propriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 246. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2298, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 590). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 3825. A bill to amend section 2402 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and to repeal section 2402 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 3826. A bill to authorize and direct the Federal Power Commission to grant a license to the Savannah River Electric Co. to construct, own, operate, and maintain the powerhouse of the Clark Hill Reservoir project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 3827. A bill to establish a Weed Division in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 3828. A bill to provide that the Legislative Reference Service shall compile and make available the voting records of the Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3829. A bill relating to the employment by the United States of citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 3830. A bill to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 3831. A bill to incorporate United States Navy Veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL (by request):

H. R. 3832. A bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LUSK:

H. R. 3833. A bill to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 3834. A bill to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. R. 3835. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EATON:

H. R. 3836. A bill to contribute to the effective maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to the objectives and principles of the United Nations, to provide for military cooperation of the American states in the light of their international undertakings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MALONEY:

H. R. 3837. A bill to extend the Federal income tax to the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3838. A bill to tax citizens of the United States employed by the United States in its possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 3839. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 3840. A bill providing for the continuance of compensation or pension payments and a subsistence allowance for certain children of deceased veterans of World War I or II during education or training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3841. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to provide full annuities for persons who complete 30 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GEARHART (by request):

H. R. 3842. A bill to equalize Federal income, estate, and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to control the manufacture and sale of inflammable materials; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 3843. A bill for the relief of Rita Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3844. A bill for the relief of Anna Malone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 3845. A bill for the relief of George J. Hiner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 3846. A bill for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Saladino, Joseph Spivack, and Irving Weinberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NODAR:

H. R. 3847. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Marincola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTS:

H. R. 3848. A bill for the relief of the estates of Arthur F. Saladino, Joseph Spivack, and Irving Weinberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H. R. 3849. A bill for the relief of Domingo Gandarias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

632. Mr. CANNON presented a petition signed by 169 representative citizens of Albion, Nebr., protesting elimination of Federal cooperation in the farm conservation program, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We confess, our Father, that we know in our hearts how much we need Thee, yet our swelled heads and our stubborn wills keep us trying to do without Thee.

Forgive us for making so many mountains out of molehills and for exaggerating both our own importance and the problems that confront us.

Make us willing to let Thee show us what a difference Thou couldst make in our work, increasing our success and diminishing our failures. Give us the faith to believe that if we give Thee a hearing Thou wilt give us the answers we cannot find by ourselves.

In Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Friday, June 13, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 14, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

S. 566. An act to amend sections 3533 and 3536 of the Revised Statutes with respect to deviations in standard of ingots and weight of silver coins;

S. 1073. An act to extend until June 30, 1949, the period of time during which persons may serve in certain executive departments and agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting claims against the United States by reason of having so served;

S. 1135. An act to extend for . year certain provisions of section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, relating to the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into leases for periods not exceeding 5 years; and

S. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to continue and establish offices in the territory of the Republic of the Philippines.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) to prepare a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America as published in 1938 as Senate Document 232 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of the Senate of Friday last, the

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unfinished business, Senate bill 110, will be temporarily laid aside and the Senate will proceed to the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar beginning with Order No. 197.

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

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

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Millikin
Ball	Hawkes	Moore
Barkley	Hayden	Morse
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Murray
Bridges	Hill	O'Conor
Brooks	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Buck	Holland	Overton
Bushfield	Jenner	Pepper
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Cain	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Capper	Kilgore	Robertson, Wyo.
Chavez	Knowland	Russell
Connally	Langer	Saltonstall
Cooper	Lucas	Smith
Cordon	McCarran	Sparkman
Donnell	McCarthy	Taft
Downey	McClellan	Taylor
Dworshak	McFarland	Thye
Eastland	McGrath	Vandenberg
Ecton	McKellar	Watkins
Ellender	McMahon	Wherry
Ferguson	Magnuson	White
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
George	Martin	Williams
Gurney	Maybank	Wilson

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is necessarily absent on public business.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is absent because of a death in the family.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate for the remainder of today and tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary may sit during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (S. DOC. NO. 62)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics entitled "Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs," for the calendar year ended December 31, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS

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

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 12

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to enact legislation to control the manufacture and sale of inflammable materials

"Whereas the uncontrolled manufacture of wearing apparel and other articles from natural or synthetic materials of a highly inflammable character constitutes a Nationwide risk of fire and hazard of injury to persons and property; and

"Whereas the unrestricted use of highly inflammable materials in the clothing and other manufacturing industries permits the transportation of the finished product in interstate commerce, thereby spreading the attendant risks and hazards into all the States; and

"Whereas it is impossible for any one of the several States to effectively control the manufacture and use of natural and synthetic materials of an inflammable character; and

"Whereas it is in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of the Nation that the manufacture and use of highly inflammable articles should be controlled: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly,* That the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be memorialized to enact legislation to effectively control the manufacture and use of articles from inflammable materials, both natural and synthetic; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives from the State of California."

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, Calif., favoring the enactment of the Senate bill 866, to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective and to provide for the coordinated execution of such policy through a National Housing Commission, and for other purposes; ordered to lie on the table.

REPEAL OF FEDERAL GASOLINE TAX

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and myself, I ask unanimous consent to present a resolution passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly and approved by His Excellency, Gov. John O. Pastore, memorializing Congress to eliminate the taxation of gasoline by the Federal Government, and request that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

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

Senate Resolution 121

Resolution memorializing Congress of the United States of America to eliminate the taxation of gasoline by the Federal Government

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America has imposed a tax on all sales of gasoline used for the propulsion of motor vehicles on the public highways; and

Whereas, the State of Rhode Island and all other several States of the United States have likewise imposed taxes upon such sales; and

Whereas the Federal tax on such sales of gasoline is clearly an invasion of the field of taxation reserved for the State of Rhode Island and other States of the Union; and

Whereas the Federal gasoline tax when first enacted was represented to be a temporary financial measure which would be repealed, but which on the contrary has persisted and has become larger and more burdensome: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully memorialized to enact with all convenient speed such legislation as may be necessary to abolish the Federal gasoline sales tax and to surrender to the States exclusively the power to tax such sales in the future; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and to each Member of Congress elected from the State of Rhode Island and that the latter be urged to use their best offices to procure the enactment of such legislation as will accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Green Bay Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies, Shawano, Wis., relating

to communistic activities in the Federal Government.

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

Whereas, with diabolic zeal and vehemence, the Communist powers are insidiously carrying on their avowed determination to dominate the earth, to destroy every vestige of Christian civilization, and to substitute for it their own Satanic system; and

Whereas in ideology, philosophy, theory, and practice, the whole of the communistic program is inimical to our welfare as Americans and as God-fearing Christian men, in that in every way it is diametrically opposed to the precious ideals and natural and political rights which we must treasure, preserve, and defend as our sacred heritage; and

Whereas we observe that while some of our national leaders seem to be increasingly aware of our country's grim responsibility in this tremendously vital conflict, a woeful and dangerous tendency is to be seen on the part of many in high places to evade, hedge and compromise in these tragic circumstances, opportunistically seeking by equivocation, chicanery, and sophistry to make personal or partisan political capital out of catastrophic misfortune of the modern world; and

Whereas clear-thinking men must everywhere recognize that the future happiness of our country and truly of the whole human race depends in large measure on the wholehearted, united, and vigorous defense of Christian principles and ideals by our own Nation and our own generation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved:

1. That the individual members of our society be urged and exhorted to be vigilant and keep close watch over the attitude, conduct, and record of their elected representatives especially in this field of governmental activity; that they exercise their rights and privileges as citizens by becoming articulate and giving voice to their convictions and that from time to time they inform their representatives of their alert interest;

2. That we formally, in convention assembled, take this opportunity to approve and commend the recent action of the Chief Executive in demanding a loyalty test of all Government employees and officials;

3. That we rejoice in what seems to be the determination of the new Secretary of State to set a pattern for American diplomacy which seems to be taking the initiative in China, Korea, Japan, the Middle East, and virtually throughout the world, thus putting communism on the defensive;

4. That we commend the industry, patriotism and foresight of the FBI under the leadership of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in providing and amassing information of the subversive activities of known Communist agents and fellow travelers;

5. That we praise and extol those statesmen, including, happily, our own Representatives in the present Congress, who give evidence that they are keenly alert to expose and oppose every vicious activity of Communist enemies;

6. That we pray frevently and faithfully, invoking the special blessings of Heaven on our national leaders in these trying times and begging Divine Providence that the spirit of wisdom may enlighten their minds, strengthen their wills, and enkindle the fire of their devotion to truth and justice.

7. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. JOSEPH MCCARTHY, Senator from Wisconsin, with the request that he extend it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Adopted by the Green Bay Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies in session in Shawano, Wis., May 25, 1947.

REV. MARTIN J. VOSBEEK,
Diocesan Director.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, there is now pending before the Congress legislation providing for a greater degree of self-government for the people of Puerto Rico. In connection with that legislation, I have received a letter from Hon. R. Arjona Siaca, a member of the senate of Puerto Rico, in which he requests that hearings on the legislation be held in Puerto Rico before action is taken. He also requests that this letter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENADO DE PUERTO RICO,
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, June 6, 1947.

The Honorable Senator GUY CORDON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CORDON: Distinguished Members of Congress are actively endeavoring to help the Puerto Rican people by trying to obtain approval of the administration bill granting to our local community the right to elect our own governor, and having him appoint a few officers of our own government which are now appointed by the President with the consent of the United States Senate. We do not doubt of their good faith in that endeavor. Allow me, though, to call your attention to the evident fact that almost all our community is cold and indifferent to the measure. Locally, it is considered as a political maneuver to quench the island's anxiety for a final solution of our political problem. It is also looked—and frowned—at as a diversionary operation intended to deviate local attention from a sad state of affairs which is fast reaching a critical climax. I do not say that that is its purpose. I say only that it is generally so considered.

I absolutely disagree with the few Puerto Ricans who have appeared before the congressional subcommittee which considered the matter. The measure is, paradoxically though it may appear, generally suspected of being an ill omen to the basic problem of our life. And it is so because we feel that what you seem to do as an act of mercy and political munificence is just a tiny part of our full democratic rights, unjustly and unreasonably held from us by the might of the United States President and Congress. And because, furthermore, we have the moral conviction that after the implicit acknowledgment that the bill involves of our right to elect and appoint, according to our government, Congress will feel relieved of its sinful neglect to do us full political justice, and justified in submitting us to further procrastination in the matter for many years more.

Speaking as a member of the Presidential committee appointed to study amendments to our organic act, the Honorable Luis Muñoz Marin, then and now president of the insular senate and of the local majority party, voiced in unequivocal terms that opinion in the following words:

"After we get legislation from Congress on this general matter of reforms to the Organic Act, we are not likely to get legislation from Congress again for a long time. And the problem of Puerto Rico, of course, goes much beyond the election of a governor, and we certainly do not want to, by our recommendation, contribute—that is, I do not want to contribute—to postpone a final solution for 20 or 25 years." (Hearings on Senate bill 1047, November and December 1943, p. 313.)

He also voiced our general skepticism when he asked, as we are all asking now, all except the gentlemen who expressed only their personal and circumstantial opinion in the matter:

"Are we going to let something that is an improvement but is not a solution create a psychological situation where it will postpone the final solution for a quarter of a century or many years? Is it worth while? Are those improvements worth that almost certain delay?" (Hearings on Senate bill 1947, November and December 1943, p. 496.)

America has the right, sir, to have the last vestige of an odious colonial system, with fundamental wrongs equal in magnitude to those which kindled the fires of the War of Independence in the patriots of the American Revolution, finally swept from the democratic panorama of America. It is here, in Puerto Rico, where the sweeping must take place. It is up to you, the Members of the United States Congress, to do it, eradicating its stain from the present history of your Nation. How can you feel at peace with your own conscience, fighting undemocratic regimes in other distant lands, regimes which, nevertheless, are created by the will of the people in said lands, while you voluntarily and arbitrarily maintain the people of Puerto Rico submitted to a government which does not derive its powers from the express consent of the governed? How can you?

Be not deluded, sir. You were not acting democratically respecting Puerto Rico, when you held the hearings regarding the bill now under your consideration, in Washington. Who could go there from Puerto Rico to express the popular feeling about it? Only the men of sufficient financial means and well endowed administrative officers on the government pay roll with all expenses bountifully paid by the Public Treasury. The people of modest means could not go. And, believe me, sir, you cannot judge the real state of our public opinion under those circumstances. Should you have held the hearings on our island, a different situation would have developed. And you would have had a real basis, not a delusive one, to guide your action regarding the bill.

It is still time to correct the error; to give to the Puerto Rican people, not an illusory but a real opportunity to express itself, in Puerto Rico, where rich and poor alike, governmental officers as well as private citizens, could be able to appear before you and make themselves heard regarding a matter which is to them the supreme problem of their life.

If that could be done I do not doubt that your action would be generally appreciated by the great majority of our population. And I am sure that it would work for the better understanding and relations between our respective peoples.

May I ask you that this letter be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that, in all fairness, the people of the United States, at large, may know also the expressions it contains regarding the attitude of the people of Puerto Rico about the matter?

I have the honor, sir, to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

R. ARJONA SIACA,
Senator at Large.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 616. A bill to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest in the State of South Carolina; with an amendment (Rept. No. 287);

S. 682. A bill to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass and other game fish, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 288); and

H. R. 2654. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and

across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called "Lazaretto depot", Baltimore, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 286).

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 577. A bill to preserve historic graveyards in abandoned military posts; without amendment (Rept. No. 283);

H. R. 2411. A bill to authorize patenting of certain lands to Public Hospital District No. 2, Clallam County, Wash., for hospital purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 284); and

H. R. 2655. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the mayor and City Council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing two subterranean water mains in, on, and across the land of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 285).

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 16, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) to prepare a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America as published in 1938 as Senate Document 232 of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming:

S. 1445. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the divison of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WHITE (by request):

S. 1446. A bill to authorize the leasing of salmon trap sites in Alaskan coastal waters, and for other purposes; and

S. 1447. A bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wild animals and birds under conditions other than humane, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1448. A bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and lease certain houses, apartments, and lands in Boulder City, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1449. A bill relating to the citizenship of Dr. Isaac S. Kiehm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REVERCOMB (by request):

S. 1450. A bill to amend the immigration laws relating to stowaways; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 1451. A bill for the relief of Perfecto M. Biason and Joan Biason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. 1452. A bill to provide for aid in industrialization of underdeveloped areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

INVESTIGATION OF SHORTAGES OF CERTAIN BUILDING MATERIALS

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, there continues to be a very definite shortage in building materials, and particularly in certain materials. My attention has been called specially to a shortage of gypsum products and such building materials as sheet rock and metal lath. Also, it has been called to my attention that there are practices in the distribution of these products which have prevented the smaller builders and the individuals from obtaining possession of them for use in construction. I have therefore prepared a resolution, and I now ask unanimous consent to submit it for appropriate reference.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 126) was received and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution 20, Eightieth Congress, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed, in connection with its study of problems of American small-business enterprises, to make a full and complete study and investigation of shortages in, and trade and pricing practices currently engaged in with respect to, gypsum products and building materials such as sheet rock and rock and metal lath. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CARRIERS—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 110) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

MINERAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 63)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask that there may be printed as a Senate document a paper which has been prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, by Mr. B. L. Ruggles, of the General Research Section, entitled "Mineral Position of the United States." In making the request, Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that a subcommitee of the Committee on Public Lands, under the chairmanship of the distinguished junior Senator from Nevada, is currently studying the same problem.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the paper referred to by the Senator from Wyoming will be printed as a Senate document.

