding this devastating test in the middle of the Pacific. If the Senator believes the leaders of certain respective countries of the world will not tell their people we are not acting in good faith, then I think he does not understand nationalistic trends and tendencies.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAYLOR in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. As I gather, then, the Senator is afraid that the world might misinterpret the reason for making the test. However, I do not understand the Senator to say that he misinterprets the reason for making the test.

Mr. LUCAS. If the world misinterprets the reason for making the test at the very time we are trying to bring about control of atomic energy in order to outlaw war, then that does injure and impair the national security and safety.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to get an answer from the Senator. He personally does not misinterpret, does he, the reason why we are conducting these tests?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not misinterpret anything. As I said in the beginning, I think it is a useless and futile test, and, from the standpoint of world security, is injuring our national defense rather than helping it. That is my

point. I believe I understand something about human nature throughout the world.

I will say to the Senator from Connecticut that if the situation were reversed, if the United States had a land army of ten or twelve million soldiers, but did not have much of an air force, and had no navy at all, and Russia had a navy and had control of atomic power, and at this very moment Russia were in the Aleutians, conducting such a test as we are about to conduct in the Pacific, I am sure the Senator from Connecticut would be here doing a little talking about Russia holding such an experiment in our backyard, and wondering why Russia was doing it.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If, on top of that possibility in the Aleutian Islands, or at any other place, Russia were attempting to work out an understanding with us for the control of atomic energy, would the Senator still be of the same opinion?

Mr. LUCAS. Considering the feeling some Senators have and the feeling entertained by many American citizens toward Russia's good faith, I think the Senator from Colorado would not approve anything Russia might do so far as our own security was concerned. I say that in the best of spirit. I am merely saying that the American people, in my judgment, do not understand the Russian people, any more than the Russian people understand us, and I undertake to say that if the situation were reversed and Russia were carrying on such tests in the Aleutian Islands at this time, the people of this country, in view of their lack of faith in Russia, would have an overwhelming fear of what might happen.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator mean to insinuate that Russia is not justified in having any faith in our good intentions?

Mr. LUCAS. No; I do not mean to insinuate that at all. We do not have any great faith in their intentions; at least that is what I gather from some of the debates on the floor of the Senate and from what I read in some of the editorials and some of the comments made. Perhaps they are justified; I do not know.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Who has been making such arguments?

Mr. LUCAS. Such arguments have been made. I have heard some such speeches against Russia made on the floor of the Senate, and so has the Senator; that is the privilege of any Senator. Let it be understood I am not defending Russia; I am an American. But I again say that if the situation were reversed, if Russia had control of the atomic power of the world, if she had the Navy we have at the present time, and were holding tests in the Pacific at this particular moment, there would be much fear and much talk around this country as to why Russia was doing it.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I share very much the Senator's idea that we should not take provocative action regarding Russia. On the other hand, I think he would also agree, as a long and earnest advocate of our being adequately prepared, that we do have a right, as George Washington said a long time ago, to maintain a posture of defense, and keep our powder dry. I have felt that this activity came probably within that category, and I certainly hope our Russian friends will not feel we are preparing this thing for them. It certainly is not in the thought of those of us who are members of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for his contribution, and I do not differ with him altogether in his statement. I do not think the Senator was present when I began my speech. I stated that Barney Baruch had just issued a statement which every Senator should read. He made a powerful and far-reaching plea before the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations Organization for the control of atomic energy.

My thought is, and I say it in all sincerity to the Senator from Maine, that we can help Barney Baruch's hand as he sits there day after day during the next 3 or 4 months by delaying this test. I may be wrong about it, but that is my honest belief. On the one hand, we are talking about control of atomic power to the end that we shall not, through it, have war, and at the same time we are moving in the Pacific to hold this test to determine what greater atomic power and more and larger bombs will do to battleships.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does not the Senator think it may be a little persuasive?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think so. It may be, and I hope the Senator is correct; but I believe that if the President of the United States at this hour should say, as the result of what Barney Baruch has stated, "I am going to delay this test for another 3 months, or 4 months, or even 6 months, to see whether there is not a great opportunity for the members of the Atomic Energy Commission to work this matter out," I honestly believe it would strengthen Mr. Baruch's hand, and would again show the world our good faith in trying to lay down international rules which would definitely control atomic energy as it applies to war.

Mr. BREWSTER. What would the Senator feel as to the old philosophy of "Speak softly and carry a big stick"?

Mr. LUCAS. We have done that right along.

Mr. BREWSTER. No; we have not; we have not had the big stick. That has been the trouble.

Mr. LUCAS. We have gotten along pretty well.

Mr. BREWSTER. We have had a couple of wars, have we not?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes; but we got through them pretty well, even though we made many mistakes before we became involved.

Mr. McMAHON. Will the Senator pardon me while I make a unanimous-consent request to be excused from attendance?

Mr. LUCAS. I will yield for that purpose, although I might be inclined to object.

Mr. McMAHON. I ask unanimous consent to be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow. I make the request particularly in view of the fact that I have to leave before this debate is concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and the Senator is excused.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder if the Senator from Illinois would not think this test would show the very devastating power of the atomic bomb on ships, or on naval armaments, and that that would be all the more reason for doing what Baruch has suggested? Would not that uphold his hand?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator may be right, assuming his premise to be correct, but, assuming the test is a fizzle, assuming it is a dud, then what are the other countries going to say? They are going to say that the stories about Nagasaki and Hiroshima were exaggerated. That would be their conclusion. In other words, it does not make any difference whether we destroy the ships or do not. As I see it, in the final analysis, we lose as the result of this test, from the standpoint of world security.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that, of course, he must realize that the test in the Pacific which is about to take place—and ships are going out there and scientists and others are on their way—is only a culminating test. Other tests have been had. It is pretty well known—not in detail, but pretty well—what this test in the Pacific will do. I do not think the test will turn out to be a fizzle. As a matter of fact, it will be just the reverse. Their problem is to hold this force down, rather than to worry about any fizzle. We might show the rest of the world, as I hope we will, when we work this thing out, as Mr. Baruch is trying to work it out in his way, what a terrifying thing the atomic bomb is. Then I think we will reach the point where we accomplish the very thing the Senator from Illinois wants to accomplish. I do not see how we can talk about the atomic bomb with other nations, or with our own people, or determine a policy with respect to it, unless we know exactly what it can do and will do insofar as naval warfare is concerned.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know why our Army and Navy men want any more demonstrations of what an atomic bomb will do, after what was done to Nagasaki and Hiroshima. That would seem to me to be very convincing that there is enough power in that bomb to cause great destruction. I only make the countersuggestion because it is apparent that they do not know what it is going to do to capital ships, or they would not conduct the test in the Pacific.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We do not exactly know what the test is going to bring out, but this thing gets down to an exact science. Those conducting the tests want to know the exact effect on the armor of ships, they want to know the

exact effect on the navigation of a ship many miles away when a bomb explodes, and, above all, my information is that they want to find out the effect of the so-called gamma and radio waves in water. That is something we do not quite know yet.

Mr. LUCAS. They can find that out without sinking a battleship.

Mr. MAGNUSON. These ships are all going to be declared surplus.

Mr. LUCAS. That is not the point. They can find that out without sinking a battleship.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Not on any great scale.

Mr. LUCAS. I only reiterate the point I made, that in the event they do not succeed in doing what they contemplate with respect to sinking these battleships, the world is going to know that, too, and the world will see that atomic power is greatly overrated and exaggerated, and that we did not succeed in doing what we reported was done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We have got to try it some time, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know whether we do or not. That is the point I am making. I hope we may never have to try it, and that is why Mr. Baruch is in New York at this particular time, hoping that we may never have to try one of these bombs again. If we do have to do so in war, God help us all.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The tests will also, of course, bring out a great deal of information as to the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

Mr. LUCAS. This is not a peacetime test, Mr. President. This is a Navy test to find out just what we can do with this bomb in case we need it in the future, and we are not the only ones who are fooling around with atomic power. There are other nations who have scientists in their laboratories. They are working on the project day and night. The only thing I am hoping is that Mr. Baruch will be able to reach his high and noble purpose and I contend we ought to give him all the help possible. One way we can give him help, strengthen his hands, and show members of the Atomic Commission of the United Nations Organization that we are not interested in developing more and bigger bombs, is to call a halt to this test at Bikini. What disadvantage would result from delaying the test another 3 or 4 or 5 months to see what may happen in New York?

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have not had the advantage of reading the statement of Mr. Baruch. I wonder if in his statement he said anything about the test that is to be made.

Mr. LUCAS. No; he did not.

Mr. MURDOCK. Would it be unreasonable to assume that he knows that the test is contemplated, that it is going to be made, and that if he had felt at all that the test would detract in any way from what he is doing in the United Nations organization that he would have had something to say about it himself?

Mr. LUCAS. There may be something in what the able Senator from Utah says. On the other hand, Bernard Baruch is in a very peculiar position. Even if Bernard Baruch felt the way that I do about the situation, I doubt that he would at this particular time dare suggest a different policy for the Navy. He is in one category of Government, and the officials engaged in this test are in another category. He also knows that those who have already decided to make the test are now on their way to make it. But the fact that Mr. Baruch did not say anything one way or the other about it does not mean that he does not have an opinion respecting it. In other words, he could have said also that he thought this test was proper, but he did not.

Some time ago in a speech I made on the floor of the Senate I raised the same point, that with the commission which called a meeting at which to make a determination on this question, was where the power lay really to take care of atomic power, and that we should do nothing which would in any way militate against the successful functioning of that commission when it finally met. I may be wrong about this matter, but I do believe the Pacific experiment impairs the efficacy of our position in this all-important meeting.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think the statement the Senator now makes is certainly a statement that no one could disagree with, that this country could certainly do nothing to impede or interfere with what is happening at the United Nations Commission meeting. Knowing Mr. Baruch as I do, knowing him to be a man who usually says exactly what he believes, I rather assume, inasmuch as he has not mentioned this test, that he does not have any objection to it. But I agree with the Senator from Illinois that his silence could certainly be construed in the other way.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I doubt the propriety of Mr. Baruch getting into this matter and I think that is the position he would by necessity be compelled to take.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House Joint Resolution 307 is still before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. WALSH. If a yea-and-nay vote is to be taken, I believe I should suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. The yeas and nays have not been asked for.

Mr. WALSH. I understand there is no request for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF RACES INDIGENOUS TO INDIA AND NATURALIZATION OF FILIPINOS

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, a little while ago on the call of the calendar the Senate passed two immigration bills extending to the Filipinos and to East Indians the same quotas that we extended to the Chinese in 1943. After those bills had been passed I was informed by the clerk of the Committee on Immigration that, since both of them amended the same section of the Nationality Act, and we made no amendments in the House bills, whichever one the President signs last would automatically repeal the other one. It therefore is necessary, in order to straighten out this angle, to reconsider the vote by which both bills were passed, to amend one of them so as to combine the two, and then send them to the House for concurrence.

Mr. President, I therefore ask unanimous consent that the votes whereby House bill 3517 and House bill 776 were passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and the votes whereby the bills were passed are reconsidered.

Mr. BALL. I now ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the Senate proceed to consider the bill (H. R. 3517) to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BALL. I move to amend the bill on page 2, line 2, by inserting before the semicolon a comma and the words "and Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. On the same page of House bill 3517, page 2, in lines 15, 16, and 17, I move to amend the bill by striking out the words "native-born Filipinos having the honorable service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard as specified in section 324, nor of."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Then between lines 19 and 20, on page 2 of the bill, I move to insert two new sections, which are sections 2 and 3 of House bill 776, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1137; 8 U. S. C. 907) is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be known as "Sec. 321A," and to read as follows:

"SEC. 321A. Certificates of arrival or declarations of intention shall not be required of Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent who are citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on the date of the enactment of this section, and who entered the United States prior to May 1, 1934, and have since continuously resided in the United States. The term 'Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent' as used in this act shall mean persons of a race indigenous to the Philippine Islands and shall not include persons who are of as much as one-half of a race ineligible to citizenship."

SEC. 3. Section 324 (a) (54 Stat. 1149, 8 U. S. C. 724) of such act, as amended is amended by striking out after the word "person" the words "including a native-born Filipino."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BALL. It then becomes necessary to renumber the sections; section 2 on page 2 becomes section 4, and section 3 on page 3 becomes section 5, and in line 7 on page 3, after the word "section" it is necessary to change the "2" to "4." I ask that the sections be numbered accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the sections will be renumbered.

Mr. BALL. Then I ask that the title be amended so as to read "To authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, and persons indigenous to the Philippine Islands, and make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the title will be amended accordingly.

EMPLOYMENT BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OF RETIRED OFFICERS WITHOUT AFFECTING THEIR RETIRED STATUS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, when the calendar was called, at my request, Calendar No. 1442, House bill 5626, was passed over, and I stated at the time that it was desired by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and other Senators to add an amendment to the bill. In its present form and as it came from the House, I am sure that there can be no objection whatever to that. I should be very glad to explain the bill, but I doubt that an explanation is necessary.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5626) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status, and for other purposes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. HUFFMAN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

INCREASE IN CERTAIN SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

SEC. —. (a) In order to provide for an increase of $5 per month in the Federal share of old-age assistance payments made under the Social Security Act, section 3 (a) of such Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That for each month during the period beginning July 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1949, the amount otherwise paid to any State shall be increased by $5 for each individual receiving old-age assistance under the State plan for such month, but only if the State's share of the average old-age assistance payment under the State plan for such month is at least $20, or is at least as large as the State's share of the average old-age assistance payment under such plan for the month of May 1946."

(b) Section 3 (b) (1) of such act is amended by striking out "one-half of the total sum" and inserting in lieu thereof "the total sum of the non-Federal share."

(c) In order to provide for an increase of $3 per month in the Federal share of payments for aid to dependent children made under the Social Security Act, section 403 (a) of such act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That for each month during the period beginning July 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1949, the amount otherwise paid to any State shall be increased by $3 for each individual with respect to whom aid to dependent children is paid under the State plan for such month, but only if the State's share of the average payment for aid to dependent children under the State plan for such month is at least as large as the State's share of the average payment for aid to dependent children under such plan for the month of May 1946."

(d) Section 403 (b) (1) of such act is amended by striking out "one-half of the total sum" and inserting in lieu thereof "the total sum of the non-Federal share."

(e) In order to provide for an increase of $5 per month in the Federal share of payments for aid to the blind made under the Social Security Act, section 1003 (a) of such act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That for each month during the period beginning July 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1949, the amount otherwise paid to any State shall be increased by $5 for each individual receiving aid to the blind under the State plan for such month, but only if the State's share of the average payment for aid to the blind under the State plan for such month is at least $20, or is at least as large as the State's share of the average payment for aid to the blind under such plan for the month of May, 1946."

(f) Section 1003 (b) (1) of such act is amended by striking out "one-half of the total sum" and inserting in lieu thereof "the total sum of the non-Federal share."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, this amendment to the Social Security Act which I am presenting is a simple amendment. It provides, in substance, that for the aged people of the Nation the Federal share of assistance in each State shall be increased by $5. The increase for dependent children shall be $3 for each child; and the increase for the blind shall be $5 per person, without the State being required to match that amount, provided the State does not reduce its present payments. It must continue to pay the old people, the children, and the blind as much as it paid in the month of May of this year.

Mr. President, the old people are the forgotten people. We have raised the wages of Federal employees. The other day the Senate passed a bill raising the wages of Senators. The wages of people throughout the Nation have been raised, but these old people, who are helpless, the children who are helpless, and the blind who are helpless are forced to sit back and exist on small pensions in a period of high prices.

A short time ago I introduced Senate bill 1769, which would have been permanent legislation, providing for an increase of 35 percent over the amount which the Federal Government is now paying. It was my hope that the States would meet this increase with a similar increase. However, it has been suggested that a different formula be worked out. Therefore I am offering this amendment as a temporary measure, for a period of only 3 years. The aged in this country are faced with prices going higher and higher, while the buying power of their pensions is going lower and lower. I am sure that the Senate will be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I see it, this is a fundamental change in the old-age assistance program. It has not been considered by the Finance Committee. It certainly should not be voted upon offhand in the Senate at a time when few Senators are present, and when no Senator has had notice that such a proposal was to be made.

I think perhaps it would be wise to consider a general increase in the old-age assistance program. We may have to make such an increase; but certainly it has no place in connection with the pending bill, which has no relation to the question whatsoever. The amendment relates to a subject which is of fundamental importance to the budget and the whole outlay for social-security payments, old-age assistance, and the whole social-security program which has been elaborately considered by the House of Representatives.

I see no reason why we should have to consider this amendment in connection with the pending bill. Regardless of the merits of the amendment, I think it should certainly be voted down.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Has the Senator any idea of what the additional cost of this amendment would be?

Mr. TAFT. No; I have not been able to read the amendment with care. I could not tell the Senator. It would increase the possible Federal contribution by not less than 25 percent, and I think in many States by 50 percent, roughly speaking.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I can answer the question of the distinguished Senator from Maine, from figures which were supplied me by the Federal Security Agency.

First, I wish to say that I am proceeding in accordance with the suggestion of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The amendment provides such increases for only 3 years, which allows time for the State and Federal Governments to make a study of permanent legislation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this is permanent legislation. If we once raise these contributions $5 a month, they will be increased forever. Probably they should be increased permanently. But

we cannot deal with a matter of this sort by temporary legislation. If we establish a certain scale of payments, we cannot subsequently reduce the payments to old-age pensioners. It would be impossible.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not agree with the distinguished Senator. The amendment provides such increases for only 3 years, which allows time for the State and Federal Governments to make a study of permanent legislation.

As to the cost, according to the figures which were given me today by the Federal Security Agency, there are in the United States 2,071,086 old people receiving old-age assistance. There are 751,656 dependent children, and 56,424 blind people receiving assistance. It is a matter of simple mathematics. From those figures we get a cost of $154,710,216 a year.

Mr. President, we have voted money for everything else in the world. We have voted money to feed the starving people of the world. Are we going to delay increased assistance to our own old people again? When will we get action? I insist that we should pass this temporary measure, and give study to permanent legislation. I agree that perhaps a different formula should be worked out for permanent legislation; I am not willing however to stand idly by and see our old people suffer when we are voting money for everything else. I say that this is a worthy amendment, and I believe it should be adopted today.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to say a very few words about this amendment. I have had no opportunity to read it. I do not know its terms and conditions. I do not know, except as the Senator has just stated, anything about the cost. But there are some things that are certain. It is an amendment of major importance and consequence. No Senator—unless it be the Senator who drafted the amendment—has as yet had an opportunity to see the amendment and read it. No committee has passed upon the amendment. I submit to the Senate that this is not the proper way to legislate, and that the amendment ought not to be adopted.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the question is of such importance that I think we should have a quorum present if we are to consider the amendment seriously.

Mr. President, I am very serious about it. I never was more serious in my life. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Downey	Magnuson
Andrews	Eastland	Mead
Austin	George	Millikin
Ball	Gerry	Moore
Barkley	Gurney	Morse
Brewster	Hawkes	Murdock
Bridges	Hayden	Murray
Briggs	Hoey	Myers
Brooks	Huffman	O'Daniel
Burch	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Overton
Byrd	Kilgore	Reed
Capehart	Knowland	Robertson
Capper	Lucas	Saltonstall
Carville	McCarran	Shipstead
Chavez	McClellan	Smith
Cordon	McFarland	Stanfill
Stewart	Thomas, Utah	Walsh
Taft	Tunnell	Wheeler
Taylor	Tydings	White
Thomas, Okla.	Wagner	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the pending amendment gives to the old age, the blind, and children, only what they deserve. In the field of labor, the workers have demanded certain increases because of advances in living costs. It costs the old and the blind as much to live as it costs any other person in America. The amendment would give to a child only $3 a month more. It would give to the aged and the blind only $5 a month more. If anyone can say that the living costs have not risen that much I should like to meet such a person.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Living costs have risen much more than that, I will say to the distinguished Senator, but the amendment which we have presented contains a figure much lower because we thought, if we made it low, that we would not have any opposition in having it adopted. We would rather get half a loaf for the old people than to get nothing at all. If we should increase this to what it should be, it would be $14 a month more for the old people, if we increased it to 35 percent. But we are asking for only a $5 a month increase for the old people and the blind.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I agree thoroughly with the Senator from Arizona. I am on the committee which proposed this amendment, and I know we would have liked to make it 3 or 4 times as much, but we felt that if we asked for this meager amount there would not be any opposition, especially after we have given billions of dollars, even, to people who are not even living in the United States. Certainly we can give this measly amount to people here at home.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator brought out that point. Is it not true that, so far as the Senators who are sponsoring the amendment could ascertain, this is about the only great class of American people who have not in some way, either by legislative action or by private action, collective bargaining, or on the part of producers, agricultural and otherwise, by an increase in prices, been given an increase since the costs of living have risen?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes, Mr. President. Furthermore, the amendment would not let the States reduce the amounts they are now giving, but the Federal Government would provide the additional amount without the States matching any more than they do at present. The amendment is very simple, but it means much to the people of the United States who are affected by it. I hope the Senate will see fit to adopt it.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator describe actually what is done under the amendment?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Under the amendment a very old person or a blind person will get $5 a month more from the Federal Government, without the States matching to any greater extent than at present, but the States must not reduce the amounts they are now giving. The same applies to the child except that it gets $3 a month more instead of $5.

Mr. TAFT. So that if Ohio gives $20, and $20 comes from the Federal Government, the Federal Government will add $5?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Federal Government will provide $5 in addition to what it is now paying.

Mr. TAFT. The Federal Government would then pay in Ohio about 55 percent of the total, but if a State is paying $5 a month and the Federal Government $5 and we add $5, the Federal Government will be putting up two-thirds of all the old-age assistance. Is not that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If the Senator cares to figure it from that standpoint, that is entirely correct, but should a person who lives in a State which has a low per capita wealth suffer because he lives in that State? Personally, I think the money should be given by the Federal Government in accordance with the ability to match, rather than making them match dollar for dollar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what is proposed is that we change the whole old-age-assistance plan, which has been in effect since social security was started. It has always been on a 50–50 basis. That has been the whole theory of the plan. Those who receive this assistance are infinitely better off than those who receive old-age insurance under the Federal plan. There is a place where we require people to contribute from their pay, yet they get less than the noncontributors.

Mr. President, this amendment has not been considered by the Committee on Finance, it has no relation at all to the bill before the Senate. It was offered without the slightest warning to anybody. As I have said, it would upset the whole basis of old-age assistance.

I do not know what the second part of the amendment means. It reads:

> Section 3 (b) (1) of such act is amended by striking out "one-half of the total sum" and inserting in lieu thereof "the total sum of the non-Federal share."

I should like to know what the purpose of that amendment is.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to know who has the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has the floor.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If any Senator desires to object to the amendment merely because it has not been considered by a committee at this particular session of Congress, that is perfectly all right, but I will say that committees considering proposals of this kind have had matters like this before

them time and time again during the years in the past, and they know how they feel with regard to amendments such as this.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator from Ohio says that the amendment, if adopted, would change the present system. I submit to the Senator from South Carolina that the present system should be changed. Where is the justice in the aged of a rich State receiving more from the Federal Treasury than the aged of a poor State? If all men stand on the same plane of equality before the law, why is it not right that the aged of every State receive the same amount from the Federal Government? I submit that the system under which we operate today is wrong, and should be changed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I agree with the Senator from Mississippi. As I see it, this amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator see any reason why we should not require the State to put up $5 so that these aged people would get $10 more and maintain the present basis?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to answer the question in this way: The Senator from Ohio knows that none of our State legislatures will be in session until next January, and the only way to help the aged between now and then is for the Federal Government to do it, and not require the States to match. The States will not have the money to match until then.