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Flag Day address delivered by him at a Flag Day celebration in Milwaukee on June 15, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

YOUR CHANCES OF GETTING AHEAD—ARTICLE BY JAMES H. McGRAW, JR.

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Your Chances of Getting Ahead," by James H. McGraw, Jr., from the Washington Post of June 5, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LABOR POLICY OF THE EIGHTIETH CONGRESS—ARTICLE BY REV. BENJAMIN L. MASSE

[Mr. McGRATH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Labor Policy of the Eightieth Congress," written by Rev. Benjamin L. Masse, and published in America for June 14, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHARITY MEDICAL CARE OR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "Charity Medical Care or National Health Insurance," prepared by him for delivery in Montana, which appears in the Appendix.]

CYRUS S. EATON'S ADMONITIONS TO CAPITAL—ARTICLE FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Cyrus S. Eaton Bids Capitalists to Placate Labor," from the New York Herald Tribune of June 15, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PICK-SLOAN PLAN—OR MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY?—EDITORIAL FROM DENVER POST

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Pick-Sloan Plan—Or MVA?" written by Hon. Leif Erickson, of Montana, and published in the Denver Post of June 3, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TRANSPLANTABILITY OF THE TVA—ARTICLE BY DR. C. HERMAN PRITCHETT

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Transplantability of the TVA," written by Dr. C. Herman Pritchett and published in the Iowa Law Review for January 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PURCHASE OF WAR BONDS BY FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

[Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Truth Revealed—F. D. R. Bought Limit in Series E War Bonds," published in the Anderson (S. C.) Independent of June 13, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEVASTATING STORMS AND FLOODS IN MISSOURI

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, there have occurred recently in the State of Missouri two catastrophies of a devastating character. On April 29 the town of Worth, Mo., was completely wiped out by a cyclone or tornado that struck like a thief in the night. Few houses were left standing in the entire community.

A blow involving a far greater area, and far more people, has now struck. There is today occurring one of the worst floods in the history of the State. The Mississippi River and the Missouri River and their tributaries, are out of their banks over great stretches. Large amounts of the best farm land in Missouri, as well as surrounding States, are now under water. Houses, livestock, farm machinery—everything has been swept away in the great onrush of water.

A new rise in the Missouri River is now predicted with protecting levees already washed out by the earlier flood. Army engineers report, according to the press,

"There won't be much that we can do except try to persuade families driven from their homes not to return. Those farms are going under again."

There are no stricken areas anywhere in the world that have been more thoroughly and completely devastated in the past few years than these parts of the State of Missouri are today. Our people are asking: "What is the Federal Government going to do?"

A large part of the devastated area lies in that part of Missouri known as Little Dixie, the part of the State in which I was born and reared. I remember as a boy hearing the old-timers tell of the distress that followed the War Between the States. During the period of reconstruction, the people lifted themselves up by their own boot straps. The only farm machinery consisted of home-made plows drawn by dairy cows and saddle horses. Some foreign countries during that period may have been enjoying unexampled prosperity, but there is no record, Mr. President, of any loans or grants or gifts to the people of our State, ravaged as they were by war, from any foreign state.

That the need is dire is shown by the large amount of letters and other communications that I am receiving by mail, by telegraph, by telephone, from people asking prayerfully for assistance. Without encumbering the RECORD with a large number of these, I should like to read one from the county agent of Cooper County:

BOONVILLE, MO., *June 13, 1947.*

Senator JAMES P. KEM,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Missouri River flood has broken practically all levees in the Boonville, Mo., area. Thousands of acres of growing crops are being completely destroyed. Need extra equipment including tractors, plows, discs and cultivators to rush emergency planting of corn and soybeans after water recedes. Have called W. E. Dillon, manager, Allis Chalmers, at Kansas City branch, phone Victor 5876, and A. A. Patterson, branch manager, International Harvester at St. Louis, phone Central 2420, for help. We have no definite aid promised but the need for extra machinery of any make is urgent.

HENSLEY HALL,
County Agricultural Agent.

I should like to pose two questions for the earnest consideration of the Senate:

First. If farm machinery is not readily available at once, should not the President exercise his authority under the War Powers Acts to prohibit export until the pressing necessities of our people at home are satisfied, and should not the President's powers in this respect, which expire June 30, 1947, be extended?

Second. What steps should the Federal Government take for relief and rehabilitation of the devastated territory consistent with our general policy at home and abroad?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, may I say to the distinguished Senator from Missouri that it would seem to me the essential thing to do, in view of the situation existing in Missouri where such damaging floods have recently occurred, would be to get busy and hold hearings on the bill to create a Missouri Valley Authority, which was introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] on behalf of himself, myself, and a group of other Senators. I think establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority to deal with that area represents the only way, and the sensible way, to handle the recurrent floods in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Idaho that one cannot eat hearings and one cannot plow with bills. What our people in Missouri are interested in today is the distressing necessity of their daily lives.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the ninety-sixth annual report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 16, 1947.*

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The 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.)

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR FALLS CHURCH, VA., ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to call the calendar beginning with Order No. 197, Senate bill 482.

The bill (S. 482) to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the delivery of water from the District of Columbia and Arlington County water systems to the Falls Church or other water systems in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia in Virginia was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill, the title of which has just been stated, is the same as Calendar No. 230, House bill 310. Is there objection to the House bill being substituted for the Senate bill and being considered at this time?

There being no objection, the bill H. R. 310) to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the delivery of water from the District of Columbia and Arlington County water systems to the Falls Church or other water systems in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia in Virginia, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 482 is indefinitely postponed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1179) to aid in defraying the expenses of the seventeenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McGRATH. Over.

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

MARKETING OF ECONOMIC POISONS AND DEVICES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1237) to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill was considered by, and received the unanimous approval, of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The bill passed the House of Representatives without objection and with little discussion. The bill is intended to replace and expand the protection afforded by the present Insecticide Act of 1910. Such a bill is necessary because of the vast progress made in recent years pertaining to the development of many new insecticide poisons. The measure protects those who use such poisons, and also the public in general, by compelling those who handle them for sale and distribution to follow certain rules and regulations.

If the Senator will look at page 2 of the report, he will see the reasons advanced for broadening the act of 1910.

It is primarily due to the fact that today many more poisons are used by farmers and others. When the present law on the subject was enacted insecticides and fungicides were comparatively simple, consisting largely of paris green, pyrethrum, bordeaux mixture, and similar materials. We have added many new poisons, including DDT which is one of the more important additions. As I have just stated one of the main considerations for the enactment of the measure is to insure that poisons shall be labeled so as to show what they are and how they should be used. In recent months the use of some of the new poisons has caused a good deal of damage to livestock as well as growing crops in the locality where used. Permit me to say that other important improvements over the present laws are as follows:

1. A provision requiring the registration of economic poisons prior to their sale or introduction into interstate or foreign commerce.

2. The inclusion of provisions for protection of the public against poisoning by requiring prominently displayed poison warnings on the labels of highly toxic economic poisons.

3. A provision requiring the coloring or discoloring of dangerous white powdered economic poisons to prevent their being mistaken for flour, sugar, salt, baking powder, or other similar articles commonly used in the preparation of foodstuffs.

4. A requirement that warning or caution statements be contained on the label of the economic poison to prevent injury to living

man, other vertebrate animals, vegetation, and useful invertebrate animals.

5. A provision requiring instructions for use to provide adequate protection for the public.

6. A provision declaring economic poisons to be misbranded if they are injurious to man, vertebrate animals, or vegetation, except weeds, when properly used.

7. A provision requiring information to be furnished with respect to the delivery, movement, or holding of economic poisons and devices.

One of the principal provisions of the bill is the one providing for the registration of economic poisons prior to their being marketed. It is believed that this provision will provide additional protection for the public, assist manufacturers in complying with the provisions of the bill, and at the same time hold administrative costs to a minimum. Under the existing law, the Administrator has no means of ascertaining or knowing what economic poisons are being marketed, except by having a force of inspectors circulating through the country picking up samples here and there, wherever they may be found. Frequently, serious damage is suffered by agricultural producers and other users of economic poisons through the use of misbranded or adulterated economic poisons before the enforcement officials have any knowledge of the existence of such articles, or of their being offered to the public. Under this bill, any economic poison subject to the provisions thereof will be brought to the attention of the enforcement officials who will have an opportunity to become familiar with the formula, label, and claims made with respect to any such economic poison before it is offered to the public. It should be possible, therefore, in a great majority of instances, to prevent false and misleading claims, and to prevent worthless articles from being marketed, and to provide a means of obtaining speedy remedial action if any such articles are marketed. Thus, a great measure of protection can be accorded directly through the prevention of injury rather than having to resort solely to the imposition of sanctions for violations after damage or injury has been done. Registration will also afford manufacturers an opportunity to eliminate many objectionable features from their labels prior to placing an economic poison on the market.

The bill in most of its provisions is in accord with and supplements the provisions of the proposed uniform State Insecticide, Fungicide, and Dodenticide Act which has been recommended for adoption by the Council of State Governments. It is believed that the enactment of this bill will greatly facilitate the coordination of work in this field among the States and with the Federal Government. It is highly desirable that laws governing economic poisons be as nearly uniform as possible consistent with the need for the protection of the public, so that manufacturers may have Nation-wide distribution with a minimum of conflict between the labeling requirements of the various laws.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, since the bill deals with the use of poisons for agricultural purposes, I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS

The bill (H. R. 1874) to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads and for other purposes," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SCHOOL BUILDING AT MOCLIPS, WASH.

The bill (S. 1318) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board of the Moclips-Aloha District for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Wash., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The House bill 2545, Order No. 231, is identical with the Senate bill. Is there objection to the substitution of the House bill for the Sente bill and its present consideration?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2545) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board of the Moclips-Aloha District for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Wash., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children.

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

Mr. BUTLER. This bill would authorize the appropriation of Federal funds for construction of a school building in Moclips, Wash., on a cooperative basis with the local school authorities. It follows the usual pattern of bills of this type. Construction of the school is apparently necessary, and, when erected, it will take care of about 90 Indian children, as well as the white children, in the neighborhood.

The Senate bill has a minor amendment clarifying the language so as to make sure that the Secretary of the Interior will have adequate control over the expenditure of the money. It is in the usual form of bills of this kind.

Mr. LUCAS. Are there precedents for this type of appropriation?

Mr. BUTLER. I was not informed about that.

Mr. LUCAS. Is this for an Indian school?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes; a joint Indian and white school.

In order to make the House bill conform with the Senate bill as reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I move to amend, on page 1, line 5, after the word "for", by inserting the words "expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for."

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

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 PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1318 is indefinitely postponed.

LANDS FOR PARK PURPOSES, HILL COUNTY, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 2353) to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The bill (S. 1262) to provide a central authority for standardizing geographic names for the purpose of eliminating duplication in standardizing such names among the Federal departments, 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 Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter called the Secretary, conjointly with the Board of Geographic Names, as hereinafter provided, shall provide for uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government. The Secretary may exercise his functions through such officials as he may designate, except that such authority as relates to the final approval or review of actions of the Board on Geographic Names shall be exercised by him, or his Under or Assistant Secretaries.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a Board on Geographic Names, hereinafter called the Board. The membership of the Board shall include one representative from each of the Departments of State, War, Navy, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, and from the Government Printing Office, and the Library of Congress. The Board may also include representatives from such Federal agencies as the Secretary, upon recommendation of the Board, shall from time to time find desirable, even though these agencies are in the departments otherwise represented on the Board. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the respective heads of the departments or independent agencies that they represent. Each member shall be appointed for a 2-year term but may be reappointed to successive terms. The members of the Board shall serve without additional compensation. The Board shall nominate a Chairman to be appointed by the Secretary, and shall establish such working committees as are found desirable.

SEC. 3. The Board, subject to the approval of the Secretary, shall formulate principles, policies, and procedures to be followed with reference to both domestic and foreign geographic names; and shall decide the standard names and their orthography for official use. The principles, policies, and procedures formulated hereunder shall be designed to serve the interests of the Federal Government and the general public, to enlist the effective cooperation of the Federal departments and agencies most concerned, and to give full consideration to the specific interests of particular Federal and State agencies. Action may be taken by the Secretary in any matter wherein the Board does not act within a reasonable time. The Board may make such recommendations to the Secretary as it finds appropriate in connection with this act.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall cause such studies and investigations to be made and such records to be kept as may be necessary or desirable in carrying out the purposes of this act, and he shall provide a place of meeting and staff assistance to the Board. The staff shall be responsible to the Secretary, who shall prescribe its relations to the Board and the committees of the Board. The Secretary may establish from time to time, upon recommendation of the Board, advisory committees of United States citizens who are recognized experts in their respective fields to assist in the solution of special problems arising under this act.

SEC. 5. For the guidance of the Federal Government, the Secretary shall promulgate in the name of the Board, from time to time and in such form as will carry out the purposes of this act, decisions with respect to geographic names and principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. The Secretary shall also furnish such additional information with respect to geographic names as will assist in carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. With respect to geographic names the pertinent decisions and principles issued by the Secretary shall be standard for all material published by the Federal Government. The United States Board on Geographical Names in the Department of the Interior created by Executive order, is hereby abolished, and the duties of said Board are transferred to the Board herein created, and all departments, bureaus, and agencies of the Federal Government shall refer all geographic names and problems to the said Board for the purpose of eliminating duplication of work, personnel, and authority.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to the naming of the offices or establishments of any Federal agency.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1185) to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill? I should like to know what materials are to be disposed of.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the authority in the bill is to dispose chiefly of forest products on the unappropriated public domain. It may include other types of materials which are available, but there has been no authority heretofore for the disposal, particularly, of merchantable timber on public lands which are unappropriated and unreserved. The purpose of the bill is to give such authority to the Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may dispose of materials including sand, stone, gravel, and timber or other forest products, on public lands of the United States if the disposal of such materials (1) is not otherwise expressly authorized by law, including the United States mining laws, (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. Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, 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 Executice 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 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.