Mr. TAFT. This provides it shall be for 3 years, so that it would be easy enough to provide for the State to put up an additional $5 and maintain the present basis of old-age assistance.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In answer to the Senator from Ohio, I hope Congress, before another year shall pass, will match the funds in a different way, and not require a dollar-for-dollar matching, but in accordance with whether or not the State is rich or poor, on a per capita basis.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator——

Mr. EASTLAND. A point of order. The Senator from South Carolina yielded to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. TAFT. I heard him yield to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yielded to the Senator from Mississippi, but the Senator from Ohio came in about the same time and started talking.

Mr. EASTLAND. I will let the Senator from Ohio speak.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wanted to ask the same question I had propounded. What does this amendment accomplish? It takes one-half of the total sum in 3 (b) (1) relating to the division and the insertion of the total sum of the non-Federal share. What is the effect of that amendment?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from South Carolina will permit me to answer the Senator from Ohio, the effect of the provision is to do away with the requirement that the funds be matched on a 50–50 basis, and it permits the $5 additional to be paid to each individual, provided the average amount the State is now paying is not reduced. Without that provision, there would be a conflict in the 50–50 matching.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this is a complicated matter. It is closely related to the whole problem of old-age insurance and old-age assistance, and the basis on which it shall be provided. The proposal has been given no consideration whatever by the committee, and I therefore move that the bill with the amendment be referred to the Committee on Finance.

I may say to the proponents of the amendment that I shall certainly urge that prompt consideration be given to the proposal. I am not at all certain that the Senator is not right that the basis should be changed by adding $5 to the Federal share without any further assistance from the State. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not care to detain the Senate. I hope the motion will not prevail. This is only a temporary provision. There have been many methods suggested. One of them was a variable formula and method of meeting the emergency. But all these will take time, and in the meantime the old people will suffer, the children will suffer, and the blind will suffer. It is no time for delay, it is time for action.

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

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. To be perfectly frank, if the motion of the Senator from Ohio shall be agreed to it will mean that the aged will get no more relief from this Congress.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. The real issue on this motion is whether or not old-age assistance will be increased, as everyone admits the aged are entitled to have done.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator is entirely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to say that when we were considering the full-employment bill I offered an amendment, which was agreed to in committee, providing that it was the policy of the United States Senate to provide our senior citizens with a sufficiently high standard of living to permit them to live in competition in the labor market. The amendment was agreed to by the United States Senate, but was eliminated in conference. So the Senate has gone on record as favoring the proposition of taking adequate care of our old people. I am certainly in favor of it, and, as has been stated, the plight of these senior citizens is critical. Costs have increased greatly and these old people, who never were sufficiently provided for, are now in dire straits. hope the amendment will be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, will be adopted.

Mr. TAFT. May I suggest that if the proponents of the proposal really want to do anything they ought to do it in the right manner? In my opinion, those who really want to help the aged—and I think in this particular I should be in favor of the proposal—should be in favor of sending the measure to the Finance Committee for what we may hope will be prompt consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5626) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I enter a motion that the vote by which the Senate passed House bill 5626 be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to refer to Calendar No. 1378, House bill 4512, to which I objected earlier in the day. The only purpose of my objection was to take a look at the bill. I have done so in the meantime and I now withdraw my objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4512) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6429 making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Senate," at the top of page 2, to insert:

There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of $2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1947, $360,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "$1,500" and insert "$2,000"; on page 3, line 2, before the word "and", to strike out "$5,000" and insert "$6,500"; and in line 3, after the word "clerk", to strike out "$4,000" and insert "$6,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 5, after "$4,000", to insert "and $240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to the fact that the bill increases the salaries of four clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, each now receiving $4,000 a year, two to receive $500 increase and two receive $240 increase. There must have been some error in that.

Mr. TYDINGS. Does the Senator want to make a motion?

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to move in line 6 to strike out "$240" and insert "$500."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I think perhaps that was an oversight, and, without objection, I will take the matter to conference and see if we cannot work it out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 7, after the word "clerk", to strike out "$4,000" and insert "$5,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, after the figures "$4,000", to insert "and $240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to make the same motion with respect to the amendment in line 9 on page 3, to strike out "$240" and insert "$500."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "$460" and insert "$960"; in line 15, after the word "and", to strike out "$420" and insert "$920"; in line 19, after the word "at", to strike out "$3,360" and insert "$4,000"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "one at $3,180" and insert "two at $3,180 each"; at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "two at $2,880 each" and insert "one at $2,880"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "three at $2,640 each" and insert "one at $2,760, two at $2,640 each"; on page 4, line 6, after the word "each"; to strike out "three at $2,640 each" and "two at $1,440 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 8, after the words "in all", to strike out "$168,000" and insert "$177,480."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask that the totals on page 4 be changed to make them conform to the amendments just adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the totals will be changed accordingly.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Committee employees," on page 5, line 20, after the word "committee", to strike out "$6,000" and insert "$15,000"; in line 25, after the word "committee", to strike out "$6,000" and insert "$15,000"; on page 7, line 12, after the figures "$2,220", to insert "assistant clerk, $1,800"; and on page 8, line 25, after the words "in all", to strike out "$587,800" and insert "$607,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Clerical assistance to Senators," on page 10, line 1, after the word "entitled", to strike out the comma and "and shall be employed only during the period of the emergency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of $2,400 per annum for each Senator, $230,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 17, after the word "Senators", to strike out "$1,646,640" and insert "$1,877,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 12, line 3, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "$480" and insert "$720."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the point at issue in connection with this amendment is that a number of salaries were increased $240 a year. Among those whose salaries were so increased were the assistant secretary for the minority and the assistant secretary for the majority, whose salaries we are now considering on page 12. They asked for a $500 increase, but when we increased the salaries of certain other clerks $240, $240 was also accepted with respect to these two individuals. Both of them have been in the service of the Senate over a long period of years, and the Senate is paying a tribute to both sides of the aisle by its action. They certainly ought to be worth this increase or they ought to be fired, one or the other. I think we will agree that they are doing a pretty good job, and inasmuch as we have provided for increase from $240 to $500 in the case of others, I should like to move that we add $260 more, which would provide a figure of $980 in place of the $720 on line 3.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I want to express my complete approval of what the Senator from New Hampshire has just said, and I express the hope that the Senator from Maryland will accept the amendment which the Senator from New Hampshire has offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 6, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "$1,000" and insert "$1,500"; in line 8, after the word "one" where it occurs the third time, to strike out "$2,200" and insert "$2,500"; in line 12, after the word "each", to strike out "thirty" and insert "one at $1,980; twenty-nine"; on page 13, line 5, after the word "Congress", to strike out "$1,380" and insert "$1,402.50"; in line 11, after the figures "$3,000", to strike out "assistant superintendent, $1,960" and insert "two assistant superintendents at $1,960 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 16, after the words "in all", to strike out "$283,325" and insert "$286,827.50."

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask unanimous consent that the totals at the end of this paragraph be corrected in line with the amendments which were just adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses of the Senate," on page 14, line 19, after the word "furniture", to strike out "$8,000" and insert "$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 25, after the word "words", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 8, after the word "law", to strike out "$35,500" and insert "$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 24, after the word "boxes", to strike out "$970" and insert "$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twenty-six" and insert "fifty"; and in line 20, after the word "than", to strike out "one hundred and thirty" and insert "two hundred and fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$300 per year for each Senator" and

insert "$450 per year for each Senator, payable semiannually."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 6, to insert:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated, said charges not to exceed three hundred telegrams per calendar month for each Senator, and the first sentence of section 5266 of the Revised Statutes is amended by inserting after the word "officers" the following: "including telegrams paid for by Members of Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 18, to insert:

The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law No. 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An act making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes," approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives—Official Reporters of Debate," on page 29, line 9, after the word "clerk", to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$3,200"; and in line 10, after the words "in all", to strike out "$70,500" and insert "$71,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the "Architect of the Capitol—Library buildings and grounds—Mechanical and structural maintenance," on page 41, line 7, after the word "grounds" to strike out "$164,600" and insert "$209,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 11, after the word "devices" to strike out "$53,000" and insert "$77,680."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library of Congress," on page 43, line 3, after the word "Librarian" to strike out "$2,004,000" and insert "$2,203,370."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Copyright Office," on page 43, line 7, after the word "services" to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$526,925."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Legislative Reference Service," on page 43, line 18, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and binding," on page 47, line 13, after the word "buildings", to strike out "$369,000" and insert "$381,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 21, after the word "cards", to strike out "$410,000" and insert "$447,482."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library buildings," on page 48, line 22, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "$427,600" and insert "$437,760."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 6, after the word "Buildings", to strike out "$32,000" and insert "$34,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government Printing Office—Working capital and congressional printing and binding," on page 51, line 10, after the word "character" to insert "purchase of uniforms for guards."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Cost of handling penalty mail, Government Printing Office," on page 57, after line 12, to strike out section 107, as follows:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the Untied States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk three amendments which I am authorized to offer on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments offered by the Senator from Maryland on behalf of the committee will be stated seriatim.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "$35,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$45,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 38, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "$409,500" and insert in lieu thereof "$415,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "$517,600" and insert in lieu thereof "$518,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, at this point I ask to have printed in the RECORD an explanatory letter covering these amendments, the need for them, and the use to which the money is to be put.

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

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1946.

Hon. M. E. TYDINGS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Rules, United States Senate, at a meeting held yesterday, June 11, 1946, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol, by resolution, to submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations request for an appropriation of $17,200 to effect improvements in the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Building, recommended by the Architect of the Capitol.

It is respectfully requested that the following changes (involving 3 amendments) be made in H. R. 6429, Seventy-ninth Congress, as reported to the Senate, in order that the necessary funds may be made available to carry out the improvements approved by the Senate Committee on Rules, during the summer recess:

AMENDMENT NO. 1: SENATE RESTAURANTS

Page 15, line 17, srike out the amount "$35,000"' and insert in lieu thereof the amount "$45,400."

Explanation: The additional amount of $10,400 is asked for the following improvements:

Luncheonette in Senate Office Building: Modernize luncheonette in Senate Office Building by replacing present obsolete fountain and other service equipment with complete new equipment, and replacing existing booths and tables with new pedestal-base tables and chairs, $5,800.

Cafeteria in Senate Office Building: Install a thermo oven in the cafeteria for keeping vegetables and other foods properly warm, $600.

Senate Restaurant in Capitol: Replace present deteriorated dishwashing machine and glasswashing machine with new equipment, including stainless steel tables required in connection with their use, $4,000.

Total, $10,400.

AMENDMENT NO. 2: CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(In accordance with past practice, this being an item affecting the Capitol Building structurally is carried under the "Capitol Buildings" maintenance appropriation)

Page 38, line 7, strike out the amount "$409,500" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "$415,500."

Explanation: The additional amount of $6,000 is asked for the following improvement:

Senate Restaurant in Capitol: Installation of acoustical tile on the sidewalls and the undecorated portion of the ceiling in the dining room reserved for Senators and their guests, and on the sidewalls and ceiling of the adjoining public dining room, $6,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3: SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

(This being an item that affects the Senate Office Building structurally is carried under the "Senate Office Building" maintenance appropriation)

Page 39, line 9, strike out the amount "$517,600" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "$518,400."

Explanation: The additional amount of $800 is required for the following:

Luncheonette in Senate Office Building: For installation of new hot and cold water lines, sewer lines, and electrical conduit to service the new equipment to be installed in the luncheonette; for cutting the existing concrete floor and the walls for the new installations, including repairs; for replacing existing linoleum covering the concrete floor with new asphalt tile or new linoleum, $800.

Grand total of the three amendments proposed, $17,200.

I am attaching hereto two copies of the justification of these items as submitted to, and approved by the Senate Committee on Rules. For your information, Senator McKELLAR, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and member of the Rules Committee, participated in the Rules Committee action and is entirely conversant with the matter if further information is desired.

Respectfully,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, it is proposed to strike out lines 7 to 13 inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think some explanation should be made of this amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Illinois will give an explanation; but I wish to say that many of us worked on this problem, trying to find a way out of the difficulty. So far as the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee are concerned, we are a unit behind the solution which the Senator from Illinois offers, which is a compromise of many conflicting viewpoints.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the paragraph referred to on page 18, after line 6, is a part of a committee amendment which has already been agreed to, and it will be necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 18, after line 6, was agreed to, be reconsidered, so that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] may then be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the committee amendment which was originally adopted by the Senate, and just now reconsidered at the request of the Senator from Maryland was adopted by the Appropriations Committee because of the fact that some time ago the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate adopted a rule which would permit an unlimited number of what we call book or block telegrams, telegrams under 10 words. That rule worked very well for quite a while. However, because of the unusual amount of mail which has been received by Senators in the past 6 or 8 months, the bill for telegrams which were being sent by Senators in reply to telegrams which they received on official business was running rather high. As I understand, the committee heard some evidence on this question and finally wrote into the bill a section which would permit each Member of the Senate to send not to exceed 300 telegrams in each calendar month.

Some of us who live in large cities, and many other Senators, believe that that amendment was a little too drastic. I learned from the Western Union telegraph office that approximately 197,000 telegrams have come to Senators in the past few months.

Strange as it may seem, the folks out in the States whom we represent expect answers to the communications which they address to us on these important matters. That means that Senators must either have more personnel in their offices in order to answer the tremendous amount of mail which they receive, especially from the large nearby States, or they must adopt the method of answering such communications by what is known as the book telegram.

In conjunction with the able Senator from Maryland, who is chairman of the subcommittee, and also a member of the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, we devised a rule. The able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was present; and I believe the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] was also present at the meeting.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment reads as follows:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Would that mean that the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate could say to one Senator, "You may send so many telegrams," and to another Senator, "You may send a different number of telegrams"?

Mr. LUCAS. It would mean that. Under that amendment the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate would have the right to lay down that kind of a rule.

I was about to tell the Senate exactly what we have already agreed upon among ourselves in the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which will give the Senator the answer to the question which he has in mind.

At first we thought that we might write this rule into the law, but that did not seem to be the proper thing to do. We finally agreed on the amendment which has been offered, with the further explanation of the rule which we have already adopted, for application in the event the amendment becomes law. The rule is as follows:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated, except charges on congratulatory telegrams and telegrams of condolence.

The Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has had a considerable amount of trouble with certain types of telegrams which have been sent, which were more or less censured because they violated one of the seven rules. We have eliminated five of those rules, and now the only kind of a telegram which a Senator will be compelled to pay for himself will be a telegram of condolence or a telegram of congratulations.

I read further from the rule:

Each Senator from any State which has a population of 3,000,000 or less inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 150 telegrams in book form per calendar month.

That means just what it says. In other words, a Senator may send all the telegrams he wishes to his constituents, as individual separate telegrams. But when a Senator wishes to send the same telegram to 100 constituents in his State, he may send only 150 a month in book form to a State having a population of less than 3,000,000.

Each Senator from any State which has a population of more than 3,000,000 and less than 6,000,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 300 telegrams in book form per calendar month; and each Senator from any State which has a population of 6,000,000 or more inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 450 telegrams in book form per calendar month. Charges on book telegrams by Senators in excess of the limitations herein imposed shall not be paid. Book telegrams shall not exceed 10 words, and must be sent at night letter Government rates.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. So far as sending telegrams to my State is concerned, I

have no objection to the rule. But one of the difficulties is that as chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce I receive telegrams which pour into the committee with reference to railroad matters and many other subjects. For example, in connection with the Bulwinkle bill, and various other pieces of legislation, I have been flooded with telegrams. It seems to me that in connection with committee business there should be some exception. So far as telegrams going to my State are concerned I have no objection. But in connection with telegrams and letters which come to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, they are of such great volume that I am afraid I would not be able to answer them.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator understands that be can send all the telegrams he wishes to send, without any limitation as to number. This rule is only to take care of the book telegram. A Senator may wish to send the same telegam to a number of persons in Baltimore, for example. It was that sort of a situation, which was wide open, which made some restriction absolutely necessary. The Senator could send all the telegrams he wished to railroad companies, for example, which might inquire about some particular legislation, without any restriction whatever. This rule applies only to the book telegrams. Four hundred and fifty a month are allowed to the large States.

Mr. WHEELER. I have no objection to that; but I receive hundreds of telegrams in connection with legislation affecting railroad labor, for example.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator can answer them.

Mr. WHEELER. What I wish to know is whether, as chairman of the committee, I could send out telegrams with reference to certain legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. I doubt if this rule would cover what the Senator is discussing. Let me remind the Senator that this is only a tentative suggestion. I am glad he brought up this question. It may be that we shall have to make some special arrangement for chairmen of committees in the handling of strictly committee business. I understand what the Senator means.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me suggest that that is something which can very well be handled by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LUCAS. It is something which the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has already adopted, and it is a flexible arrangement.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me suggest to the Senator from Illinois that I think he could cover the situation envisaged by the Senator from Montana by means of a regulation or rule on the part of the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses. This matter relates to individual Senators only, and a ruling from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses could be obtained so as to cover the situation.

Mr. WHEELER. Such a situation does not arise very often. But let me say by way of illustration that when the Railroad Retirement Act was under consideration by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the committee received hundreds and hundreds of telegrams. In order to answer them, we had to send either letters or telegrams. But we did not have sufficient office help in the committee to send letters in reply to all the telegrams we received.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the example the Senator has cited points out an excellent reason why we should not try to write something of this sort into law, but we should leave it flexible, as the committee attempts to do, so that the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses may take care of such cases.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order to correct the RECORD, let me say I think the Senator from Illinois inadvertently said that 197,000 telegrams had come to the Senate in a period of several months. I checked on the matter, and I find that the correct statement is that 197,000 telegrams came to the Senate in a single month. That shows the necessity for providing a means of lifting the limitation which has been placed on Senators, under the rule.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. President, I wish to say that in 1945 my office sent out 97,920 pieces of mail, and that did not include telegrams. This year, in the first 5 months, we have sent out 71,421 pieces of mail. That shows that the volume this year is almost double the volume of a year ago.

So it is obvious that there is a tremendous problem for all Senators, especially the Senators who come from the States with the larger populations.

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

Mr. LUCAS I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is it the policy of the chairmen of committees to answer all telegrams which they receive?

Mr. LUCAS. It all depends on the policy of the individual Senator. I have made it a rule to try to answer all my mail.

Mr. ANDREWS. A Senator may receive 100 telegrams about a certain matter; and he may be able to judge from reading them that they are all "inspired." If he attempts to answer all of them, he places a great expense upon the Government.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the reason why we are trying to have Senators answer such telegrams by dictating letters to the members of their office staffs, rather than to incur the expense incident to sending telegrams in reply.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think we can save hundreds of thousands of dollars if we proceed in the way the Senator has suggested.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me point out that night letters are often sent on the basis of "book" telegrams. A great amount of money can be saved by adopting the suggestion which has been made.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say that I quite agree with the Senator. However, I think it should be pointed that some of us who come from the far West frequently find ourselves in a situation in which the urgency of a request from a constituent requires the sending of a telegram because the matter cannot possibly be handled by mail. I think that is a matter for the exercise of honest discretion. I think the matter should be an open book; I think a Senator should be prepared to appear before the Senator's committee at any time in order to show whether the practice in which he has been engaging is honest or whether it is an abuse of the privilege. Certainly I think the committee should protect the public interest.

But I know of many cases in which it would have been almost a laches on my part if I had not sent a telegram to a constituent in regard to a matter which could be handled properly only in that way.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. If I correctly understand what the Senator from Oregon has said and if I understand the proposed rule, it seems to me there is nothing in the proposed rule which would militate against his use of telegrams. The limitation, as I understand it, is to be placed upon what are known as book telegrams.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. If that be the case, I have no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. The great number of violations occurred in connection with what are called "book telegrams," and the situation had developed to such an extent that something had to be done.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have understood for years that there is a distinct rule against such a practice, and I have refrained from using the book-telegram method.

Mr. LUCAS. It has been the rule, but some Senators have been violating it.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator from Oregon that he and I and other Senators from the far West have a telegraphic problem, but I also wish to point out that we also have a problem in connection with the use of air mail. It seems to me that in the case of Senators who come from great distances—Senators such as the Senator from Oregon and I—it would be very helpful if the Senate would permit the Congressional frank to be extended to air mail. I think such an extension is a reasonable one, inasmuch as the air mail rate has been reduced to 5 cents. Such an extension would be very helpful to us, for regular mail takes 4 days to reach my State, and sometimes 2 weeks pass before an answer can be received. So I hope the Senate will consider that phase of the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the com-

mittee amendment on page 18, after line 6.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read a third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 6429) was passed.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REED, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6601, making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6601) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment, the amendments of the committee to be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative—Senate," on page 2, after line 3, to insert the following:

For payment to Mary Scott Glass, widow of Carter Glass, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper. For the payment of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at $5 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1946, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-ninth Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

For the employment of an additional assistant chief telephone operator at $2,400 per annum, and seven additional telephone operators at $1,800 per annum each, fiscal year 1947, $15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—Federal Works Agency—Bureau of Community Facilities," on page 4, line 4, after the word "planning", to strike out "$35,000,000" and insert "$10,000,000."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I am asking the Senate to disagree to that amendment. The item for an appropriation of $35,000,000 for public works advance planning was carried in the bill as passed by the House. The Senate Committee has reduced the amount to $10,000,000. This appropriation is made under a provision of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, and there has heretofore been appropriated for this work $30,000,000, all of which or practically all of which has been advanced to States, counties, and municipalities. This is not a gift. It is to be repaid by every municipality or State or county using any of the fund, when and if the project or work planned is actually constructed or carried out.

The purpose of the committee in inserting this provision in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act was to enable counties, municipalities, and States to do advance planning, to have their plans and specifications ready against the time when they could actually begin construction work. We were trying to hedge against unemployment, but we were also trying to aid and assist municipalities and counties and States to get their plans ready.

It is well known, I think—it should be well known, and I am sure it is known to every Member of the Senate—that until a municipality sells its bonds, it has no money with which to pay for such plans, even though a bond issue may have been authorized. Until the bonds are actually sold and until the cash is realized on them, the municipality has no money with which to pay for plans or specifications, which often must be submitted to the voters of the municipality or county or local political subdivision, as the case may be, before it is possible to bring the issue to a vote—or, at least, to do so intelligently—before the voters of the county or political subdivision.

This item is not a gift. It is simply an advance, repayable when and if the project which is planned or is surveyed is actually completed or finished.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I should like to explain to the Senator that the amount was reduced in the full committee for two reasons. First, in the independent offices bill an appropriation was provided for. Only a couple of months ago the bill was taken up and considered by the regular subcommittee. Later, a deficiency of $35,000,000 was reported. The only testimony we had was in the form of a statement which is set forth in the House report that the Federal Works Agency has approximately $37,000,000 worth of processed applications for which no funds are on hand. On that basis, we recommended an appropriation of a certain amount. Another deficiency bill will be coming before the Senate, and the committee decided that it should talk with representatives of this Agency and look into the matter before they recommended an appropriation of the amount requested.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, allow me to read to the Senate a very brief memorandum from the Office of the Administrator.

There has already been made two appropriations for this purpose—one in the amount of $17,500,000, and the other in the amount of $12,500,000, or a total of $30,000,000.

The committee recently provided for much larger appropriations. The committee has been shortsighted in dealing with this particular appropriation. The appropriation would not result in a wastage of money. It would be used to enable the municipalities to get ready for a public-works program which most of them desire to inaugurate as soon as they can obtain the necessary materials and labor.

I continue reading from the memorandum:

Practically all of this has been advanced and, as a result, local projects financed entirely out of local funds have been planned or as in process, to the amount of $1,200,000,000. The States and localities have with their own funds planned an additional $900,000,000. One-half of the latter total is in New York State alone. The projects that have been planned with the funds appropriated under this act are located in all of the 48 States of the Union, without exception.

The $35,000,000 now requested will be sufficient to complete the plans on an adddditional $1,100,000,000.