CORRECTION OF ERROR IN NATIONALITY ACT

The bill (H. R. 2237) to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLATHEAD INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

The bill (S. 753) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to defer the collection of certain irrigation construction charges against lands under the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, 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 provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and adjust irrigation charges on irrigation lands within projects on Indian reservations, and for other purposes," approved June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to defer the collection of irrigation construction charges on the Flathead Indian irrigation project until January 1, 1949.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER POST, NO. 68, AMERICAN LEGION, BELZONI, MISS.

The bill (H. R. 1412) to grant to the Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion, of Belzoni, Miss., all of the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in lands conveyed to said post pursuant to act of Congress approved June 29, 1938, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELWOOD L. KEELER

The bill (H. R. 765) for the relief of Elwood L. Keeler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIABILITY FOR DEATH BY WRONGFUL ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1265) to amend sections 1301 and 1303 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to liability for causing death by wrongful act, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments in section 1, page 2, line 12, after the word "the," to strike out "widow" and insert "spouse"; on line 14, after the word "That", to insert "if there be a surviving spouse"; and on line 17, after the word "kin", to insert "*Provided*, That if in a particular case the verdict is deemed excessive the trial justice or the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, on appeal of the cause, may order a reduction of the verdict", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1301 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1301. Liability: Whenever by an injury done or happening within the limits of the District of Columbia the death of a person shall be caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default, of any person or corporation, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured, or if the person injured be a married woman, have entitled her husband, either separately or by joining with the wife, to maintain an action and recover damages, the person who or corporation which would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages for such death, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, even though the death shall have been caused under circumstances which constitute a felony; and such damages shall be assessed with reference to the injury resulting from such act, neglect, or default causing such death, to the spouse and next of kin of such deceased person; and shall also include the reasonable expenses of last illness and burial: *Provided*, That if there be a surviving spouse the jury shall allocate the portion of its verdict payable to the spouse and next of kin, respectively, according to the finding of damage to said spouse and next of kin: *Provided further*, That if in a particular case the verdict is deemed excessive the trial justice or the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, on appeal of the cause, may order a reduction of the verdict: *And provided further*, That no action shall be maintained under this chapter in any case when the party injured by such wrongful act, neglect, or default has recovered damages therefor during the life of such party."

SEC. 2. Section 1303 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1303. Distribution of damages: The damages recovered in such action, except the amount specified by the verdict of judgment covering the reasonable expenses of last illness and burial, shall not be appropriated to the payment of the debts or liabilities of such deceased person, but shall inure to the benefit of his or her family and be distributed to the spouse and next of kin according to the allocation made by the verdict or judgment, or in the absence of such allocation, according to the provisions of the statute of distribution in force in said District of Columbia."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN TESTIMONY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1266) to amend section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to admissibility of testimony by a party to a transaction when the other party is incapable of testifying, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "of", to insert "a deceased person or of"; on line

8, after the word "the", to strike out "incapable persons", and insert "deceased or incapable person"; line 12, after "the", to insert "deceased or"; and at the beginning of line 14, to insert "deceased or", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1964. Testimony of surviving party: In any civil action against a person who, from any cause, is legally incapable of testifying, or against the committee, trustee, executor, administrator, heir, legatee, devisee, assignee, or other representative of a deceased person or of the person so incapable of testifying, no judgment or decree shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff founded on the uncorroborated testimony of the plaintiff or of the agent, servant, or employee of the plaintiff as to any transaction with or action, declaration or admission of the deceased or incapable person; and in any such action, if the plaintiff or any agent, servant, or employee of the plaintiff testifies as to any transaction with or action, declaration, or admission of the deceased or incapable person, no entry, memorandum, or declaration, oral or written, by the deceased or incapable person, made while he was capable and upon his personal knowledge, shall be excluded as hearsay."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1346) to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I ask that that bill be passed over. I have an amendment to offer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the Senator from South Carolina objecting to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object, for the present.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, to what bill is the Senator objecting?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina is objecting to Senate bill S. 1346.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I intend to offer. I send it to the desk. It is signed by several Senators. I shall want to take some time to discuss it, so I object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

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

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that at the earliest opportunity I shall move the consideration of Senate bill 1346.

TAX-EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1125) to amend the act entitled "An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, after line 17, to strike out.

SEC. 3. Paragraph (p) of section 1 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(p) The building, or portion thereof, owned by a church and actually occupied and used as the episcopal residence of a bishop of such church."

And to renumber the sections.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, not very long ago, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] had certain questions about the bill, and it was my understanding with the Senator from Nevada that no action would be taken on the bill until his inquiries were satisfied. I wonder if, before making a further explanation of the bill, the Senator from Nevada would care to have the bill go over?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there has been a very slight amendment offered to me. I do not want to hold up the bill, but I should like to have it go over until I can send to my office and get the amendment.

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

BELMONT PROPERTIES CORP.

The bill (S. 851) for the relief of Belmont Properties Corp., 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 Belmont Properties Corp., Arlington, Va., the sum of $667.50. Such sum represents the amount of a fee paid by the said corporation to the Federal Housing Administration in connection with an application, made on October 20, 1941, to such Administration for mortgage insurance on an apartment-house project in Arlington, Va. While such application was pending the land on which such project was to be constructed was condemned by the United States: *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 nothwithstanding. 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.

CLAIMS ARISING IN LAKE LANDING TOWNSHIP, N. C.

The bill (H. R. 888) for the relief of certain owners of land who suffered loss by fire in Lake Landing Township, Hyde County, N. C., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3611) to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is similar to Calendar No. 213, Senate bill 1346. The bill will be passed over.

SOUTHEASTERN SAND & GRAVEL CO.

The bill (H. R. 2257) for the relief of Southeastern Sand & Gravel Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

GUARDIAN OF HUNTER A. HOAGLAND

The bill (H. R. 723) for the relief of the legal guardian of Hunter A. Hoagland, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF THOMAS GAMBACORTO

The bill (H. R. 1065) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Gambacorto was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BLANCHE E. BROAD

The bill (H. R. 620) for the relief of Blanche E. Broad was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. F. POWERS

The Senate proceed to consider the bill (H. R. 811) for the relief of J. F. Powers, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$500" and insert "$400."

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.

PERSHING HALL, A MEMORIAL IN PARIS, FRANCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 358) to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after "$14,717" to strike out ", together with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from September 15, 1936", and insert a period, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, from the Pershing Hall memorial fund, to Julian M. Thomas, of Oakland, Calif., for legal services and expenses in connection with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France, the sum of $14,717.

The amendment was 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. 1032) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that bill?

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

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

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 924) to credit active service in the military or naval forces of the

United States in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, on page 2, line 10, after "Congress", to strike out "upon his payment into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such fund of a sum equal to the aggregate amount which would have been deducted from his pay for credit to such fund if such active employment had continued, for the period of his active military or naval service, at the monthly rate of pay received for the last pay period preceding his entry into such active military or naval service", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits from the policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, each member of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and each member of the United States Secret Service who has actively performed duties other than clerical for 10 years or more directly related to the protection of the President, who shall have left active employment in any such department, force, or service to perform active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, shall be credited with all periods of honorable active military or naval service performed on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ALLOWANCES TO THREE METROPOLITAN POLICE INSPECTORS

The bill (H. R. 1624) to authorize payment of allowances to three inspectors of the Metropolitan Police force for the use of their privately owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHANGES IN CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE METHODIST HOME OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1191) to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of incorporation with respect to stated objects, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia, a corporation organized under the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, by certificate of incorporation filed on January 11, 1889, is authorized to make such changes in the object clause of such certificate of incorporation as may be considered necessary to make such clause correspond with the present organization of The Methodist Church without changing in any respect the charitable character of such corporation. The procedure followed by such corporation for effectuating such change shall be that prescribed in section 602 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284), as amended, for changing the name of a benevolent, charitable, educational, musical, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary corporation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate bill is identical with House bill 3604, which is pending in the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. Does the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] wish to ask unanimous consent that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the House bill, and that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill?

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia be discharged from further consideration of the House bill 3604, and that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill which is on the Calendar, and I ask for the immediate consideration of the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia will be discharged from further consideration of H. R. 3604 and, without objection, the House bill will be substittued for the Senate bill and will be presently considered.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3604) to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of incorporation with respect to stated objects, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1191 will be indefinitely postponed.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT BOILER INSPECTION ACT

The bill (S. 1124) to amend the Boiler Inspection Act 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 section 4 of the Boiler Inspection Act of the District of Columbia, approved June 25, 1936, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. No person shall use or cause to be used, without first having obtained a certificate of inspection from the boiler inspector, any boiler or pressure vessel operating at a pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch, except (1) boilers in single-family dwellings, (2) such heating boilers as may be exempted from inspection pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Commissioners by reason of the limited occupancy of the buildings in which such heating boilers are located, and (3) such nondangerous pressure vessels as may be exempted from inspection pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Commissioners."

SEC. 2. The Boiler Inspection Act of the District of Columbia, approved June 25, 1936, is amended by striking out the words "steam" and "unfired" wherever they appear therein, except in section 15.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY AMONG DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The bill (S. 966) to authorize the establishment of the District Educational Agency for Surplus Property in the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia, 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 for the purpose of supervising and controlling the distribution of surplus property among the tax-exempt and nonprofit educational institutions and schools in the District of Columbia in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to surplus property, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to establish in the municipal government of the District of Columbia an agency to be known as the District Educational Agency for Surplus Property. The Agency shall consist of not more than 10 members, who shall be appointed and be subject to removal by the Commissioners. The members so appointed shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 2. The Agency may employ such persons and incur such expenses, including expenses for necessary travel of members and employees outside the District of Columbia, as may be necessary for the proper execution of its duties and functions as prescribed in this act.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, such sums, not exceeding $10,000 per annum, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

VETERANS' SENIORITY BENEFITS IN DISTRICT POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1997) to provide seniority benefits for certain officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for promotion by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment.

In section 1, page 1, line 3, to strike out:

That (a) any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force or of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia whose name appeared (as a result of a regular competitive examination for promotion) on any civil-service register with respect to such force or department for promotion to a higher rank or grade, while he was serving in the armed forces of the United States during the period beginning May 1, 1940, and ending December 31, 1946, shall, for the purpose of determining his seniority rights and service in such rank or grade, be held to have been promoted to such rank or grade as of the earliest date on which an eligible standing lower on the same promotion register received a promotion, either permanently or temporarily, to such rank or grade.

And insert:

That (a) any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force or of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, who served in the armed forces of the United States during the period beginning May 1, 1940, and ending December 31, 1946, and (1) whose name appeared during such service (as a result of a regular or reopened competitive examination for promotion) on any civil-service register with respect to such force or department for promotion to a higher rank or grade, or (2) whose name appeared on such a register as a result of a reopened examination taken subsequent to his release but which he was eligible to take at the time of his entry into the armed forces, shall, for the purpose of determining his seniority rights and service in such rank or grade, be held to have been promoted to such rank or

grade as of the earliest date on which an eligible standing lower on the same promotion register received a promotion either permanently or temporarily to such rank or grade.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 2, lines 19 and 20, to strike out of the committee amendment the words "but which he was eligible to take at the time of his entry into the armed forces."

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

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended 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.

MEMORIAL TO DEAD OF FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to the dead of the First Infantry Division, United States forces, World War II, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEMORIAL TO THE MARINE CORPS DEAD OF ALL WARS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 113) authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Marine Corps dead of all wars was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to grant authority to the Marine Corps League, Inc., to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in honor and in commemoration of the men of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives to their country.

SEC. 2. The design and the site of such memorial shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts, and the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection thereof.

SEC. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this joint resolution shall lapse unless (1) the erection of such memorial is commenced within 5 years from the date of passage of this joint resolution, and (2) prior to its commencement funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, to insure completion of the memorial.

MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL IN GRANT PARK, CHICAGO

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 112) to establish a commission to formulate plans for the erection, in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., of a Marine Corps memorial, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a Commission, to be known as the Marine Corps Memorial Commission, and to be composed of three Commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States. The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for the erection upon a suitable site in Grant Park in the city of Chicago, Ill., of an appropriate memorial to the members of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives in the service of their country.

SEC. 2. The Commission may accept from any source, public or private, money or other property for use in carrying out its functions under this joint resolution; and is authorized to cooperate with interested public and private organizations in carrying out such functions.

SEC. 3. Upon the request of the Commission, the heads of the Federal departments or agencies may designate such personnel of their respective departments or agencies, or of the Marine Corps, as the case may be, as may be necessary to assist in carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution.

SEC. 4. 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 available for the purposes of this joint resolution, or acquired by other means herein authorized.

SEC. 5. The members of the Commission shall select one of their number as chairman and another as secretary.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall report its recommendations to Congress at the earliest practicable date.

ISSUANCE OF A PATENT IN FEE TO RAYMOND WESLEY DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 394) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Raymond Wesley Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing,", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Raymond Wesley Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described land situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: (1) The north half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the south half of the northwest quarter of section 27; the east half of section 28; and lots 3 and 4, the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 33; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian; and (2) the south half of the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 19; and lot 1 and the northeast quarter of section 30; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana 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 A PATENT IN FEE TO RICHARD JAY DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 395) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Richard Jay Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing"; in line 4, after the words "issue to", to insert Kathleen Doyle Harris, sole devisee of"; and in line 5, after "Doyle", to insert "deceased", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Kathleen Doyle Harris, sole devisee of Richard Jay Doyle, deceased, a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 29; the southeast quarter of section 30; lots 6 and 7, the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, of section 31; and lots 1 and 2, the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 32; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I notice at least six bills of the same nature on the calendar. I wonder why it is necessary to have the Congress pass bills authorizing the issuance of land patents. Why cannot the General Land Office do so? Will the Senator who introduced the bills please make the explanation?

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I received a report from the Department of the Interior respecting the bills, and the Department agreed that in these particular cases, so far as the Doyle family was concerned, it was necessary to have individual consideration by Congress of the claims.

Mr. ELLENDER. In these cases special legislation is necessary?

Mr. ECTON. Yes.

ISSUANCE OF A PATENT IN FEE TO THURLOW GREY DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 396) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Thurlow Grey Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing" and a comma; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Thurlow Grey Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Montana: The northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; and the south half of the southeast quarter, of section 17; lots 3 and 4, the south half of the south half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter, of section 19; and the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 20; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana 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 A PATENT IN FEE TO LAWRENCE STANLEY DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 397) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lawrence Stanley Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Lawrence Stanley Doyle a patent in fee to the follow-

ing-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: (1) the west half of section 28; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 29; lots 1 and 2, the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 33; township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian; and (2) lots 3 and 4, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the south half of the south quarter, and the north half of the south half of the south half of the southeast quarter, of section 19, township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana 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 A PATENT IN FEE TO SPENCER BURGESS DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 398) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Spencer Burgess Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Spencer Burgess Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the south half of section 20; the west half of the east half of the northeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the north half of the souhwest quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 21; the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22; the north half of the northwest quarter of section 27; the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28; and the west half of the east half of the west half, and the west half of the west half of section 29; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana 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 A PATENT IN FEE TO GLADYS MAY DOYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 399) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gladys May Doyle, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert a comma and the words "upon application in writing,"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Gladys May Doyle a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Big Horn County, Mont.: The south half of the southwest quarter of section 10; the west half of section 15; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16; the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21; and the north half, and the north half of the south half of section 22; township 8 south, range 37 east, Montana principal meridian.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 121) prohibiting under certain conditions the printing in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of matter offered as a part of the remarks of a Senator, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish an explanation of it.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, may I make a request? I have been trying to find the resolution. It is not contained in my files.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

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

GUARDIAN OF FRANCIS EUGENE HARDIN

The bill (H. R. 360) for the relief of the legal guardian of Francis Eugene Hardin, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. B. McCRARY CO., INC.

The resolution (S. Res. 122) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 708) for the relief of the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 708) entitled "A bill for the relief of the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc.," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims pursuant to section 151 of the Judicial Code, as amended; and the said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of such section and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE TO JOSEPH J. PICKETT

The bill (S. 484) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Joseph J. Pickett a patent in fee to certain lands, 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 Joseph J. Pickett, Crow Indian allottee numbered 372, a patent in fee to the southwest quarter, north half southeast quarter and southeast quarter southeast quarter section 15, township 8 south, range 32 east; east half southeast quarter section 16 and northwest quarter section 34, township 8 south, range 32 east; north half southwest quarter, west half west half southeast quarter, section 4, township 9 south, range 32 east; southwest quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter section 27, east half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section 28, township 8 south, range 32 east; north half southwest quarter section 26, northwest quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 23, south half southwest quarter section 24, township 8, south, range 32, Montana principal meridian, containing 1,200 acres.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 758) to promote the national security by providing for a national defense establishment, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

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

PROCEDURE FOR FACILITATING PAYMENT OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT CHECKS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1316) to establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments with amendments, on page 5, line 13, to strike out "(b)" and insert "(d)", in line 15, after "(c)", to insert "and", and on page 6, line 15, after the word "by", to strike out "an" and insert "any", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, with the exception of checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, the amounts of all original and substitute checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries, which have not been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the checks were issued, shall be transferred from the account of the drawer or the account then available for the payment thereof to a special-deposit account or accounts on the books of the Treasurer of the United States.

(b) With the exception of checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, any original or any substitute checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries which have not been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the checks were issued and checks issued in payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office on account of any of such checks shall be payable from the special-deposit account or accounts established pursuant to this section: *Provided*, That in the following classes of cases any original or substitute check shall be payable from the special-deposit account or accounts only after settlement by the General Accounting Office: (1) Where the check is drawn on a designated depositary, (2) where the owner or holder of the check has died or is incompetent, (3) where on presentation of the check for payment the Treasurer of the United States is on notice of a doubtful question of law or fact, and (4) where the check is over 10 years old: *And provided further*, That the limitation imposed in respect to certain claims or demands against the United States by the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061; U. S. C., title 31, secs. 71a, 237), shall not be deemed to apply to original or substitute checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries, but nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to affect the limitation imposed in respect to claims on account of certain checks by section 2 of the act of June 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 761; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 122).

SEC. 2. The balances deposited to the credit of the outstanding-liabilities account of any fiscal year pursuant to section 21 of the

Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 725t), and which have not been covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury shall be transferred to the foregoing special-deposit account or accounts and together with the amounts transferred thereto under the provisions of section 1 shall be available to pay any check payable from such account or accounts.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to take such action as may be necessary to transfer at appropriate intervals from the foregoing special-deposit account or accounts to the appropriate receipt account or accounts on the books of the Treasury any amounts not required to effect the purposes of this act and with the concurrence of the Comptroller General to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the administration of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. (a) Sections 306, 307, 308, 309, and 310 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 149, 150, 151, 152, 153), and section 21 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 725t), are herey repealed.

(b) Section 5 of the act of July 1, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 154), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"At the termination of each fiscal year the General Accounting Office shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all checks issued by any disbursing officer of the Government or its wholly owned or mixed-ownership corporations, as shown by his accounts rendered to the General Accounting Office, or otherwise, which shall then have been outstanding and unpaid for one full fiscal year after the fiscal year in which issued, stating in such report the date, number, and amount of each check and the symbol on which it was drawn."

(c) Subsection (a) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. V, title 31, sec. 528 (a)) is further amended by deleting the phrase "before the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the original check was issued" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "prior to the expiration of 10 years from the date on which the original check was issued" and by inserting immediately following the phrase "from the account of the drawer" the phrase "or the account available for payment of the original check."

(d) Subsections (c) and (e) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. V, title 31, secs. 528 (c) and (e)), are respectively, further amended by deleting the phrase "before the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the original check was issued" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "prior to the expiration of 10 years from the date on which the original check was issued."

(e) Subsection (f) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. V, title 31, sec. 528 (f)) is further amended to read as follows:

"(f) Substitutes issued under this section drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, except those for checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, shall be deemed to be original checks and shall be payable under the same conditions as original checks. Substitutes for checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws shall be payable directly by the Treasurer of the United States without limitation of time."

(f) Subsection (g) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp V, title 31, sec. 528 (g)) is further amended by deleting the phrase "by any corporation or other entity" and inserting in lieu thereof "by any wholly owned or mixed-ownerhip Government corporation or by any entity."

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1947.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 544) to further amend section 3 of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

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

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

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

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, OWYHEE, NEV.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 686) to provide for the construction, extension, and improvement of public school buildings in Owyhee, Nev., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of not to exceed $300,000 for the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of school buildings in Owyhee, Nev.: *Provided*, That plans and specifications for the construction, extension, and improvement of the said school buildings shall be furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *And provided further*, That the said school buildings so constructed, extended, and improved shall be the property of the United States and shall be turned over to the Owyhee Public School District under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended by the act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458), and shall be made available to all Indian children of the said district on the same terms, except as to the payment of tuition, as to other children of said school district.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

ISSUE OF PATENTS TO SETTLERS, PYRAMID LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION, NEV.

The bill (S. 30) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, 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 be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patents for certain lands entered pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 7, 1924, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers and town-site occupants of certain lands in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.," upon the payment of unpaid balances based upon reappraisals made in 1934 as follows: J. A. Ceresola, $4,595.89; W. J. Ceresola, $4,376.11; Domenico Ceresola, $4,926.63; M. P. Depaoli, $4,878.56; and the Garaventa Land & Livestock Co., $2,951.51: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts, together with interest at 3½ percent per annum from date of reappraisals made in 1934, shall be paid within 90 days from the date of the passage and approval of this act: *And provided further*, That in the case of the death of any of the entrymen, payments may be received from and patents be issued to the heirs or legal successors of the entrymen herein named.

ERIC SEDDON

The bill (S. 1360) for the relief of Eric Seddon, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Eric Seddon as of June 26, 1946, and the said Eric Seddon shall, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Spanish quota of the first year that the said quota is available.

GUARDIAN OF GILDA COWAN

The bill (H. R. 1482) for the relief of the legal guardian of Gilda Cowan, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1514) for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

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

EVA BILOBRAN

The bill (H. R. 1221) for the relief of Eva Bilobran was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1628) relinquishing to the State of Illinois certain right, title, or interest of the United States of America, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the name "Grundy", to insert "DuPage."

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.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

The bill (H. R. 2207) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands within the Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OTTER CREEK RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA, KENTUCKY

The bill (H. R. 2852) to provide for the addition of certain surplus Government lands to the Otter Creek Recreational

Demonstration Area, in the State of Kentucky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MANCOS WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The bill (H. R. 3197) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Mancos Water Conservancy District increasing the reimbursable construction cost obligation of the district to the United States for construction of the Mancos project and extending the repayment period was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COACHELLA DIVISION OF ALL-AMERICAN CANAL IRRIGATION PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The bill (H. R. 3348) to declare the policy of the United States with respect to the allocation of costs of construction of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal irrigation project, California, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND AND WATER RIGHTS IN CLARK COUNTY, NEV.

The bill (H. R. 3151) to grant a certain water right and a certain parcel of land in Clark County, Nev., to the city of Las Vegas, Nev., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAONIA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, COLORADO

The bill (H. R. 3143) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colorado, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 262, House bill 3143, in order that we may have an explanation from the able Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 3143 was passed will be reconsidered.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, this is a project which was authorized back in 1939 or 1940. After authority was given for the project there were resurveys, and it was decided that the dam sites and certain of the works originally contemplated ought to be changed. The project is a very sound one. The amount involved is modest, and the Department of the Interior finds that it will be fully reimbursable. It not only serves to supply water for irrigation, but it also has flood-control incidents. There has been no objection to the bill in committee, and none in the House.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire what the cost of the project will be?

Mr. MILLIKIN. The cost of construction will be approximately $3,030,000. Two million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars will be allocated to water users; $600,000 will be allocated to the reservoir, which will be managed by the Bureau of Reclamation and from which the reclamation fund will derive revenues; $78,000 will be allocated to the Fish and Wildlife Service; and $32,000 will be allocated to flood control.

I should add that in view of the increased costs which will have to be assumed by the users of the water, we are asking for a 68-year repayment period.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, this is outside and beyond the President's budget.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

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

SAN JACINTO-SAN VICENTE AQUEDUCT

The bill (S. 1306) relating to the construction and disposition of the San Jacinto-San Vicente aqueduct, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby (1) ratifies the action taken by various departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government in planning for and proceeding with the construction of an aqueduct running from a connection with the Colorado River aqueduct of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California near the west portal of San Jacinto tunnel in Riverside County, Calif. to San Vicente Reservoir in San Diego County, Calif.; (2) authorizes the completion of such aqueduct in accordance with existing Government plans for the completion thereof; and (3) ratifies the action of the Navy Department in disposing of the aqueduct to the city of San Diego, Calif., pursuant to contract NOy-13300 which provides, among other things, for the leasing of such aqueduct to such city.

SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN ALASKAN MINING CLAIMS

The bill (H. R. 2369), providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, during the war years the requirement that $100 worth of development work be done on each mining claim was suspended because of the difficulty of obtaining efficient help and because of the need of diverting all available labor to the production of essential minerals such as lead, copper, and zinc. It is deemed advisable to continue during the next fiscal year the suspension of the requirement for doing this development work.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is it merely an extension for a period of 1 year?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Only for 1 year.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 9, to insert "United States, including the."

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.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 174) to amend section 26, title I, chapter 1 of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 588), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, my attention was diverted a moment ago when Calendar No. 265, House bill 174, was called. I desire to make a few comments with respect to the bill, and I wish to ask the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] about it. I therefore ask unanimous consent to revert to that bill at the conclusion of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 174 was passed is reconsidered, and the bill will be returned to the calendar, for subsequent attention before the call of the calendar is completed.

SPACE FOR DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 451) to authorize the Federal Works Administrator through the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide space to accommodate the needs of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, 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 pending the completion of a new Federal Courts Building within the District of Columbia, the Federal Works Administrator, through the Commissioner of Public Buildings, is hereby authorized to provide such additional space in Government-owned or leased buildings within the District of Columbia under the custody and control of the Public Buildings Administration as is necessary to meet the needs of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia without cost to such court.

SEC. 2. Jurisdiction for all purposes (including those specified in section 1 hereof) is hereby transferred to the Public Buildings Administration over the property formerly known as the Capitol Park Hotel, located at 500 North Capitol Street, and specifically described as being all of lot 836 (originally divided and described as lots 159, 160, 161, and 162), in square 628, of the District of Columbia, along with the adjacent parking lot specifically described as lots numbered 156, 157, 158, and 845, in square 628, District of Columbia, situated on the west side of North Capitol Street between E and F Streets, which was acquired by the Federal Works Administrator pursuant to title II, Public Law 849, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

GIDEON PEON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 403) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gideon Peon, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That," to insert "upon application in writing," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Gideon Peon, Flathead Allottee No. 33, of Butte,

Mont., a patent in fee to the following-described lands situated in Lake County, State of Montana: The north half of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 19 north, range 19 west, Montana principal meridian, containing 80 acres.

The amendment was 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. 1218) to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States was announced as next in order.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An explanation is requested. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who introduced and reported the bill, is not in the Chamber at the moment. Is any other member of the Committee on Armed Services available? Does the Senator from Minnesota wish the bill passed over?

Mr. BALL. Let the bill be passed over temporarily.

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

MAINTENANCE OF DOMESTIC TIN-SMELTING INDUSTRY

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 125) to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the joint resolution?

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, the joint resolution calls for continuance of Government operation of the tin smelter in Texas. Before the war we bought all our tin from foreign production. The only smelters in this country went out of operation 2 years after the First World War. In 1940 it was determined to be necessary, for the national defense, to establish a tin smelter in this country. It is largely working on ores from Bolivia, which are available to this country. Some of the higher alluvial ores are coming from the Orient, but the production in foreign countries, in Holland, in the Orient, in Britain, and in France, has not yet risen to the point where it can take care of the needs of this country. Even with the operation of this plant, we are not supplying more than about three-fourths of the real demand for tin in our own industrial needs. The joint resolution calls for the continuation of the operation of the smelter, which was built for war purposes, during the reconstruction era until June 30, 1949, at which time we can take a further look at the tin situation. The authority for the present operation ends on June 30 of this year. It is agreed by all departments of the Government involved that it is necessary to continue this operation.

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

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

Resolved etc., That (a) tin is a highly strategic and critical material of which insufficient ore reserves exist in the United States and of which an adequate supply is vital to the Nation's industrial, military, and naval requirements for the common defense.

(b) Tin is now and for the immediate future will remain in short supply of the requirements of this country's industrial, military, and naval needs.

(c) It is necessary in the public interest and to promote the common defense that Congress make a thorough study and investigation regarding the advisability of the maintenance on a permanent basis of a domestic tin-smelting industry and to study the availability of supplies of tin adequate to meet the industrial, military, and naval requirement of the Nation in time of national emergency.

SEC. 2. The powers, functions, duties, and authority of the United States heretofore exercised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1) to buy, sell, and transport tin, and tin ore and concentrates; (2) to improve, develop, maintain, and operate by lease or otherwise the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.; (3) to finance research in tin smelting and processing; and (4) to do all other things necessary to the accomplishment of the foregoing shall continue in effect until June 30, 1949, or until such earlier time as the Congress shall otherwise provide, and shall be exercised and performed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation while that Corporation has succession, and thereafter by such officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States as the President may designate.