This item was not included in the independent offices bill because at the time that bill was under consideration by the House, namely in December last, the program was new. It was impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty how much money would be required. The Federal Works Agency, too, was at that time engaged in an investigation of the whole subject for the Committee on Post War Planning of the House of Representatives. That investigation was completed in February of this year and the estimate upon which the House acted was forwarded to the Congress on the 14th of May by the President. Though not strictly a deficiency appropriation, the item was presented for inclusion in the pending bill with the full approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House. It is confidently expected that the money here under consideration will be returned to the Federal Treasury. The States and localities must agree to return it and those agreements are as good as the faith and credit of the States and local governments.

The memorandum then continues to explain the threefold purpose of the program.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Are the requested funds a part of the $75,000,000 which we

authorized to be advanced to the municipalities and subdivisions thereof for planning purposes?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I recall that the other House allowed only $5,000,000, that we increased it to $35,000,000, and the committee of conference reduced it to $17,500,000.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. So this appropriation would be only a portion of the $75,000,000 which we authorized for this purpose when we passed the original act.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Kentucky is correct. If the appropriation is made in the amount which was approved by the House, it will result in a total appropriation of only $65,000,000.

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

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. When the matter was under consideration in the full committee the question was properly asked by the Senator from Minnesota, Why was no provision made for the appropriation in the regular appropriation bill? At that time I did not know the answer, but the explanation made in the memorandum from which the Senator from Georgia has read is to the effect that no estimate was furnished for use in connection with the regular bill. The matter was under consideration by the House committee last December. The agency was not at that time in a position to state how much was needed. The fact is that we are asked to appropriate for the fiscal year and not for a deficiency.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire memorandum from which I have read be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

MEMORANDUM ON H. R. 6001 (THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946) WITH RESPECT TO THE ADVANCE PLANNING OF LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS

The House bill contains an item of $35,000,000 for this purpose. The item has been reduced by the Senate Appropriations Committee to $10,000,000. It is desired to have the amount restored to $35,000,000.

The appropriation is made under the authority of title 5 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. That title provides that advances may be made to State and local governments for the planning of their public works on condition that the advances shall be repaid when, as, and if the works are constructed. These advances serve to stimulate the preplanning of projects. Planning of such projects is usually financed out of the proceeds of bond issues voted for construction. Obviously bond money cannot be used for planning until the bonds are approved.

There has already been made two appropriations for this purpose—one in the amount of $17,500,000, and the other in the amount of $12,500,000, or a total of $30,000,000. Practically all of this has been advanced and, as a result, local projects financed entirely out of local funds have been planned or are in process, to the amount of $1,200,000,000. The States and localities have with their own funds planned an additional $900,000,000. One-half of the latter total is in New York State alone. The projects that have been planned with the funds appropriated under this act are located in all of the 48 States of the Union, without exception.

The $35,000,000 now requested will be sufficient to complete the plans on an additional $1,100,000,000.

This item was not included in the Independent Offices bill because at the time that bill was under consideration by the House, namely in December last, the program was new. It was impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty how much money would be required. The Federal Works Agency, too, was at that time engaged in an investigation of the whole subject for the Committee on Postwar Planning of the House of Representatives.

That investigation was completed in February of this year and the estimate upon which the House acted was forwarded to the Congress on the 14th of May by the President. Though not strictly a deficiency appropriation, the item was presented for inclusion in the pending bill with the full approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House. It is confidently expected that the money here under consideration will be returned to the Federal Treasury. The States and localities must agree to return it and those agreements are as good as the faith and credit of the States and local governments.

This program has a 3-fold purpose. First, to utilize the time when construction cannot conveniently go forward on account of housing to plan the necessary public works which are needed in the States; second, to stimulate the States and local governments to use their own credit and own funds for the constructions of these works; and third, to prepare a group of projects on a Nationwide basis that may be quickly undertaken if and when unemployment should develop.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will not agree to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Georgia. We should approve the $35,000,000 appropriation which has been requested so that a building program can be carried forward throughout the United States. I know that in my own State we need more than will be our pro rata share of the appropriation. The Senate has already voted for full employment, but when a proposal such as the one now pending, which will make possible plans for full employment, is made, objection is heard. I think that the requested appropriation should be provided so that the States and their subdivisions may make preparation for the public-works program which will soon go forward. If plans are not made, the work will not be done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I hope that this amendment will not be agreed to. As a member of the Special Committee on Postwar Activities, presided over by the Senator from Georgia, I recall that we went pretty thoroughly into the need for the amount which had been authorized in the bill, namely, $75,000,000; which was to be advanced to the States, counties, cities, and other subdivisions, and used for the purpose of planning public works and enabling communities to receive Government funds.

When the first appropriation was recommended it was reported to the Senate in the amount of only $5,000,000. We increased it to $35,000,000, and it was later reduced to $17,500,000. Time has now run, and the program is no longer a new one. It seems to me that the appropriation in the House bill should be approved. The need for the entire $75,000,000 was pretty thoroughly gone into. In the first place, the committee considered an amount of $150,000,000, but it was finally reduced to $75,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was present in the committee when this amendment was considered and agreed to. The situation was such as has been outlined by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL]. The Federal Works Agency was provided for in another bill. It seemed to us that the additional amount which had been requested should be considered further.

Mr. President, the most vicious practice in connection with making appropriations by the Congress is in authorizing funds to be appropriated. It is easy to authorize. Time after time I have seen authorizations made, and each time an authorization bill was before the Senate it would be asserted that the amount proposed was not really an appropriation, but, however, eventually it became such.

We all know that there is no great amount of unemployment today. We all know, also, that there is a great shortage of building materials for construction purposes. We all know that certain materials which we now have should be used in constructing veterans' houses.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Arizona if it is not true we have another deficiency bill under way?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is supposed to be a catch-all bill.

Mr. BALL. So that we will have another chance. The committee took its action, not on the merits of this matter, but because the committee had no evidence whatever as to the item. We knew it had been left out of the regular bill, and we wanted to have a look at it, and have General Fleming give us some evidence as to what kind of projects they are planning. It is true that, while the Federal Government will be paid, it is only if the community or municipality goes ahead with a project planned. If we advance $50,000 to make plans for a project, and the local community later decides it is impracticable, or changes it, and never goes ahead with it, the Federal Government never will get its money back.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Inasmuch as this item was in the bill as it passed the House and came to the Senate, and was submitted to the Committee on Appropriations, how does it happen that General Fleming was not called and asked to come before the committee and testify about it?

Mr. HAYDEN. General Fleming did appear before the committee, but it happened that the attendance was very slight, and he was given a cursory examination; and there had been a very complete hearing in the House.

Mr. BALL. It came at a time when we had three subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations meeting at the

same time, and every member of the committee had other committee meetings, and the Senate was meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. BARKLEY. Still, I suppose General Fleming testified, and his testimony was taken down.

Mr. BALL. It did not cover this item.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes, it is in the record. He was questioned by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], as appears on page 18 of the hearings. He stated that the budget estimate for this item was $50,000,000. The House had allowed $35,000,000, and he was not asking for an increase above the House amendment at that time.

Mr. BALL. As I recall, he also stated that the total amount for projects that had been processed and screened and were ready to go, for which he has not funds at this time, is only $7,000,000. So that this amount, $10,000,000, will more than cover the pending applications, and the adoption of the amendment will give the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a chance to question General Fleming a little more thoroughly as to this particular amount.

I might say, while I am on this matter, Mr. President, that I do not particularly like the fact that since the Committee on Appropriations acted, and clearly with the idea that they merely wanted another look at the item, every Senator has been flooded with telegrams from local communities or local institutions protesting against this cut. How did they find out about it? They did not read it in the newspapers. The Public Works Agency has been lobbying the Senate against its own Committee on Appropriations, and I think it is about time that sort of activity by Federal agencies was slapped down a little. We have altogether too much of it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Minnesota has a wholly incorrect apprehension of the facts in this case. I do not know anything about any telegrams; I may have received such telegrams in my office, but I have not seen them. But this money is to be repaid by the municipalities and political subdivisions to which it is advanced, not out of any grants——

Mr. BALL. I know that.

Mr. GEORGE. There is no grant involved. The purpose of the committee in formulating the legislation was to get away from grants, and encourage the cities and counties and municipalities to do their own work, to assume the burden, and meet the Federal Government more than halfway, so that we would not have all the burden thrown on us in the event of a recession in employment.

Mr. BALL. The Senator from Minnesota understands that.

Mr. GEORGE. Please let me finish. So that in order to encourage the subdivisions to assume the burden without any promise of grant, in order to encourage them to go ahead with their work, we simply set up a fund which could be made available for a specific purpose, to wit, to make surveys, to secure estimates, and to draw the blueprints for their plans.

There can be no doubt, I think, that in nearly every instance the money will all be repaid to the Federal Government. I think it goes right back into the Treasury. What we need to do is to permit this advance planning by all the political subdivisions of the country which anticipate that they wil be able to do some construction work at a later date, and to get that behind them and have it ready.

I made an earnest plea, when the appropriation was first cut down to a level where it could have done no good, to get it raised back to the $75,000,000 which the committee itself has thought would be ample and sufficient. This appropriation, if made at $35,000,000, as the House has recommended, will still be $10,000,000 under what the committee originally thought was a fair and adequate sum to be used for this purpose.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I merely wish to say to the Senator from Georgia that he apparently misunderstood what I said. I understand perfectly that the money is to be repaid when and if the municipal project for which the planning money is advanced is undertaken, but in the present situation as to construction materials and labor, it may be 2 or 3 years before there is a sufficient supply of materials and labor so that many of these projects will be started. By that time the plans may be changed, they may be abandoned and other projects adopted, and if they are not undertaken, the Federal Government will not get the money back. That is all I said. Those are some of the things I should like to go into with General Fleming. I should like to know what kind of projects are being approved, whether there is any assurance that if construction is delayed 4 or 5 years there will still be reasonable assurance that in the great majority of cases they will still go ahead with it, or whether changing conditions might throw a project out, and the money be wasted. I do not think there is any tremendous rush, certainly for the next 2 years, at least. Filling up the housing deficit is going to be about all we can do.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is entirely mistaken. If he will go to the trouble of advising himself, I think he will find that municipalities and subdivisions throughout the country are now actually doing some construction work. They have been obliged to do it because during the war period it was impossible to do it. I know of two municipalities in my State which are today spending a total of approximately $6,000,000 for the necessary extension of water and sewerage systems. It is precisely that sort of situation we were trying to encourage, and for which we were trying to provide. I do not see the basis for any objection to an appropriation of this kind.

Mr. BALL. All the Senator from Minnesota is saying is that the Senate Committee on Appropriations—and, after all, we have another deficiency appropriation bill coming along—should at least be granted an opportunity to go into this whole subject more thoroughly, and obtain more facts. We may wish to allow them the amount of the budget estimate, but the discussion here I think has disclosed that we do not have sufficient information to act on the matter at this time.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not understand why this appropriation, which clearly cannot be spent this year, is in a deficiency bill. It seems to me it should be in a supplemental bill, or a regular appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has not been here all the time——

Mr. TAFT. I have heard the statements, and I understand that none of the money is to be used in this fiscal year. I think there is $7,000,000 for a project pending, and the rest is for the next fiscal year. Why is it put in a deficiency bill to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year 1946, and provide supplemental appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1946? Why should we not take care of this year now, and then in some supplemental bill for next year, or in a regular appropriation bill, appropriate the money needed for next year?

Mr. HAYDEN. The difficulty is that the regular annual appropriation bill has already been passed. This is a deficiency bill.

Mr. TAFT. But this is a 1946 deficiency bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is clearly understood that this is to provide money for the next fiscal year. This is the statement before the committee:

> We do not approve applications unless we know that there is some real basis of expectation that they will construct the public works. At the present time we have only $7,000,000 of projects completely reviewed and ready to approve. Every day this amount is being increased so that the $35,000,000 approved by the House will probably be absorbed within the next 8 or 9 months.

It is clearly intended that this money shall be used in the next fiscal year, and we have no other way of providing it except in a deficiency bill, because it was not included in the regular annual appropriation bill.