SEC. 3. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States subsequently designated by the President shall render a full report to Congress on all its activities under this joint resolution not later than December 31, 1947, and at the end of each 6 months thereafter.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN POWERS UNDER SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

The bill (S. 1297) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Let the bill go over.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Minnesota to withhold his objection until I make an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BALL. I am perfectly willing to withhold any action on it, but I would still like to object.

Mr. REED. I should like to make an explanation of the bill. It proposes to extend the powers of the President under the Second War Powers Act in the matter of allocating domestic equipment. The freight car shortage has reached desperate proportions. As soon as the crops begin to move out of the West there will be a greater car shortage than we had last year. The Office of Defense Transportation has been a very useful instrumentality in allocation, handling, and quickly moving equipment. It is true the Interstate Commerce Commission has ample powers, but it is an administrative body which moves slowly. Here is a place where quick action is always desirable, and without it the car shortage will be worse than it was last year. The bill has been amended to make it expire on January 31, 1948, instead of continuing it for 1 year. I want to assure the Senator from Minnesota that, in my judgment——

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

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it not true that the Interstate Commerce Commission has affirmatively recommended the legislation?

Mr. REED. The Interstate Commerce Commission has made an affirmative recommendation in favor of this bill.

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

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this matter formerly has gone to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Second War Powers Act was handled by that committee. The committee is now considering amendments to the Second War Powers Act, and it seems to me we ought to consider the whole question at one time. So I should be disposed to object to the consideration of the bill at this time until we have the whole problem of the Second War Powers Act before us.

Mr. REED. I give notice that I shall move at the proper time to take up this bill and consider it. I do not want to interfere with the Senator from Nebraska in handling the Interior Department appropriation bill, so I shall not move at the close of the call of the calendar, but at some proper time I shall move the consideration of the bill.

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

INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 122), consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to an extension and renewal for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1947, of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, executed in the city of Dallas, Tex., the sixteenth day of February 1935, by the representatives of Oklahoma, Texas, California, and New Mexico, and thereafter recommended for ratification by the representatives of the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan, and subsequently ratified by the States of New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Colorado, and Texas, which said compact was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such compact by H. J. Res. 407, approved August 27, 1935 (Public Resolution No. 64, 74th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1937, by an agreement executed in New Orleans, La., the tenth day of May 1937, by the representatives of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico, and was duly ratified by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, and Colorado, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress

gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by Senate Joint Resolution 183, approved August 10, 1937 (Public Resolution No. 57, 75th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1939, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Michigan, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress, gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 329, approved July 20, 1939 (Public Resolution No. 31, 76th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1941, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 228, approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 246, 77th Cong.), and which compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1943, by an agreement executed and ratified by representatives of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President of the United States, presented to Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 139, approved July 7, 1943 (Public Law 117, 78th Cong.), and thereafter the representatives of the States of Montana, West Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, Tennessee, and Indiana, executed counterparts of said agreement, and said counterparts so executed were deposited in the Department of State of the United States. The extended and renewed compact dated the first day of February 1947, duly executed by the representatives of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Indiana, and which extended and renewed compact has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States, reads as follows:

"AN AGREEMENT TO EXTEND THE INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

"Whereas on the 16th day of February 1935, in the city of Dallas, Tex., there was executed 'An interstate compact to conserve oil and gas' which was thereafter formally ratified and approved by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado, and Kansas, the original of which is now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a true copy of which follows:

"'AN INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

"'*Article I*

"'This agreement may become effective within any compacting State at any time as prescribed by that State, and shall become effective within those States ratifying it whenever any three of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, California, Kansas, and New Mexico have ratified and Congress has given its consent. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

"'*Article II*

"'The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause.

"'*Article III*

"'Each State bound hereby agrees that within a reasonable time it will enact laws, or if laws have been enacted, then it agrees to continue the same in force, to accomplish within reasonable limits the prevention of:

"'(a) The operation of any oil well with an inefficient gas-oil ratio.

"'(b) The drowning with water of any stratum capable of producing oil or gas, or both oil and gas, in paying quantities.

"'(c) The avoidable escape into the open air or the wasteful burning of gas from a natural gas well.

"'(d) The creation of unnecessary fire hazards.

"'(e) The drilling, equipping, locating, spacing or operating of a well or wells so as to bring about physical waste of oil or gas or loss in the ultimate recovery thereof.

"'(f) The inefficient, excessive or improper use of the reservoir energy in producing any well.

"'The enumeration of the foregoing subjects shall not limit the scope of the authority of any State.

"'*Article IV*

"'Each State bound hereby agrees that it will, within a reasonable time, enact statutes, or if such statutes have been enacted then that it will continue the same in force, providing in effect that oil produced in violation of its valid oil and/or gas conservation statutes or any valid rule, order or regulation promulgated thereunder, shall be denied access to commerce; and providing for stringent penalties for the waste of either oil or gas.

"'*Article V*

"'It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the States joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof, or create or perpetuate monopoly, or to promote regimentation, but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

"'*Article VI*

"'Each State joining herein shall appoint one representative to a commission hereby constituted and designated as "The Interstate Oil Compact Commission," the duty of which said Commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas, and at such intervals as said Commission deems beneficial it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several States for adoption or rejection.

"'The Commission shall have power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several States within their several jurisdictions to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said States, and to recommend measures for the maximum ultimate recovery of oil and gas. Said Commission shall organize and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"'No action shall be taken by the Commission except (1) by the affirmative votes of the majority of the whole number of the compacting States represented at any meeting, and (2) by a concurring vote of a majority in interest of the compacting States at said meeting, such interest to be determined as follows: Such vote of each State shall be in the decimal proportion fixed by the ratio of its daily average production of the compacting States during said period.

"'*Article VII*

"'No State by joining herein shall become financially obligated to any other State, nor shall the breach of the terms hereof by any State subject such State to financial responsibility to the other States joining herein.

"'*Article VIII*

"'This compact shall expire September 1, 1937. But any State joining herein may, upon 60 days' notice, withdraw herefrom.

"'The representatives of the signatory States have signed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States, and a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States.

"'This compact shall become effective when ratified and approved as provided in Article I. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto by affixing its signature to a counterpart to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified.'

"Whereas the said interstate compact to conserve oil and gas has heretofore been duly renewed and extended with the consent of the Congress to September 1, 1947; and,

"Whereas it is desired to renew and extend the said interstate compact to conserve oil and gas for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1947, to September 1, 1951;

"Now, therefore, this writing witnesseth:

"It is hereby agreed that the compact entitled 'An Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas' executed in the city of Dallas, Tex., on the 16th day of February 1935, and now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a correct copy of which appears above, be, and the same hereby is, extended for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1947, its present date of expiration. This agreement shall become effective when executed, ratified, and approved as provided in article I of the original compact.

"The signatory States have executed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States and a duly certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto by executing a counterpart of this agreement to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified.

"Executed as of the 1st day of February 1947, by the several undersigned States, at their several capitols, through their proper officials as duly authorized by statutes and resolutions, subject to the limitations and qualifications of the acts of the respective State legislatures."

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of section 1 is hereby expressly reserved.

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) to enable the President to utilize the appropriations for United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for meeting administrative expenses of United States Government agencies in connection with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administrative liquidation, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That in order to provide necessary administrative expenses for executive departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the United States Government incident to the liquidation of activities undertaken prior to June 30, 1947, in connection with participation of the United States

in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,370,000 of the unobligated balance as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

REVOLVING FUND FOR BENEFIT OF CERTAIN VETERANS

The bill (H. R. 2368) to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, to authorize an appropriation of $3,000,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of $1,500,000 now authorized and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DATES FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY OF VETERANS FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The bill (S. 1392) to prescribe certain dates for the purpose of determining eligibility of veterans for vocational rehabilitation, and for education, training, guaranty of loans, and readjustment allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) subsection (f) of section 1, title I, Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "the termination of hostilities in the present war" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "September 1, 1947."

(b) Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as added by Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved March 24, 1943, as amended, is amended by striking out the words "the termination of the present war" in both places in such paragraph where such words appear and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "September 1, 1947."

SEC. 2. Part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended; title III and title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, are respectively amended by striking out the phrases "the termination of hostilities in the present war," "the termination of the present war," and "the termination of the war," wherever such phrases appear, and inserting in lieu thereof in each instance the following: "September 1, 1947": *Provided*, That in the case of any individual the date of termination of such individual's first period of enlistment or reenlistment contracted within 1 year after the date of enactment of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, Public Law No. 190, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved October 6, 1945, shall be applicable instead of the aforesaid date "September 1, 1947," unless such latter date is subsequent in time in which event it shall be controlling.

SEC. 3. The amendments provided by section 11 of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, to part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), and to sections 500 and 700 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 are hereby repealed.

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1056) to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to permit adjustment of benefits authorized by section 1506 thereof and similar benefits extended by governments allied with the United States in World War II.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, this bill was before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Its purpose is to make it possible for an American veteran who is entitled to benefits under the GI bill of rights to enjoy those benefits in the United States, diminished only to the extent that he may have received the same or comparable benefits in some other country. The bill arose out of this kind of a situation: A boy who was a citizen of New Jersey but had served in the Canadian Army during the war was, under the GI bill of rights, entitled to the benefits which that bill confers in the United States. But, having served in the Canadain Army, he went up to Canada and applied for school privileges in Canada and took 1 year's benefits there. It developed that the climate was unfavorable to his wife's health and he could not continue his training there. He came back to the United States and applied for training in a college in the United States. Then the Veterans' Administration construed the GI bill of rights as denying him the remaining benefits to which he was entitled in the United States because he had applied for and had received a part of his benefits in Canada. This bill simply makes it clear that under the present GI bill of rights—and no substantive rights are added to it whatever by this bill—a veteran who is entitled to 3 years of college in the United States and takes 1 year in Canada, having served in the Canadian forces, may, if he comes back to the United States, have an opportunity to get the other 2 years of training. In other words, his benefits under the GI bill of rights are diminished only to the extent that he has received comparable benefits in some other country. The bill does not add a single benefit to the rights heretofore conferred upon an American citizen.

Mr. RUSSELL. In the case mentioned by the Senator from Florida did the Government of Canada pay for the year of college training which he received?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes. Under the bill he will receive only what he is entitled to in this country, less what he actually got in Canada.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to ask if the bill in any wise affects the benefits of dependents of American citizens who lost their lives while serving in the Canadian Army?

Mr. PEPPER. No.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was hoping that the bill applied to cases of that nature, because I know of at least one case, and possibly two, involving two aged citizens of my State, each of whom lost a son while he was serving in the Canadian Army as a flier in the Royal Canadian Air Force. I think the benefits received from the Canadian Government are only $12 or $13 per month. They are not sufficient to defray the actual living expenses of those old people. I was hoping that this bill went sufficiently far to make up the difference between the benefits paid by the government under which the American citizen served and those he would have received had he served only the United States in the war.

Mr. PEPPER. That may be a deserving case, and it seems to be a deserving case, but this bill affects only the rights that are now bestowed under the GI bill of rights.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I merely want to make clear that if an American citizen served in the British Army for 2 years and then transferred to the American Army he may receive benefits under the GI bill of rights. Under the existing law, if he first applies to Canada or to the British he is barred from applying in the United States. The purpose of this bill is to provide that if he has applied to the British and received some benefits he may apply to the United States and receive GI rights as well as what he has already received from the British or the Canadians. So I think there can be no question about the justice of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 section 1506 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended by section 10 of the act of December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 631, 38 U. S. C. 697f), is amended by amending the proviso thereof so that the section will read as follows:

"SEC. 1506. Persons who served in the active military or naval service of any government allied with the United States in World War II and who at time of entrance into such active service were citizens of the United States shall, by virtue of such service, and if otherwise qualified, be entitled to the benefits of titles II, III, IV, and V of this act or of Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, in the same manner and to the same extent as persons who served in the active military or naval service of the United States: *Provided*, That any such benefit shall not be extended to any person who is not a resident of the United States at time of filing claim and the eligibility of any person for a benefit under titles II, III, and V of this act, as amended, and under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, shall be reduced to the extent he has received the same or similar benefit from the government of the nation in whose active military or naval service he served: *Provided further*, That reductions of eligibility for purposes of this section shall be made in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator which shall provide that the period of time during which the person received the same or similar benefit shall be controlling in making reductions with respect to claims under titles II and V of this act, as amended."

ADMISSION TO AMERICAN REGISTRY, ETC., OF FERRY "CROSLINE"

The bill (H. R. 1344) to admit the American-owned ferry *Crosline* to American registry and to permit its use in coastwise trade was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RELEASE, FREE OF ESTATE AND GIFT TAX, OF CERTAIN POWERS OF APPOINTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. J. Res. 210) to extend the time for release, free of estate and gift tax, of certain powers, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, the resolution extends the time for the release, free of estate and gift tax, of certain powers of appointment under the Revenue Act of 1942. The resolution also amends section 1000 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain discretionary trusts, by extending the time within which certain powers may be relinquished. The subject of taxability of powers of appointment has been a very difficult one for a long time. The Senator will recall that it used to be customary for donors of gifts and decedents in their wills to give someone the power to dispose of the property with power to change beneficiaries. In other words, the powers would be granted to others, sometimes retained by the donor. The Treasury ruled that release of such powers by death or by action during the lifetime of the donor subjected the whole transaction to the gift tax. There are obvious inequities in that kind of a ruling, and it produced a series of laws, including this proposed one, giving the persons who have such powers of appointment the right to relinquish them tax-free within a stated period of time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Can the Senator state the amount involved?

Mr. MILLIKIN. No; I do not have any information on that point, but I do not think it is highly important. I may say that the Treasury has approved the idea. The Treasury would rather have it in more comprehensive form at this time and hopes that the matter will be given complete consideration in connection with the general revision bill. It has no objection to what the pending bill proposes to do.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. —. That subchapter C of chapter 30 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on transportation of persons) is hereby repealed. This amendment shall apply to amounts paid after the date of the enactment of this act for transportation after such date.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this amendment would add a new section to the pending joint resolution. The Senate will recall that sometime ago it passed an act providing for an excise tax of 15 percent on travel. In other words, persons traveling within the United States and to certain points outside of the United States pay a 15 percent excise tax on their transportation charges. If one is traveling from New York to the city of Mexico, he pays an excise tax of 15 percent for the whole distance. If he is traveling from New Orleans to Quebec, he pays the excise tax for the whole distance. If, however, he is traveling to South American points, he pays the excise tax only to the point or port of exit from the United States.