Mr. TAFT. The only thing that bothers me is that when we come to figure up next year's appropriations, we do not figure what is in this deficiency bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes. There is a statement as to the appropriations for any agency in the deficiency bill and the regular appropriation bill, so that we have full figures before us.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, does the Senator from New Hampshire yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. I am very much concerned with this subject, because I am entirely in sympathy with the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from New Hampshire in what they are trying to do. But I have an urgent telegram in my hand from the president of Rutgers University. What is the situation of Rutgers University? It is a State-supported institution. It is one of the public works in our State that needs assistance now. Why? Because it is

trying to take care of the GI boys who have come in great numbers to Rutgers. Rutgers has a program worked out for buildings, temporary buildings it is true, to take care of these boys. If these appropriations are cut down Rutgers cannot look to the Federal Works Administrator to help out. I took the matter up with the Federal Works Administrator who was here yesterday, and he asked me to support the Senator from Georgia in the request that this figure be restored, because such emergency construction as I have mentioned, for taking care of GI's in our colleges, is the type of thing being done. It is being done in my State through the State organization because it is a State-supported college.

Mr. President, I am entirely in sympathy with the desire of Senator from Minnesota to have these matters scrutinized, but we now have some emergency cases which must be taken care of.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, we have reduced this item from $35,000,000 to $10,000,000, but I want to say to the Senator from New Jersey that there will still be enough to take care of emergency cases. When I took up this matter I observed no disposition on the part of members of the Appropriations Committee to kill this item. There is merely what the Senator from Minnesota has advocated, namely, a desire to look into the details and to determine more accurately the desirability or nondesirability of projects. We are going to have another deficiency bill here in 2 or 3 weeks. Two or 3 weeks is not going to make a great deal of difference.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that I hope the amendment will be defeated, because I am getting word from towns that have on their agendas construction work that must be done in the very near future. In two or three instances school buildings have burned down. They have to plan new ones. In many instances the populations of towns and cities have so changed during the war that they have outgrown present school buildings and must plan to construct new ones at the first possible moment, that is, when material is available. Moreover, some towns have grown so that they are having to plan for new water works and new sewer systems. It appears to me that now of all times is when an adequate amount for this planning should be made available.

I heard the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] say that Senators were receiving telegrams from many persons who oppose the amendment, and the inference was that the Public Works Administration was asking people to telegraph to Senators to restore this cut. As a matter of fact, with the pending applications which the Federal Works Administration has, and the new ones which are coming in every day, the only decent thing for the Federal Works Administrator to do is to tell the applicants from the various towns and cities that the allocation to them is dependent upon an adequate appropriation by the Congress. I think a good many departments of Government have to tell applicants for funds that the allocation of such funds and the availability of such funds is dependent upon adequate appropriations. It seems to me that now of all times an adequate fund for this purpose should be available. So I join with my colleague, the Senator from New Jersey in expressing the hope that the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senate Appropriations Committee has made a perfectly reasonable request that this whole item go over until another deficiency bill comes before us, so that we may have a hearing and obtain more facts than we had when this item was before us. If the Senate is going to refuse to permit its Appropriations Committee even that much discretion because of a little pressure, which I still contend was deliberately stirred up by the Federal Works Agency, then I want to know it on a record vote. So I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

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

Aiken	Gurney	Reed
Andrews	Hayden	Shipstead
Ball	Hoey	Smith
Barkley	Huffman	Taft
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Taylor
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Utah
Burch	Knowland	Tunnell
Bushfield	Lucas	Wagner
Capper	Murdock	Walsh
Chavez	Murray	White
George	O'Mahoney	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thirty-two Senators have answered to their names, not a quorum. The clerk will call the names of absent Senators.

The Chief Clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. BRIGGS, Mr. CARVILLE, Mr. GERRY, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. WHEELER answered when their names were called.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. CORDON, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. MEAD, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. TYDINGS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 4, in line 4.

Mr. BALL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REED. I understand that we are now about to vote on the committee amendment on page 4, in line 4.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. REED. I further understand that a "yea" vote will be to sustain the position of the committee in regard to the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct. A "nay" vote will be to leave that part of the bill in the way it was passed by the House of Representatives.

On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] are absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Bermuda.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are members of the committee on the part of the Senate attending the funeral services of the late Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

I also announce the following general pairs: The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]; the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]; and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

I also announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate as members of the committee appointed by the United States Senate to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who would vote "yea" if present, has a general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]; and the Senator

from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] has a general pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] is absent as a member of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator Bankhead.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business. If present, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is detained at the State Department on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—15

Ball	Capper	Robertson
Bridges	Gerry	Shipstead
Brooks	Gurney	Taft
Bushfield	Millikin	White
Capehart	Reed	Willis

NAYS—36

Aiken	Huffman	Murray
Andrews	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	Overton
Briggs	Kilgore	Smith
Burch	Knowland	Stewart
Carville	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	Magnuson	Tunnell
George	Mead	Tydings
Hayden	Morse	Wagner
Hoey	Murdock	Walsh

NOT VOTING—44

Austin	Guffey	O'Daniel
Bailey	Hart	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hawkes	Revercomb
Buck	Hickenlooper	Russell
Butler	Hill	Saltonstall
Byrd	La Follette	Stanfill
Connally	Langer	Tobey
Donnell	McCarran	Vandenberg
Downey	McKellar	Wheeler
Ellender	McMahon	Wherry
Ferguson	Maybank	Wiley
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wilson
Gossett	Moore	Young
Green	Myers	

So the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 4, in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,183,000" and insert "$250,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in view of the action the Senate has taken on the preceding amendment, we must disagree to this amendment, because the two are connected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration", on page 7, line 4, before the word "unobligated", to insert "this contract authorization plus", and in line 17, after the word "such" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "project" and insert "projects."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, all of the committee amendments on pages 7, 8, and 9 are true deficiency amendments, for the District of Columbia, and they involve only small amounts. I ask unanimous consent that they may be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

(The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:)

On page 7, after line 18, to insert:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"FISCAL SERVICE

"Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Collector's office,' including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $65,000."

At the top of page 8, to insert:

"REGULATORY AGENCIES

"Coroner's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Coroner's office,' including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $5,640."

On page 8, after line 5, to insert:

"PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Salaries and expenses, public library,' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $27,500."

On page 8, after line 10, to insert:

"FIRE DEPARTMENT

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Salaries and expenses, Fire Department,' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $47,500."

On page 8, after line 15, to insert:

"PUBLIC WELFARE

"MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

"St. Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'St. Elizabeths Hospital,' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $62,100."

On page 8, after line 21, to insert:

"PUBLIC WORKS

"Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings,' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $1,750."

On page 9, after line 3, to insert:

"WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

"Operating expenses (payable from water fund): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Operating expenses (payable from water fund),' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $32,400."

On page 9, after line 9, to insert:

"NATIONAL GUARD

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for 'Salaries and expenses, National Guard,' including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, $968."

And on page 9, after line 14, to insert:

"DIVISION OF EXPENSES

"The sums appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—General Provisions," on page 14, after line 22, to strike out:

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law.

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that amendment is in the usual form, and I ask that it be agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 202, page 16, line 25, after the word "in", to strike out "any regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947, not a law on July 1, 1946" and to insert "(1) any regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947, or (2) contained in other than a regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947, and being for such fiscal year, or (3) contained in other than a regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947, and being supplemental to an existing appropriation and for obligation after June 30, 1946, such acts not being laws on July 1, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments as printed in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee I offer an amendment which I send forward and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

For payment to Musa Harkins Bankhead, widow of John H. Bankhead, late a Senator from the State of Alabama, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee I offer the amendment which I send forward and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, after line 17, it is proposed to insert the following:

COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

For travel and other expenses of the Commission created by House Joint Resolution 360, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for United States participation in the Philippine independence ceremonies on July 4, 1946," to enable the Commission to make and carry out appropriate plans for United States participation in such ceremonies, in accordance with the provisions of said joint resolution, $30,000, to remain available until July 31, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send forward and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, after line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Such sums as may be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment is necessary in order that money may be advanced immediately to 18 States which cannot match on the 1st of July. We have followed the same procedure each year as an accommodation to the States.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, did the committee vote for this amendment? I understood the Senator from Arizona to say that he offered it by direction of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. No, I did not say that.

Mr. President, in further explanation of the amendment, I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which has been prepared on the subject.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR GRANTS-IN-AID, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, FISCAL YEAR 1947

In each of the last 3 years the delayed enactment of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill has made it necessary to submit to Congress a request for a joint resolution authorizing the expenditure for the first quarter's requirements of the next fiscal year for grants-in-aid to States in advance of the passage of the Appropriation Act.

The same circumstances exist at the present time with respect to requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Eighteen States cannot, under State laws, release funds for assistance to the aged, blind, and dependent children for the new fiscal year until Federal funds are actually available. A closely similar situation exists with respect to unemployment compensation; certain States have laws prohibiting the incurring of obligations for which no Federal funds are currently available. To avoid interference with normal processing it is highly desirable that funds be available by June 10.

In the public assistance grants program the balances remaining in the hands of the States on June 30 for use after that date, will aggregate approximately three to four million dollars. Some States will have relatively large balances; others will have nothing; still others will be owed money by the Federal Government. Both in total and in the several States the balances will be insufficient for the required allocations for the first quarter of the fiscal year.

In the unemployment compensation program only approximately $700,000 will be available for use by the States on July 1. This amount, scattered in 51 jurisdictions, will not be sufficient to tide them over until the 1947 money is available.

For these reasons it is requested that provision be made in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act making 1947 funds immediately available for public assistance grants and unemployment compensation administration grants. The amounts involved are $121,000,000 for public assistance and $12,000,000 for unemployment compensation. These amounts are one-fourth of the amounts carried in the appropriation bill for 1947 as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and as passed by the House. All sums obligated or expended under this provision are to be charged against the 1947 appropriation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send forward and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 2, it is proposed to strike out lines 6 to 11, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

For the payment of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at $5 per day each, for the period July 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, fiscal year 1947, $19,320.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this amendment would make it possible to pay to the pages of the Senate the same rate of compensation that is paid to the pages of the House. I cannot see why the pages of the Senate should not be paid the same compensation which is paid to the pages of the other House. I wish to go on record in favor of either reducing the compensation of the pages to half what it now is or increasing the compensation to the same level that is followed in compensating the pages of the other House.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Each House, of course, is the judge of its own procedure. This matter was taken up in committee. Never before were the pages paid more than a month's salary during vacation. The Congress has been practically in continuous session for the past several years, and therefore the pages have been paid practically for the entire year. It is contemplated that the Congress will adjourn approximately the middle of July, and under those circumstances the committee members were of the opinion that the pages should not be paid for work not performed by them, regardless of what may be the practice in the other House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. What the Senator from Arizona has said may be true, but I believe that it would be right and proper for the Senate to pay its pages at the same rate of compensation as that which is received by the pages of the other House. I believe the same principle applies to the Members of the Senate. The Members of the House of Representatives received $2,500 a year more than do Senators.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. This matter was taken up once before, and it is in conference at the present time. Inasmuch as we have already passed the appropriation bill, I believe that the amendment of the Senator, in connection with a deficiency bill, is entirely out of order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that the amendment which has been offered by the Senator from South Carolina could not be considered by the Senate unless a motion were made and agreed to to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 2, line 6, was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I inquire whether, in the legislative bill which the Senate has only recently passed, we did what the Senator from South Carolina is now seeking to do?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to. [Putting the question.]