The matter has been investigated and studied by the Executive Committee on Economic and Foreign Policy, of which the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, was chairman, and Mr. Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, is deputy chairman. Their report is that they would foster and encourage the repeal of this 15 percent excise tax because, in the first instance, it is discriminatory as against the countries of Mexico and Canada; and in the second place, they believe, and it seems reasonable to believe, that at this time, after the war, when our people are seeking to travel throughout the United States, this excise tax has a retarding effect on travel.

So, Mr. President, I submit the amendment for the consideration of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, let me say I hope the distinguished Senator from Nevada will not press for the adoption of his amendment. It goes to the whole subject of transportation excise taxes. It involves an enormous amount of money. The taxes on airplane travel alone, I am informed, amount to approximately $250,000,000 a year. I do not believe that the Senate should make an offhand reduction of that amount in the Government's revenues.

Moreover, the amendment ties into the whole subject of excise taxes, which will be thoroughly sifted in connection with the forthcoming general tax revision bill.

The amendment has no germaneness to the pending joint resolution. It is very necessary that we pass the joint resolution, because many servicemen, for example, have returned home and have been confronted with the taxation problems incident to powers of appointment. They have not had time to decide what they want to do about it or how to proceed under the protections which the law has given in the past, and which we hope to continue.

Therefore, I appeal to the Senator from Nevada not to press for the adoption of his amendment in connection with this particular measure.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say that the amendment appeals to me as being a proper amendment to be adopted at a very early time. I certainly would not wish to defeat the pending joint resolution by an attempt to tie the amendment onto it, if I could have the amendment considered later on. I had hoped that perhaps the Senator from Colorado would see fit to look with favor upon the amendment and let it go through. However, if the Senator from Colorado is of the frame of mind he has indicated, I shall not press for adoption of the amendment at this time.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, let me say, with the permission of the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Nevada, that the joint resolution now before the Senate is a measure of importance. If the power to release the powers of appointment is to be extended for another year, it must be extended by July 1; and any amendment to this particular joint resolution would necessitate a conference, which probably would carry the matter over beyond July 1.

Mr. McCARRAN. Then I understand it to be the attitude of the able Senator from Colorado, as well as the attitude of the able Senator from Georgia, that they do not look with favor upon, and would not favor the inclusion of, this amendment in this joint resolution at this time.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I regret that at this time that attitude is compelled by the circumstances surrounding the joint resolution.

Mr. McCARRAN. Then, Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada has withdrawn the amendment.

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.

CLARIFICATION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACT OF 1941

The bill (H. R. 2872) to amend further section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, as amended, and clarify its application, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRIBUTIONS BY PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANIES

The bill (H. R. 463) to amend section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code in respect of distributions by personal holding companies was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE—BILL PASSED OVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3737) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

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

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from New Mexico that this is the tax bill for the District of Columbia. Its provisions assume a balanced budget for the years 1948 and 1949. In view of the brief time which obviously is permitted to us at this hour, I think the bill should go over temporarily. I should like to give notice of an intention to move the consideration of this bill at the proper and earliest possible opportunity.

Therefore, I ask that the bill go over.

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

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1421) to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let the bill go over.

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

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, let me inquire from what Senator the objection to present consideration of the bill came.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California objected.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I may say to the majority leader that I

have asked that the bill go over, on behalf of a Senator who had to leave the Chamber. If he returns in time, I shall be glad to withdraw the objection I have made.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

The bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask that this bill be passed over. However, I should like to state that I have consulted with Senators who are interested in the Bulwinkle bill and with those who are intensely interested in the Interior Department appropriation bill. I have conferred with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as well as with Senators on this side of the aisle, including the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am assured of their help in connection with the request which I now make for unanimous consent that when the call of the calendar is concluded, the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3123, the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

I should like to say to those who may be somewhat apprehensive about the amount of time which consideration of the bill will take, that this bill, as it has been reported, comes from the subcommittee with a unanimous report, and it comes from the full Appropriations Committee with a unanimous report, except that the full committee has added two small amendments, one in the amount of $25,000, and one with respect to the location of an anthracite research laboratory in Pennsylvania. In view of that fact, I do not anticipate that the consideration of the bill will take long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3123, the Interior Department appropriation bill?

The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN MINERS' OBLIGATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 5, Senate bill 27, to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war, so that I may make a motion in regard to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 5 is not within the purview of the unanimous-consent agreement, which was that the calendar should be called commencing with order of business 197.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will there be time immediately after the call of the calendar when this measure may be taken up?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not under the order just made.

Mr. McCARRAN. And no other bill that precedes the point on the calendar where the call started this morning may be taken up?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the situation under the existing unanimous-consent agreement. When the appropriation bill is out of the way, motions will be in order. The Senator will understand that such a motion would displace the unfinished business.

The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

ESTATE OF ROBERT W. ALEXANDER

The bill (H. R. 651) for the relief of the estate of Robert W. Alexander was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THERESE R. COHEN

The bill (H. R. 925) for the relief of Therese R. Cohen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRYING OF MAIL ON STAR ROUTES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 263) to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, after line 4, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. There shall be placed in charge of the star-route service in the Post Office Department a superintendent of star-route service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 7, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "ninety days" and insert "six months."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendments were, in section 4, page 2, line 14, at the beginning of the section, to insert "(a)"; on line 15, after the word "route", to insert a comma and to strike out "or upon the creation of a new class A route;" and on line 18, after the word "may", to strike out "negotiate therefor" and insert "enter into a new contract"; on page 2, after line 20, to strike out "(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, or within ninety days after the enactment of this act, the contractor on the route, if otherwise qualified, shall be given a noncompetitive civil-service examination for appointment as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act, the appointment to be without term, except as hereinafter provided," and insert: "Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, the contractor on the route, any contractor for the route during the preceding contract term, and any honorably discharged veteran of World War II who was a contractor for the route between September 16, 1940, and the effective date of this act, if otherwise qualified, shall be given an examination by the United States Civil Service Commission, and the applicant attaining the highest passing grade, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, shall be appointed as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act. Persons so appointed shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits provided by law for employees in the field postal service."; and on page 3, line 18, after the word "passes", to insert "or of an adjoining county."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 7, after the word "herein", to strike out "except that a present contractor capable of performing the duties of his route shall be permitted to carry the route for a period after reaching his seventieth birthday not exceeding the expiration date of his present contract."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, page 4, line 21, after the words "for a", to strike out "one-half ton" and insert "less than one ton."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 11, page 6, line 10, after the words "changing the" to insert "schedules and"; and on line 11, to strike out "schedules" and insert "trips."

The amendments were agreed to.

The sections were ordered to be renumbered.

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 provisions of this act shall apply to the carrying of mail on star routes within the United States.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of fixing rates for the transportation of mail on star routes the Postmaster General shall divide such routes into classes A and B and shall have authority to establish new routes or reclassify any route if, in his opinion, changed conditions justify or require a reclassification: *Provided*, That if any star route cannot be classified prior to being established, such route shall be established as a temporary contract for a period not exceeding 6 months. Prior to the expiration of such temporary contract the route shall be classified by the Postmaster General. Class A shall consist of those routes on which the mail service is performed by aircraft or by common carrier by motor vehicles. Class B shall consist of those routes not included in class A.

SEC. 3. (a) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class A route, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, advertise for proposals for the transportation of mail on such route, or may enter into a new contract with the present contractor without advertising, for a contract period not exceeding 4 years.

(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, the contractor on the route, any contractor for the route during the preceding contract term, and any honorably discharged veteran of World War II who was a contractor for the route between September 16, 1940, and the effective date of this act, if otherwise qualified, shall be given an examination by the United States Civil Service Commission, and the applicant attaining the highest passing grade, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commission, shall be appointed as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act. Persons so appointed shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits provided by law for employees in the field postal service.

(c) To be eligible as a class B carrier under this act a person must be a citizen of the United States; a resident of the county or counties through which the star route passes or of an adjoining county; of good moral character; between the ages of 18 and 55 years; in good health, except that a present contractor may be considered eligible to take

the examination if capable of performing the duties required on the route which he has been serving and provided he has not attained the age of 70 years. Vacancies shall be filled by the Postmaster General upon certification by the Civil Service Commission from registers of eligibles resulting from examination.

SEC. 4. At the end of the month in which a class B carrier serving under the provisions of this act attains his seventieth birthday he shall be relieved of the duties of his appointment and the vacancy thus created shall be filled as provided herein.

SEC. 5. Class B carriers who have acquired a classified status under the provisions of this act shall be paid for the time actually employed on a schedule of the route, to be fairly established by the Postmaster General, which shall not be computed for pay purposes as less than 1 hour in any case, at the rate of $1.20 per hour; and in addition thereto shall be paid for equipment maintenance for horse, horse and vehicle, dogs and sleds, boat, passenger motorcar, or lesser type of equipment, a sum equal to 6 cents per mile or major fraction of a mile traveled in performing star-route service; for a less than 1-ton truck, station wagon, or closed-body delivery truck, 7 cents; for 1-ton truck but less than 2-ton, 8 cents; and for 2- and 2½-ton truck, 9 cents; and for larger equipment, 10 cents: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall determine the size of equipment necessary to transport the mail over the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy. Payment of equipment maintenance shall be at the same period and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation.

SEC. 6. Each class B carrier shall designate a substitute carrier acceptable to the postmaster at the head of the route to act in the absence of the carrier. The substitute shall receive for his services the same amount as is paid to the carrier for such services: *Provided*, That if the substitute carrier uses the equipment of the carrier to perform the services of the route the equipment maintenance allowance for the use of such equipment may be paid to the carrier.

SEC. 7. Every class B carrier and substitute carrier shall take the official oath prescribed in section 30, Postal Laws and Regulations, and shall execute bond in the sum of $1,000 with acceptable sureties, the bond to be forwarded to the Postmaster General; the amount of bond required on each class A route to be determined by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 8. Wherever the Postmaster General is unable to procure mail service on a class B route under the provisions of this act he may enter into a temporary contract for the performance of mail service on such route at a rate in excess of the fixed rate until such time as he is able to procure such service at the rate scheduled herein.

SEC. 9. Carriers on all routes shall furnish equipment sufficient for transportation of the mails and the proper handling of all postal business on the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall restrict or prevent the Postmaster General from creating, extending, curtailing, or discontinuing star routes together with the services of the classified carriers or changing the schedules and frequency of trips thereof in accordance with the needs of the service as determined by him. The Postmaster General is also authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this act, or any part thereof, that are not in conflict with its provisions. All existing laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 816) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended (Revised Statutes, secs. 5263–5269, inclusive; U. S. C., title 47, secs. 1–6, inclusive, and 8), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall limit the authority of the Federal Communications Commission under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to prescribe charges, classifications, regulations, and practices, including priorities, applicable to Government communications.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the tenth day following the enactment date thereof.

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

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to repeal the old Post Roads Act of 1866, which gives to Government agencies a special rate on domestic communications.

The only company that is affected by the bill is the Western Union Telegraph Co. The bill would place the Western Union on the same basis as the telephone companies and other communication companies with respect to fixing of rates by the regulatory agency. It does not mean the Government may not impose a preferential rate by classification; the bill merely repeals that part of the act which makes a special rate mandatory. A similar provision was adopted when the domestic telegraph merger bill was before the Senate, but it was dropped in conference.

The enactment of the bill would mean that if the Government got a special rate someone would have to pay for it, and that someone necessarily would have to be the public—those sending messages.

I think everyone will admit that any communications company has a hard time these days competing with the subsidized air mail, on one hand, and the telephone companies, on the other.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

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 repeal the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended, and for other purposes."

THE GILA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 483) to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila reclamation project, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "approximately", to strike out "sixty-six" and insert "forty"; on line 9, after the word "land", to strike out "situate on the Yuma Mesa and within the North and South Gila Valleys" and insert "(twenty-five thousand acres thereof situated on the Yuma Mesa and fifteen thousand acres thereof within the North and South Gila Valleys), or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than three hundred thousand acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River"; on page 2, line 10, after the word "land", to insert "or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than three hundred thousand acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River"; on page 2, line 18, after the word "diversion", to insert "transportation, delivery"; on line 21, after the words "subject to", to strike out "and controlled by"; on line 23, after the numerals "1922", to insert a colon and the words "*And provided further*, That the above limitations contained in this section are for the sole purpose of fixing the maximum acreage of the project and shall not be construed as interpreting, affecting, or modifying any interstate compact or contract with the United States for the use of Colorado River water or any Federal or State statute limiting or defining the right to use Colorado River water of or in any State," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of reclaiming and irrigating lands in the State of Arizona and other beneficial uses, the reclamation project known as Gila project, heretofore authorized and established under the provisions of the reclamation laws, the act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), and various appropriation acts, is hereby reduced in area to approximately 40,000 irrigable acres of land (25,000 acres thereof situated on the Yuma Mesa and 15,000 acres thereof within the North and South Gila Valleys), or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than 300,000 acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River, and as thus reduced is hereby reauthorized and redesignated the Yuma Mesa division, Gila project, and the Wellton-Mohawk division, Gila project, comprising approximately 75,000 irrigable acres of land, or such number of acres as can be adequately irrigated by the beneficial consumptive use of no more than 300,000 acre-feet of water per annum diverted from the Colorado River, situate within the Wellton, Dome, Roll, Texas Hill, and Mohawk areas, is substituted for the land eliminated from the Yuma Mesa division and is hereby authorized: *Provided, however*, That the waters to be diverted and used thereby, and the lands and structures for the diversion, transportation, delivery, and storage thereof, shall be subject to the provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of December 21, 1928, and subject to the provisions of the Colorado River compact signed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 24, 1922: *And provided further*, That the above limitations contained in this section are for the sole purpose of fixing the maximum acreage of the project and shall not be construed as interpreting, affecting, or modifying any interstate compact or contract with the United States for the use of Colorado River water or any Federal or State statute limiting or defining the right to use Colorado River water of or in any State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is hereby authorized to acquire in the name of the United States, at prices satisfactory to him, such lands, interests in lands, water rights, and other property within or adjacent to the Gila project, which belongs to the Gila Valley Power District or the Mohawk Municipal Water Conservation District, as he deems appropriate for the protection, development, or improvement of said project: *Provided, however*, That the prices to be paid for the lands owned by the Gila Valley Power District, of Arizona, and heretofore officially appraised at the direction of the Commissioner of Reclamation, for the existing facilities of said district and of the Mohawk Municipal Water

Conservation District, of Arizona, heretofore officially appraised at his request and determined by him to be useful to said project, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed $380,000, and no portion thereof shall be paid until said districts have made arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for the liquidation of their respective bonded, warrant, and other outstanding indebtedness.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is hereby authorized, to the extent, in the manner, and on such terms as he deems appropriate for the protection, development, or improvement of the Gila project, to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the public lands of the United States within said project, the lands acquired under this act, and any improvements on any such lands and to lease the same during the presettlement period only, provided such lands shall be disposed of to actual settlers and farmers as soon as practicable; to establish town sites on such lands; and to dedicate portions of such lands for public purposes. Contracts for the sale of such lands shall be on a basis that, in the Secretary's judgment, will provide the return in a reasonable period of years of not less than the appraised value of the land and the improvements thereon or thereto. Such lands may be disposed of in farm units of such sizes as the Secretary determines to be adequate, taking into consideration the character of soil, topography, location with respect to the irrigation system, and such other factors as the Secretary deems relevant: *Provided*, That the area disposed of to an individual shall, so far as practicable, not exceed 160 acres. Sales to any individual shall be of not more than one farm unit. Any sums received by the United States from the disposition of said lands and improvements shall be covered into the reclamation fund, and credited to construction costs.

SEC. 4. Beginning at such date or dates and subject to such provisions and limitations as may be fixed or provided by regulations which the Secretary is hereby authorized to issue, any public lands within the Gila project and any lands acquired under this act shall be, after disposition thereof by the United States by contract of sale and during the time such contract shall remain in effect, (i) subject to the provisions of the laws of the State of Arizona relating to the organization, government, and regulation of irrigation, electrical, power, and other similar districts, and (ii) subject to legal assessment or taxation by any such district and by said State or political subdivisions thereof, and to liens for such assessments and taxes, and to all proceedings for the enforcement thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as privately owned lands: *Provided, however*, That the United States does not assume any obligation for amounts so assessed or taxed: *And provided further*, That any proceedings to enforce said assessments or taxes shall be subject to any title then remaining in the United States, to any prior lien reserved to the United States for unpaid installments under land-sale contracts made under this act, and to any obligation for any other charges, accrued or unaccrued, for special improvements, construction, or operation and maintenance costs of said project.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the general repayment obligation of any organization which may hereafter enter into a contract with the United States covering the repayment of any portion of the costs of construction of the Gila project may be spread in annual installments over such reasonable period, of not exceeding 60 years, as the Secretary may determine. For the purpose of predicating the repayment obligations of the various lands within said project on their respective ability, as determined by the Secretary, to share the burdens thereof, he may provide for the equitable apportionment of said general repayment obligation to the lands benefited on a unit basis in accordance with the extent of the benefit derived from the project, the character of soil, topography, and such other factors as he deems relevant, and he may provide for a system of variable payments under which larger annual payments will be required during periods of above-normal production or income and lesser annual payments will be required during periods of subnormal production or income.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such moneys as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. The Secretary is authorized to perform such acts, to make such rules and regulations, and to include in contracts made under the authority of this act such provisions as he deems proper for carrying out the provisions of this act; and in connection with sales or exchanges under this act, he is authorized to effect conveyances without regard to the laws governing the patenting of public lands. Wherever in this act functions, powers, or duties are conferred upon the Secretary, said functions, powers, or duties may be performed, exercised, or discharged by his duly authorized representatives.

SEC. 8. This act shall be deemed a supplement to and part of the reclamation law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to amend the Boulder Canyon Project Act of December 21, 1928, as amended by the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act of July 19, 1940.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, last Thursday in the Committee on the District of Columbia, Senate bill 751 was approved and ordered to be reported. I do not wish to delay the Senator from Nebraska, but I should like to ask unanimous consent that the report be received and the bill immediately considered.

The bill provides for the extension of the day-care nurseries in the District of Columbia, authorization for which will end on June 30, and I am asking unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill for that reason. It is a matter of urgency. The full committee has approved the bill, and if there is no objection, I should like to have unanimous consent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. From the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Senator from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to report a bill, which will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 751) to permit the use of appropriations of the National Capital Housing Authority for the maintenance and operation of buildings and grounds used for nurseries and nursery schools established by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia within projects under the jurisdiction of such Authority.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the report will be received.

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 District of Columbia with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize and direct the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes," approved July 16, 1946 (Public Law 514, 79th Cong.), is amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1947" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "June 30, 1948."

SEC. 2. Such section is further amended by striking out "or who are so handicapped that they cannot otherwise provide for the day care of their children"; and by adding at the end of such section the following new sentence: "Appropriations made under the authority contained in section 4 of this act shall be available for the maintenance and operation of such of the buildings and grounds (as may be designated and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the provisions of this section) in and on which such nurseries and nursery schools may be established, maintained, and operated."

SEC. 3. Section 4 of such act is amended by striking out "$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$150,000."

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 continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1948, and for other purposes."

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES AND DIRECTOR AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider at this time Calendar No. 166, Senate bill 28. I wish to say that the bill was reached during the calling of the calendar previous to the last call, when the Senator from Nevada was absent, and the Senator from Illinois objected. Later the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Nevada conferred on the bill, and there is now no objection on the part of the Senator from Illinois, who does not seem to be present at the moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 28, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 28) to supersede the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 by reestablishing the offices of registers of land offices, and providing for appointment of the Director and Associate Director of the Bureau

of Land Management, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to make an explanation. The bill was before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. That committee unanimously opposed the bill, but, out of deference to the Senator from Nevada and the members of the Public Lands Committee, we reported it, without recommendations. It was then rereferred to Public Lands Committee. I want to make that clear, that after examination the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments felt it could not report the bill favorably.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 403 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946—

(a) The offices of all registers of the district land offices, abolished by subsection 403 (d) of such plan, are hereby reestablished, subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto prior to the effective date of such plan: *Provided*, That registers of all land offices shall hereafter be under the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior: *Provided further*, That any register of a land office duly commissioned and serving at the time the offices of all registers of the district land offices were abolished by subsection 403 (d) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 shall continue in office as the register of such land office, under this act, in the same manner and for the same period as if appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on July 15, 1946, for a term expiring upon the date on which the commission held by such register on July 15, 1946, would have expired if Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 had not become effective; and a new commission shall be issued to such register in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, and the Associate Director of such Bureau, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Such Director shall receive a salary at the rate of $12,000 per year; and such Associate Director shall receive a salary at the rate of $10,000 per year.

(c) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government; together with such other and further duties as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate.

(d) The Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Director, and shall act as Director in the absence of that officer, or in case of a vacancy in the office of Director. The Associate Director shall also perform such other and further duties as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN MINERS' OBLIGATIONS—MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as to Order No. 5, Senate bill 27, the motion I was going to make, and which the Chair held would not be in order, I now renew. I move that Senate bill 27, Order No. 5, be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. I wish to say that I am making that motion with the idea of moving, in the Committee on the Judiciary, to postpone the bill indefinitely.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests to the Senator that even now his motion is not in order, in view of the pending unanimous consent order, and that a unanimous consent request at the moment is what the Senator should present.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that certain of the members of the committee who could not vote to report the bill favorably are not present, I shall have to object. I think there should be some notice given.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

STIMULATION OF VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if there is no objection, I should like to have the Senate recur to Calendar No. 268, Senate bill 1218, a bill to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States. I make the request in the absence of the chairman of the committee, who unfortunately cannot be here this afternoon. I make it because unless the bill is passed, the Army, after June 30 of this year, will not be able to accept enlistments except on a basis of the duration of the war plus 6 months. This is a bill to stimulate the voluntary enlistment of young men in the Army. It reduces the minimum age from 18 to 17, and it makes it possible to enlist men for 2, 3, 4, or 6 years. Enlisted men in the first three grades, including master sergeants and two other grades of sergeant, may reenlist for an unspecified period of time on a career. The bill also offers certain bonuses for reenlistment. It strikes out a provision in the law at the present time, limiting the Army to 280,000 enlisted men. These I believe are the principal provisions of the bill. I hope that the Senate may act upon it on the present call of the calendar, because of the necessity of taking care of the situation before June 30.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Massachusetts a question with respect to the provision of the bill allowing the enlistment of 17-year-olds? Does it provide that a youth of 17 must obtain the written consent of his parents?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Massachusetts will answer the question in the affirmative.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, is it not a fact that the bill is directed toward the interest of the taxpayers and of the Treasury? The most expensive enlistment in the world is the short-term enlistment. What is needed are long-term enlistments, if possible. There is in the bill a provision in the interest of the Treasury and of the taxpayers, intended to save millions of dollars, is there not?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The answer to that unquestionably is, yes. As I understand, any enlistment of 2 years or less, which is possible at the present time, is not an economical enlistment from the point of view of the taxpayer, because the man hardly receives his training before he is out again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to revert to Senate bill 1218, which the clerk will report by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1218) to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States.

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

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

The first amendment was, on page 4, after line 17, to strike out section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 4, 602), is further amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 21, to change the section number from "4" to "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 10, to change the section number from "5" to "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 14, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 5. Subsection 1 (b) of the Mustering-out Payment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C., Supp. V. 691a) is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of the subsection (7) thereof, inserting a semicolon in lieu of the period after subsection (8) thereof, and adding the following "and (9) any person entering upon active service, or enlisting, on or after the first day of the first month after the approval of the act adding this subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 22, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 6. Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are further amended by striking out the words "eighteen" therefrom and substituting therefor the words "seventeen" in each of the said sections.

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 the first paragraph of section 27 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 627, 628), is hereby further amended as follows:

"Effective July 1, 1947, the Secretary of War is authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of the last paragraph of section 127a

of this act, to accept original enlistments in the Regular Army from among qualified male persons not less than 17 years of age for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years, and to accept reenlistments for periods of 3, 4, 5, or 6 years: *Provided*, That persons of the first three enlisted grades may be reenlisted for unspecified periods of time on a career basis under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided further*, That anyone who serves three or more years of an enlistment for an unspecified period of time may submit to the Secretary of War his resignation and such resignation shall be accepted by the Secretary of War and such person shall be discharged from his enlistment within 3 months of the submission of such resignation. Except if such person, other than an enlisted member of a Regular Army Puerto Rican unit, submits his resignation while stationed overseas or after embarking for an overseas stations, the Secretary of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until a total of 2 years of overseas service shall have been completed in the current overseas assignment, and in the case of anyone who has completed any course of instruction pursuant to paragraph 13 of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535), or pursuant to section 2 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 556), as amended (10 U. S. C. 298a), the Secretary of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until 2 years subsequent to the completion of such course. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept any such resignation in time of war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress, or while the person concerned is absent without leave or serving a sentence of court martial. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept a resignation for a period not to exceed 6 months following the submission thereof if the enlisted person is under investigation or in default with respect to public property or public funds: *Provided further*, That no person under the age of 18 years shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parents or guardian, and the Secretary of War shall, upon the application of the parents or guardian of any such person enlisted without their written consent, discharge such person from the military service with pay and with the form of discharge certificate to which the service of such person, after enlistment, shall entitle him: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to deprive any person of any right to reenlistment in the Regular Army under any other provision of law. No person who is serving under an enlistment contracted on or after June 1, 1945, shall be entitled, before the expiration of the period of such enlistment, to enlist for an enlistment period which will expire before the expiration of the enlistment period for which he is so serving: *Provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army who upon such discharge is recommended for reenlistment shall be permitted to reenlist with the rank held by him at the time of his discharge if he reenlists within a period to be specified by the Secretary of War but not to exceed 3 months from the date of such discharge: *And provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army by reason of acceptance of his resignation shall not be entitled upon subsequent reenlistment to the rank, rating, or grade held at the time of discharge."

SEC. 2. Any person who enlists or reenlists in the Regular Military Establishment on or after June 1, 1945, in the seventh grade, upon the completion of recruit training, but not later than 4 months subsequent to the date of enlistment, shall, unless sooner promoted, be promoted to the sixth grade, provided he meets such qualifications as may be prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowance shall accrue to any person by reason of enactment of this section.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 4 of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of such paragraph and by adding immediately after such colon the following: "*Provided further*, That in addition to such enlistment allowance, any person enlisting for an unspecified period of time shall be paid the sum of $50 upon the completion of each year of service of such reenlistment, and any person who resigns or is discharged from such enlistment for an unspecified period of time shall not thereafter be entitled to any additional enlistment or reenlistment allowance based on any period served in such enlistment for an unspecified period of time."

SEC. 4. Effective July 1, 1947, sections 653 and 653a of title 10, United States Code, are repealed and all other laws and parts of laws insofar as they are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are likewise repealed.

SEC. 5. Subsection 1 (b) of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C., Supp. V, 691a) is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of subsection (7) thereof, inserting a semicolon in lieu of the period after subsection (8) thereof, and adding the following: "and (9) any person entering upon active service, or enlisting, on or after the first day of the first month after the approval of the act adding this subsection."

SEC. 6. Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are further amended by striking out the words "eighteen" therefrom and substituting therefor the words "seventeen" in each of the said sections.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States, and for other purposes."

INVESTIGATION OF APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President——

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, after the Interior appropriation bill is disposed of, Calendar No. 78, Senate Resolution 81 shall be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota, that at the conclusion of the consideration of the pending appropriation bill, the unfinished business shall further be temporarily laid aside, for the consideration of Calendar No. 78, Senate Resolution 81?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, may I ask what the resolution is?

Mr. LANGER. It authorizes an investigation of the appointment of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters, and provides an appropriation therefor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent order entered during the call of the calendar, the Interior Department appropriation bill is the next business in order.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, after I make a brief general statement, relative to the pending measure, I shall ask that the committee amendments be stated and acted upon.

If the Senators will turn to the report—No. 278—of the Senate Appropriations Committee on House bill 3123, there will be found on the first page an over-all statement of the appropriation bill. By way of preface to my remarks, I should like to say that the subcommittee that considered the bill sat for 23 days, including Saturdays, meeting as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and sitting many nights as late as 7 o'clock. The committee took nearly a week to mark up the bill, giving consideration to each and every item, on its merits. At the conclusion of its deliberations the subcommittee unanimously reported the Interior Department appropriation bill to the full Appropriations Committee for its consideration.

When the full committee considered the bill, there were suggested only two amendments both of which were adopted by the committee. One was an amendment in the increased amount of $25,000, for a fish-market news service which had been eliminated entirely. The Senate reinstated approximately 75 percent of the estimate. Because of the fact that fisheries produced so much revenue, and, of course, income tax is paid on the income from that source, it was felt that the amount of $25,000 should be reinstated, and the full Senate committee did so.

The other amendment establishes an anthracite research laboratory in Pennsylvania, for which purpose $450,000 is appropriated. The House had stricken out the provision establishing the laboratory, and also rescinded the previous appropriation. After the bill came to the Senate the members of the Pennsylvania delegation got together and requested reinsertion of the language stricken by the House. The Senate committee amended the bill by locating the research laboratory as suggested, and also deleting the rescission, which means that we had to increase the appropriation contained in the bill by $450,000.