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee amendment is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to point out that the legislative bill has been passed and we are now on a different bill. I make the point of order that we may not reconsider an item in a bill which has been passed by the Senate while we are considering another bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to had no relationship to the legislative bill which has already been passed. The motion had relationship only to a committee amendment to the pending bill which had already been agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; Mr. President, the Senator is not correct.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, what we are now considering has to do with a deficiency bill. So far as I know, the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina was never offered by any Senator when the legislative bill was being considered. If it had been brought before us then, probably we would have been influenced greatly by the action which the other House had taken. But the matter did not come before the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee nor before the full committee when the legislative bill was being considered. So the Senator from South Carolina is within his right in offering the amendment to the pending bill. My reason for opposing it is that I do not believe it is wise policy, after we have passed the legislative bill, to incorporate in a deficiency bill, which the Senate is considering a half an hour later, an amendment which should have been considered when the legislative bill was before the Senate and which should also have been submitted to the committee. I believe that I am in honor bound to stand by the Appropriations Committee, because no consideration was given to this matter at all when the bill was before that committee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, does the Senator take the position that because the Committee on Appropriations never gave any consideration to this matter, the Senate may not now give consideration to it?

Mr. TYDINGS. Oh, no.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is the position in which we find ourselves. The fact of the matter is that the Senate would be perfectly within its rights in considering this amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I do not feel that the Senator from Maryland is under any obligation to defend the Senate Appropriations Committee as though it had taken action when, in reality, it has taken no action. So the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina is to be considered in no way as any reflection on the Appropriations Committee. I think the Senator did not understand me. The point I made was that within 2 hours we had before us the bill upon which this amendment should logically have been considered. It was the legislative appropriation bill. I do not believe it is wise policy when we are considering a deficiency bill, to amend the deficiency bill on the floor of the Senate when there was opportunity during the day to offer the amendment to the appropriate bill.

I am not criticizing others who do not see it as I do, but certainly as chairman of the legislative appropriation subcommittee, which has just had the legislative appropriation bill passed this afternoon, I do not feel I can go along with the amendment without going back on my colleagues who helped me to put together that bill, which was passed a little earlier today.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I cannot see how the Senator from Maryland will be going back upon his colleagues by voting for an amendment which they never considered. Since they have taken no position upon it, he is not going back on them if he supports the amendments.

The fact of the matter is, it seems to me, that if the amendment had been offered to the legislative bill, those of us who are supporting it now would have supported it then. The mere fact that the legislative bill has been passed is no bar in parliamentary law or in logic to the consideration of the amendment now, and I for one hope the Senator from South Carolina will pursue his amendment. I shall certainly support it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Did the legislative appropriation bill, which we have just passed, increase the pay of the pages of the House?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is my understanding it did.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it not true that the pages of the House have for some time received higher pay than the pages of the Senate?

Mr. TYDINGS. No. If I may clear the point up, the Senate does not provide money for pay of the pages when the Senate is not in session. My understanding is that the House made provision to pay the House pages even though the House were not in session. What we are about to do is to provide that the Senate pages shall be paid when the Senate is not in session. They are going to be paid, of course, when the Senate is in session.

Mr. BARKLEY. The difference is that the House has inserted a provision paying the pages during the recess, until the 31st of December, and our pages will not be paid?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. And this amendment provides for their being paid?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the legislative bill having been passed, and the matter not being in shape to be considered in conference, the item must be in this bill or some other bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. There is no law on the subject, but we have a definite understanding that the Senate will not interfere with any appropriation the House makes for its own body, and the House will not interfere with any appropriation the Senate makes for its own body.

It is often the case that one officer of the House is paid at one rate and a similar officer in the Senate at another. There is a tendency in time for both to seek the higher level, never the lower level. We have had a rule that neither the Senate nor the House will interfere with measures which have to do with either body only.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is why the House has provided $2,500 a year expense money for the Members of the House. The Senate never made that provision. We have the understanding I have stated. Always, whenever the Senate makes the pay for one of its officials a little higher than a similar official is paid in the House, a drive is made in the House to equalize, and when the situation is reversed, there is a drive put on in the Senate to equalize. But none of the drives ever go downward, all of them go upward.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which should have been put in a bill passed some days ago.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, after line 20, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

General Accounting Office: The salary of the Comptroller General shall be at the rate of $15,000 per annum so long as the office is held by the present occupant.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, briefly, the purpose of the amendment is that the Comptroller, Mr. Lindsay Warren, is primarily the representative of Congress to audit the expenditures of the Government. I am sure that most of us feel that Mr. Warren has by proper and conscientious auditing saved hundreds of millions of dollars to the people of this country.

I understand that Mr. Warren—not from him at all, but from some of his friends—has had many offers, many of them recently, to leave the Government service at several times his present salary. I think he is too experienced and too skilled a public servant for us to lose him.

The office of Comptroller General, which Mr. Warren occupies with such distinction and merit, should be higher paid if we are to hold in that important office as auditor for the Government of the United States the kind of man we need to discharge the duties which we, as Congress, have imposed upon him as our representative in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, why would not the proper method be to offer this amendment to the next deficiency bill?

Mr. TYDINGS. It should have been put in the independent offices bill, and I understand there is a sentiment for this increase. In fact, the request to offer this amendment has come from Members of Congress and other officials in the Government, and, so far as I know, not from Mr. Warren himself. As the amendment was not put into the independent offices bill, where it should have been, the proper place to provide for it is in this deficiency bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Why should it not be considered by the committee?

Mr. TYDINGS. Everybody knows the facts, and we have now finished everything except the urgent deficiency bill, which will be the last one. I have no objection to putting it off.

Mr. BALL. What is the salary now?

Mr. TYDINGS. Twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. BALL. This would raise it to $15,000?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct. He is the Auditor General of our whole Government. He is really the representative of the Legislature, which has a check on the doings and the actions of the executive branch of the Government, and I think it is very small compensation for the work he is doing.

Mr. AIKEN. Would this put his salary on a par with that of Cabinet members?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; it would.

Mr. AIKEN. It appears to me that this one official of the Government, who is almost the sole representative of the legislative branch in such a position, should be put on a par with members of the Cabinet, who are really the arms of the executive branch. I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland will be agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is the amendment in order?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is in order.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I have great respect for Mr. Warren, but I call attention to the fact that if we start in to give $15,000 to one man who is an arm of the legislative branch of the Government, then we are going to have the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the SEC, and similar bodies which are arms of the legislative branch of the Government asking for salaries of $15,000 for the members of those bodies. Many of those officers could leave the Government and get more money working for private industry than they are paid by the Government.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. I call attention to rule XVI, and make the point of order that the amendment is not in order because the appropriation is not made to carry out a provision of some existing law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It would be subject to the point of order.

Mr. TAFT. I make the point of order.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have no desire to push the amendment if the Senate feels it is not wise to take the action. I offer it primarily in conjunction with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. TAFT. I only make the point of order because, as I understand, we have recommended a general increase in the salaries of all Government employees, including Cabinet officers, and it seems to me it should all be done at once, and that one man should not be raised through an amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. I appreciate the reasons the Senator from Ohio has in mind, and I shall not press the matter. I could ask that the rule be suspended, or appeal from the decision of the Chair, but I shall not do either. I want the Senator to know that the Senator from Virginia, who has devoted a great deal of time to the curtailment of Government expenditures, and particularly those which have in his opinion exceeded quite often the authority and restraints put on them by Congress, feels that if Mr. Warren should leave the Government service and it should become necessary to break in a new man, it would probably be rather expensive in these emergent times, when so much money is being expended.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I might also add that if the Congress would give heed to the recommendations and the messages of the Comptroller General to the Congress, it could save the entire amount of the $15,000 salary every 15 minutes. That is only an estimate, of course. I do not think we recognize the importance of the work of the Comptroller General. It is important to the Congress, and a very large amount could be saved to the taxpayers if we heeded Mr. Warren's recommendations.

Mr. TYDINGS. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that I concede that the position of the Senator from Ohio is well taken, and if he makes a point of order there is no use in our discussing it, because we cannot change the situation.

Mr. AIKEN. I express the hope that at the first feasible opportunity this increase in salary to the Comptroller General be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossing of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill (H. R. 6601) was read the third time and passed.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

MODIFICATION OF RAILROAD FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

Mr. WHEELER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1190, Senate bill 1253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1253) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I want to speak to the motion, if I may.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of making a motion?

Mr. WHEELER. I have already made a motion to take up Calendar 1190, Senate bill 1253.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I ask for the floor to speak against the Senator's motion.

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I find myself always embarrassed when I am in opposition to the Senator from Montana. But he has proposed now, at 6:15 o'clock on Friday night, at the conclusion of a very busy week, to take up a subject which is a very important and in my judgment a very complicated one. The report of the committee alone comprises 172 pages. The bill involves not only the interests of working men on various railroads, but it involves securities amounting to approximately $2,500,000,000. It changes fundamental law respecting reorganized railroad properties. It will probably affect the trust and insurance funds of many people who relied upon the law not being changed. I think this is a bad time and a late hour to take up such an important bill, and I hope the Senate will not consent to it. I hope we will take it up when we have more Members present. It was difficult to secure

a quorum a few minutes ago, and I hope the Senate will not take up the bill at this time.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the bill was reported by the Committee on Interstate Commerce about 2 months ago. It has been under study by the Interstate Commerce Committee for approximately a year. I know of no bill ever presented to the Interstate Commerce Committee or to any other committee that to my knowledge has had the thorough study this particular bill has had. It does not change the fundamental law in many respects, because some years ago we passed the law known as the McLaughlin Act, and after that we passed the Chandler Act which provided identically the same procedure that is prescribed in this bill.

Congress adopted what was known as section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. That was passed in the closing days of the Congress some years ago. That measure had never been considered by a committee. Everyone recognizes that section 77 has worked a great injustice to the stockholders of various railroad companies, and it has not worked out as it was intended it should work out by those who proposed the law at that time.

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

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask my distinguished colleague from Montana whether he has made the motion to take up the bill with the idea that it will be considered and acted upon today, or with the idea that it be made the unfinished business, for action later?

Mr. WHEELER. I will say that I have been trying to have this bill taken up for some weeks. I intend to leave Washington on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. For that reason I wanted to have it taken up and discussed now. The bill was studied by the Interstate Commerce Committee. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] worked on it very diligently, as did other Senators on both sides of the aisle. It came out of the committee with only one vote against it. The Senator who voted against it proposed an amendment which I expect to accept, which affects certain railroads, and I am sure it affects the very road in which the Senator from Illinois is interested. The bill does not affect railroad labor at all except insofar as railroad labor is interested in railroad legislation generally. As a matter of fact, many of the railroad employees organizations have gone on record in favor of the proposed legislation. I first introduced the bill at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then hearings were held on it. Everyone who appeared, bondholders, railroad officials, and others, approved of the bill as it was originally introduced. Subsequently we amended the bill in committee. We added certain sections to it. After we amended the bill we set it down for further hearings, and again we had long hearings on it, and everyone who wanted to be heard from one end of the country to the other was heard. No bill has ever been presented to this committee or to any other committee to my knowledge on which there have been such long and thorough hearings, and everyone who wanted to be heard, from one end of the country to the other, was heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana for the present consideration of Senate bill 1253. [Putting the question.] The nays appear to have it.

Mr. WHEELER. I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1253) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce with amendments.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I voted in favor of taking up the bill, but it seems to me that the hour is so late that it is difficult to consider the bill, since suggestion of the absence of a quorum may fail to secure a quorum. It seems to me we either ought to meet tomorrow or take it up on Monday or later. I think we ought to take up the bill, but it seems to me that this is not an hour appropriate for taking up so important a bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had hoped that we might avoid a session tomorrow. For that reason we have been hanging on a little later than usual. But if it is necessary to meet tomorrow to accommodate the Senator from Montana, or the Senate itself, I am perfectly willing to move for a recess until tomorrow.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to meet tomorrow. I have no desire to proceed tonight if we may have a session tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. We shall have to do that.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to take about 2 minutes to tell wherein time is of the essence in connection with this bill.

The valuation determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission under chapter 77 of the Bankruptcy Act for the reorganization of bankrupt railroads was based upon the hard-time earnings and was made very low. As a result, in many instances the junior stockholders and junior security holders were wiped out. The whole purpose of the bill is to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider these questions in the light of the enormous earnings during the war and their effect upon the cash assets in the future position of the bankrupt railroads.

The reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the wholesale wiping out of securities, was a national scandal. Senators from the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, and other States in the Northwest know that to be so. The same may be said of the Chicago & North Western.

The Rock Island reorganization is so severe that probably $60,000,000 worth of securities will be wiped out entirely, as against what would happen if we could get that reorganization back to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where this bill would send it. Final approval of the Rock Island reorganization has been withheld by the courts in Chicago for several weeks, waiting to see what the Congress would do in connection with this bill. Let me say to Senators from Illinois and Iowa that we are taking about $60,000,000 away from the Rock Island stockholders and junior security holders. That case is now set for final determination by the court on the 30th of June.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] and I have been trying for many weeks to obtain consideration of the bill. I agree that it is late, but I also fully realize the desperate need for immediate action. The House has twice passed a bill which the Senator from Montana and I think is unsound. Other bills have been considered. This is a Senate bill, which is approved by everyone. Even in its present form it is approved by the savings banks and insurance representatives. There has been no objection to it except here and there from a very small group of bondholders who do not want anyone to have a fair deal except themselves.

Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to have the bill go over until tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is obvious that the bill will have to go over, and that we shall have to meet tomorrow. The motion to take the bill up has been agreed to, so that it is now the unfinished business.

NAVAL ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, when the calendar was called this afternoon, House bill 5356, to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, was passed over at the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. I have conferred with him and he has drafted an amendment which he says meets his objection.

I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5356, Calendar No. 1192.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Naval Affairs was, in section 1, on page 1, line 5, after the word "advisable", to insert "or will assist in relieving United States forces of duty in China or putting the Government of the Republic of China in better position to protect or improve the safety of navigation in its waters."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 17, after the word "instance", to insert: "*Provided further*, That no information, plans, advice, material, documents, blueprints, or other papers, bearing a secret or top-secret classification shall

be disposed of or transferred under authority of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 12, to strike out:

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall terminate 5 years after the date of its enactment.

And insert:

SEC. 3. (a) War-built vessels, as defined in the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, of 2,000 gross tons or more, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act, and war-built vessels, as defined in the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, of less than 2,000 gross tons, shall not be subject to disposal under this act until January 1, 1948, unless the United States Maritime Commission is consulted by the Secretary of the Navy as to the proposed disposal of any such vessel under this act and states that it has no objection to such disposal.

(b) The provisions of this act shall terminate 5 years after the date of its enactment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. As I have said, I have conferred with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. He has drafted this amendment, which he says meets his objection.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 2, after the word "in", it is proposed to strike out "naval matters" and insert "training its personnel to operate the ships and equipment herein transferred."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article by Drew Pearson which was published in the Washington Post of June 13, 1946, on the subject of the railroad strike.

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

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(By Drew Pearson)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is now possible to give a play-by-play account of what happened inside the White House during the "lost week end."

This columnist has been around Washington a good many years, but the events preceding Harry Truman's labor message to Congress were the most bizarre ever witnessed. They prove that Harry Truman's worst enemy is his own loyalty to friends. Here is what happened:

On Friday morning, just after the rail strike started, Truman held a Cabinet meeting. He was hopping mad at A. F. Whitney and Alvanley Johnston. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach was equally burned up, but not at the strikers. He was sore at likeable John Steelman, the White House labor expert, and John Snyder, the war reconverter, for messing up the negotiations.

At the Cabinet meeting, Postmaster General Hannegan wanted Truman to go on the air with an appeal to the public, but no crackdown on labor. Secretary of War Patterson wanted the President to take over the railroads at once, even produced a blueprint for the Army's strike-breaking operations. Secretary Byrnes said he thought a settlement could be reached but not by Steelman, in whom the unions had lost faith.

At the Cabinet meeting also Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson asked how much money separated the railroad workers and the operators—in other words, how much would it take to satisfy labor's unmet demands. Steelman, who had been conducting negotiations for more than a week, said he didn't know. So did Schwellenbach. So did Byrnes. But John Snyder volunteered that they were between three hundred and five hundred million dollars apart. This very large estimate led Vinson and Byrnes to the conclusion that there was no possibility of a negotiated settlement, and they then cast their weight with the Secretary of War in favor of letting the Army run the railroads.

After the Cabinet meeting, Truman lunched with Snyder and Steelman. They urged him to use force to break the strike; also, to go before Congress and ask for new legislation. After lunch, therefore, Truman called a special meeting of certain Cabinet members and advisers, including Secretary of States Byrnes, Attorney General Clark, Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, John Steelman, John Snyder, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, and the President. Truman informed them he had decided (1) to go on the air that night and (2) address Congress the next day. He then outlined the general nature of what he wanted to say—some of it drastic.

At this point Secretary Vinson, realizing an important break with Roosevelt precedent was imminent, once again asked whether Snyder was sure of his figures regarding the distance between the railroad operators and the brotherhoods. Snyder then sheepishly admitted that only between twenty-five and thirty million dollars separated the two.

Steelman also confessed that the three important rules changes the union was really insisting on would only cost the railroads $18,000,000.

At this, both Byrnes and Vinson hit the ceiling. They claimed it was fantastic to let the whole country be tied up when both sides were so close to agreement. A settlement, they insisted, was both possible and probable, and it was unwise, in the light of this information for the President to take the strong action he contemplated.

John Snyder, however, insisted that it was too late. Word had already gone out to the public that the President would address the Nation and talk to Congress. He could not turn back. Truman agreed with Snyder and asked those present to return at 7 o'clock with drafts of the speech he was to deliver at 10 p. m.—a pitifully short time for any Chief Executive to prepare such a momentous pronouncement.

Shortly after 7:30, the group reconvened at the White House. Secretary Byrnes stayed only a few minutes, left to meet with union leaders Whitney and Johnston.

Principal speech writer turned out to be slow-moving, good-natured, Presidential Secretary Bill Hassett, known as a fair editor but a terrible speech writer. He was only a second-string man on the Roosevelt team.

Snyder showed up for the meeting, feeling no pain. He interrupted the speech writing from time to time with inane cracks which served no useful purpose.

Several times Vinson and Schwellenbach tried to balance the speech by pointing out that the railroad operators had refused to make concessions. Each time Snyder and Steelman vetoed the proposal. Each time Truman sided with Snyder.

Schwellenbach and Vinson both opposed Truman's personal denunciation of Whitney and Johnston, but Snyder shouted wildly that the two union leaders were trying to destroy the Chief, and that they had to be named. Truman agreed.

Finally, the speech was completed only 20 minutes before the President went on the air. At the time he made it, Truman didn't even know what kind of legislation he was going to request of Congress the next day. It was in this confused, uncertain atmosphere that the President of the United States made the most important political decision of his career.

Under Secretary of Commerce Al Schindler—one of the Missouri boys by adoption—will resign soon. Schindler hopes to become Under Secretary of the Navy.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I understand that today a motion to reconsider the vote by which House bill 5626, Calendar No. 1442, was passed, was entered by the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL]. That is an important piece of veterans' legislation. I wish to give notice that at a very early date I shall seek action on the motion to reconsider.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I regret that circumstances have made it necessary to have a session tomorrow, but in the hope that we may wind up speedily by meeting early I propose, when we conclude today's business, to make a motion to take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Paul A. Walker, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1946.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Midshipman Dean L. Kellogg to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign, from the 5th day of June 1946; and

Sundry officers for appointment in the Navy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of C. Girard Davidson to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

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

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Warner W. Gardner to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

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

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ivy W. Duggan to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

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

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Samuel A. Pillar to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from June 5, 1946.

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

That completes the calendar.

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

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

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, June 15, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 14 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

James Joseph Reynolds, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years from August 27, 1946.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

John R. Steelman, of Alabama, to be Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion for a term of 2 years, vice John W. Snyder, resigned.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James H. Flanagan, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years from July 1, 1946. (Reappointment.)

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

James M. Rice, Fry, Ariz. Office became Presidential January 1, 1942.

COLORADO

Edward Lee Barrington, Granada, Colo., in place of M. P. Wion, resigned.

DELAWARE

Anne H. Rose, Delaware City, Del., in place of A. H. McCarthy, to correct name.

GEORGIA

George W. Adolphus, Sandy Springs, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

IDAHO

Myrtle M. Cochran, Juliaetta, Idaho, in place of J. H. Millard, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Irene M. Parrent, Hurst, Ill., in place of G. G. Vaughan, resigned.

Anna Mae Smith, Roselle, Ill., in place of H. C. Thiemann, removed.

KENTUCKY

Charles R. Nilles, Bagdad, Ky., in place of Clayton Samples, transferred.

LOUISIANA

Laura P. Grantham, Bush, La., in place of Christine Jarrell, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS

James F. Desmond, Reading, Mass., in place of J. F. Desmond, commission expired.

Vernon D. Morgan, South Yarmouth, Mass., in place of A. W. Baker, deceased.

MICHIGAN

Irving A. Kime, Burt, Mich., in place of L. A. Green, resigned.

Marlie Slingluff, Elwell, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

NEBRASKA

Eldon B. Pittam, Adams, Nebr., in place of C. D. Gottula, transferred.

Rudolph F. Biere, Cook, Nebr., in place of M. B. Packwood, resigned.

Herbert H. Ottens, Dunbar, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Henry F. Taddiken, Shelby, Nebr., in place of J. H. LaMunyon, transferred.

NEW MEXICO

Ramonsita Gallegos, Chama, N. Mex., in place of Paul Nesbitt, resigned.

NEW YORK

Frank G. Shattuck, Bouckville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Edward T. Mulhern, Brockport, N. Y., in place of John Foye, resigned.

Leonard W. Riell, Copake Falls, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Alton B. Moses, Parishville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Norman L. Howell, Sunmount, N. Y., in place of E. P. Sullivan, deceased.

OHIO

Harold E. Hall, West Lafayette, Ohio, in place of C. A. Kempf, resigned.

OREGON

Eleanor R. Stewart, Monroe, Oreg., in place of R. A. Chisholm, retired.

Ross H. Linville, Yachats, Oreg., in place of S. M. Mitchell, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

William H. Lambie, Liverpool, Pa., in place of R. P. Williamson, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marvin C. Baldwin, Orangeburg, S. C., in place of A. B. Chavis, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harry Schnarr, Brandt, S. Dak., in place of G. S. Severson, resigned.

Frank E. Phelps, Humboldt, S. Dak., in place of J. H. Harris, resigned.

TENNESSEE

Floyd E. Joyner, Huntingdon, Tenn., in place of J. C. Owens, transferred.

Cordia T. Miller, Indian Springs, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Albert Keathley, New River, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

TEXAS

Lucile W. Martin, Hearne, Tex., in place of W. C. Allen, deceased.

VIRGINIA

Ruby M. Nicholson, Ferrum, Va., in place of C. B. Nolen, transferred.

WASHINGTON

Daniel F. Coulter, South Bend, Wash., in place of H. M. Connor, removed.

WEST VIRGINIA

Lucille R. Cooper, Kincaid, W. Va., in place of E. B. Dooley, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Franklin J. Fritsche, Dorchester, Wis., in place of A. A. Beck, resigned.

William S. Sinkler, Green Bay, Wis., in place of J. J. Brogan, Jr., resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

C. Girard Davidson

Warner W. Gardner

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Ivy W. Duggan to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for a term of 6 years from June 15, 1946.

IN THE NAVY

Samuel A. Pillar to be an assistant paymaster, with the rank of ensign, from June 5, 1946.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Blessed Master, in this quiet moment we await Thy divine presence that will enable us to hold our course amid the exactions of our responsibilities. Thou hast said: "I will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." Illuminate our lives with such wise thoughts and cheerful words that we may have no other purpose than to do Thy will.

As rich harvests are foretold, lift our hearts to Thee; quicken our sense of Christian duty to feed and nourish the starving ones in stricken lands; may Thy good angels watch over them and the children and keep them from ill and distraction. As we serve them may we make a highway of hope through the deserts of their want and distress: for their sakes may we take comfort in necessities and privations. O keep the sacred fires burning on the altars of our natures, that our flag, the challenge of the centuries, with its symbolism of sacrifice and service, may not be in vain. In the name of the world's Saviour. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the