The over-all amount of the Interior Department appropriation, as it passed the House, was $161,413,513, together with unexpended or unobligated funds that would go along with the cash money. As will be noted by the Senate committee report, the committee added to that amount in cash money $54,116,840, making the total amount of the bill, as reported by the committee to the Senate, in cash money, $215,530,353.

For a moment I shoud like to digress from the report and give the Senate the over-all picture again, because I think the Senate will be interested in the figures. As I mentioned a moment ago, the amount of the cash money the House ap-

propriated was $161,413,513. For the Bureau of Reclamation budget alone the money which the House thought it had made provision for, which was frozen or unexpended and which could be used as free money for 1948, as set forth in the House committee report, totaled $85,826,767. The House committee also in its report set out that there was an unexpended balance for Bonneville of $11,755,000. Those are the big items in the House appropriations of unexpended or unobligated funds, as they were designated, which were to be added to the $161,413,513, which would make a grand total appropriated under the House bill for the fiscal year 1948 of $258,995,280 to be spent on the entire Department of the Interior.

Here are some more figures which I think the Senate would like to have. These figures have to do with new money. The Senate committee appropriated new money in place of the $161,413,513, in the amount of $215,530,353, or an increase of $54,116,840, which is the second group of figures in the Senate committee report.

That $54,116,840 is made up of two figures in which I know the Senate is interested. They include new money which the Senate committee provided, which the House did not provide. I shall come to those figures later in my remarks. But for the moment, if Senators will add the true unobligated balances in the amount of $56,244,357, the sum at which the Senate committee finally arrived by harmonizing the figures obtained from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of the Interior, and the Bureau of the Budget, to $215,530,353, the over-all total amount of new money recommended by the Senate committee, it will be found that the Senate committee recommended a total amount of $271,774,710, which is $12,779,430 more than the House thought it had appropriated when its grand total reached the figure of $258,995,280.

Some Senators are interested exclusively in reclamation, and for their benefit I should like to give the over-all figures briefly. It will be found in the House committee report that provision was made for new money in the amount of $67,892,600. Unexpended balances, as set out in the report, a figure which I have already mentioned, amount to $85,326,767, which makes the grand total the House thought it had appropriated, including the new money, $153,718,367.

On examination by the Senate committee in its hearings, the unobligated balances, as I have already mentioned, were found to be $56,244,357. That figure, added to the new money the Senate committee recommended for reclamation alone, which is in the amount of $104,730,532, makes a grand total recommended by the Senate committee for reclamation of $160,974,889. That is $7,255,522 more than the House appropriated for reclamation, that is, the free money the House appropriated, and the money the House thought was frozen and was unobligated—the figure I have already mentioned.

So, Mr. President, instead of the unobligated and frozen funds amounting to $85,826,767, we find that the true amount is $56,244,357, or a difference of $29,582,410.

To restate, Mr. President, the House thought it had provided the whole amount referred to above, as being unobligated balances, which was, however, not the true amount of the unobligated balances. So the Senate committee recommended the second figure shown in the committee report, $54,116,840; of that amount $29,582,410 had to be recommended by the Senate committee to provide new money for that which the House thought existed in unobligated balances, but which did not exist. That is for the Reclamation Bureau exclusively.

We come now to Bonneville. The Senate committee recommended $16,222,400 for the over-all program for 1948 at Bonneville. The House appropriated $6,907,800 plus a carry-over which the House thought remained unobligated in the amount of $11,755,000, which makes a total of $18,655,000 appropriated by the House. The Senate committee increased that in the amount of $9,314,600 of new money, which the Senate committee found it necessary to place in the Bonneville appropriation to bring the grand total only to the figure of $16,222,400. That $11,775,000 is the second part of the $54,116,840.

To put it in another way, the Senate committee took care of $29,582,410 of money in reclamation which the House thought was unobligated, but which was obligated, and the Senate committee had to put back that much money. The same thing was done with respect to the Bonneville project, to the extent of $11,755,000, which makes a total in the two projects of $41,337,410. If we subtract the figure of $41,337,410 from $54,116,840, the second figure in the committee report, we find that the actual net increase which the Senate committee makes over the House version is in the amount of $12,779,430.

Mr. President, if there are any questions I shall be glad to try to answer them. Of the $54,116,840, please remember that more than $41,000,000 is new money which the Senate committee found it necessary to add to the House figures because there was not the amount in unexpended balances which the House thought there was. So we are appropriating the House estimate of $41,337,410, but we are actually increasing the appropriations over the House estimate only by $12,779,430 in the appropriations which we recommend for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1948.

At the bottom of page 1 of the report will be found the following language:

> Based on the foregoing comparative figures, the bill as passed by the House is 38 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and, as passed by the House, the bill is 45 percent under the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. As recommended by the committee, the bill is 17 percent under the appropriations for the current fiscal year and is 27 percent under the 1948 budget estimates.

The budget estimate for this year was $296,135,420. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations is $215,530,353. Therefore the appropriation recommended by the Senate committee is $80,605,067 under the budget estimate, and it is $43,021,733 under the 1947 appropriation.

Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH A POLICY OF VISION AND COURAGE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very happy that the distinguished President pro tempore of the Senate is presiding over this body today, because I desire to make a few comments upon the statement which he issued last Friday and which was published in the press of the Nation on Saturday morning, as well as upon the statement which was issued to the press last week by former President Hoover and printed in the newspapers of the Nation this morning, and their relation to the appropriation bill which is before us.

Let me say first, however, that I desire to compliment the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] for the manner in which he handled this very important matter. As the bill came over from the House it carried sums which had been materially reduced below the budget estimates.

Many of us—I in particular—felt that those appropriations had been so reduced that they would seriously cripple the effort of our Government and of our people to replenish the resources which we shot away during the war. As the Senator from Nebraska has said, the bill which is now before the Senate has been reported without a minority report, and with the general understanding that those of us who are on the committee would not offer amendments from the floor. That agreement, if it was in fact an agreement—and I think it was—was reached, however, before the statement of the distinguished Presiding Officer of this body and the statement of former President Hoover. Therefore, I feel that it is incumbent upon the committee to invite the attention of the Senate, as I did the attention of the full Committee on Appropriations, to the fact that the sums which are allowed in the bill, as reported, to support the activities of the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Land Management may be altogether inadequate to enable them to carry out the policy which it is recognized by the leaders of all parties should be carried out if the United States is to meet the challenge of preserving world peace and providing economic rehabilitation without destroying its own fiscal and economic soundness in the process.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan in his statement of last Friday said:

> I endorse the importance of facing this problem on an over-all basis instead of dealing with unanticipated crises, one by one.

I recognize that intelligent American self-interest demands that we meet the situation with vision and courage. But equally I recognize that intelligent American self-interest immediately requires a sound over-all inventory of our own resources to determine the latitudes within which we may consider these foreign needs. This comes first because if America ever sags, the world's hopes sag with her.

I think it would be impossible to state the problem which confronts the leadership and the people of America in a briefer span or with greater clarity. I compliment the Senator from Michigan on having issued this statement. I completely agree with it, and particularly with his statement that there ought to be a bipartisan movement to determine what our resources are and what our capacities to perform may be.

BIPARTISAN MOVEMENT TO DETERMINE OUR RESOURCES IS TODAY'S NEED

A former President of the United States, who has himself recommended that American aid be extended to foreign nations, takes the same view. In his statement, as printed in the Washington Post of this morning, he wrote:

While the world situation requires that we do our best, my own view is that unless we can undertake to increase our productivity or decrease our consumption of goods, we must seriously reduce the volume of exports below the rate of the last 2 years with a corresponding reduction in the gifts and loans for which we supply goods.

Again, he said, giving implied support to the Truman doctrine of foreign affairs:

We should concentrate our limited resources in the areas in which western civilization can be preserved.

If anything is clear now upon the horizon of world events, it is that economic rehabilitation of the world must be accomplished if we are to win permanent peace.

Until permanent peace is achieved no one can say that the war is over or even that the war has been won. Misery, pestilence, and hunger which now stalk Europe and Asia will produce the chaos out of which dictatorship grows. It seems to me that nobody can deny that unless we take the leadership in helping the inhabitants of the war-ridden countries to restore their own capacity to support themselves, it will be impossible to prevent the American ideals of freedom in our economy and in our Government from facing the most serious trial they have ever had. This, Mr. President, means that we must concentrate our efforts upon production. This was apparent long before we entered the war.

TNEC REPORT ANTICIPATED PRESENT SITUATION—NATIONAL RESOURCES WERE SUMMARIZED

I had the privilege of presiding as Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, and on March 31, 1941, before we were involved in the war, I presented the final report of that committee. I desire to read one or two paragraphs from that report:

Looking to the postwar period—

Of course, when we wrote that report we were writing about a war in which we had not as yet become involved but to which we were then contributing of our resources to prevent the totalitarian Fascists and Nazi dictators from gaining complete control of Europe.

Looking to the postwar period, we all know that business and Government will be confronted with a new, complex, and difficult situation. We shall be able to make the necessary adjustments and keep the economy functioning at a high level only if we anticipate and provide the factual requirements which are essential for intelligent appraisal and proper action. Fact gathering must be continuous so that essential economic information will be available to businessmen, to Government, and to the public.

We recommend, therefore, that the work of the Department of Commerce in the field of business and economic research be developed to provide for an adequate flow of current data on our national economy—on production, orders, inventories, productive capacity and resources, and related matters; for the investigating and tracing the movement of goods from the producer of raw materials through the manufacturing and distributing processes to the ultimate consumer; for the study and dissemination of information on efficient business practices and techniques; for the study of trade and business fluctuations and conditions which affect the national economy. Should adequate powers not be in existence to provide the basic data essential for this program, provision should be made to remedy this deficiency, but it is not intended to recommend that the subpena power be made available.

Mr. President, at approximately the time I filed that report I also introduced in the Senate a resolution, which was Senate Resolution 53 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands or any subcommittee thereof to conduct an investigation with respect to the development of the mineral resources including oil and gas, of the public lands and providing for more effective administration of existing laws which relate to such development.

The hearing under that resolution began on July 23, 1941, and this volume [indicating], which is available to all Members of Congress and to the public, contains a general summary of the natural resources of the United States. Not only was that sort of study going on, Mr. President, but the National Resources Planning Board which had been created by Mr. Roosevelt under the authority which he had to fight the depression, conducted a broad study of our natural resources. The preliminary work was done. The results have been published. I do not intend to take the time of the Senate to read from it again, but I should like to call to the attention of Members of this body the volume entitled "American Economy," which was published in 1939. This is a broad study of the structure of our economy as well as of the resources, agricultural and mineral, of which we are possessed.

It was evident to many leaders in the United States that because of the tremendous contribution which we were making to arm and to equip the armies of the United Nations, to build their sea fleets and their air fleets, as well as to provide weapons for their armies, a terrific drain was being made upon our own resources—resources which are as essential for the promotion of industry as for the promotion of war. At the end of the war, in 1945, it was clear to the leadership that the problem of inflation now mentioned by former President Hoover in his release today, and its relationship to production would have to be solved.

BERNARD BARUCH WARNS WE MUST SURVEY OUR RESOURCES—DIVIDE THEM WISELY—REPLENISH THEM QUICKLY

An eminent citizen of the United States who was signally honored last week at the Army War College—Mr. Bernard Baruch—on October 25, 1945, wrote a letter to Representative GORE, which was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 14, 1945, and which may be found on page A4872. I want to read two paragraphs from the letter. After referring to our debts and our obligations, particularly our international obligations, Mr. Baruch wrote Congressman GORE as follows:

Then we ought to examine our productive capacity and determine how to divide that production: First, to see that enough of what is produced remains in the United States to avoid disastrous inflation, and then how much to allocate for the rehabilitation of Europe, China, the Philippines. Unless this dividing is done wisely, we will sink and the whole world will go down with us. We should direct our aid to foreign countries by giving priority to those who need the most and who will use it to help them set themselves on their own feet.

Then, again, in the same letter:

While examining our production here, we must survey all our mineral, agricultural, and other natural resources. We should not dispose of raw-material surpluses unless they really are surplus for the whole United States, not simply surplus for some one government department. On everything else, on all that is really surplus, sell, sell, sell. We cannot go on depleting our soil and mineral resources as we have in the past 7 years without tragic results to our whole economy and national life. A study of our resources and modern scientific methods to replenish them must be undertaken quickly.

SHALL WE WASTE OUR SUBSTANCE BY FALSE ECONOMY?

Mr. President, no one can dispute the wisdom of that declaration. Yet we have before us various appropriation bills providing reduced amounts for such purposes; for instance, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill which reduces by 45 percent the money which is allocated to soil conservation. We read statements in the press, and every day we hear radio broadcasts about the floods that are tearing away the topsoil of vast areas in the West, and also in the East. The topsoil is now going down the rivers; it is going down the Potomac River, the Missouri River, the Mississippi River, and the rivers in Iowa. Wherever there is a great river which is filled with floods occasioned by the rains, the topsoil which should be conserved is being carried out to the sea. Yet, Congress, with a false idea of economy, undertakes to reduce the appropriations for the conservation of our soil, the agricultural land from which we shall produce the crops which

are necessary if we are to feed ourselves and the starving peoples of the world. That appropriation is being cut to the bone.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to agree with what the able Senator from Wyoming is saying, and I desire to call his attention to what the Senate did today in regard to Senate Joint Resolution 125, a measure which seeks to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry. Tin is a strategic and critical material which is vitally necessary for the national defense and common security of the American people. Today the Senate has unanimously passed that bill, authorizing the Government of the United States to continue providing for the maintenance of domestic tin-smelting in this country. I mention that bill merely in light of the able presentation which the Senator from Wyoming is making, in order to show what Congress will do when a necessity arises—in that instance, a necessity growing out of the lack of ore from which to produce the tin we need in this country. That measure was Senate Joint Resolution 125, Calendar No. 269.

But, Mr. President, unless we protect the natural resources which today are to be found in the United States—including the natural resources the Senator from Wyoming has been discussing—we shall find that eventually, perhaps when it will be too late, an attempt will be made to have the Congress do in respect to the Nation's other natural resources what has been done today in respect to the tin industry in the United States. I mention the joint resolution relative to the tin industry as an illustration of what the Congress will do when it is necessary to meet a critical issue. Nevertheless, Mr. President, it is obvious that the time to meet the issue is long before the crisis develops. I wish to say that what the able and distinguished Senator from Wyoming has said with respect to the appropriations for agriculture is absolutely correct, in my humble opinion.

Several days ago I returned from Illinois, and I know what the rains are doing to the topsoil of acre after acre of some of the finest farm land in the world.

To my mind, the soil conservation program is one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the laws which have been enacted for agriculture. The appropriation requested by the President of the United States for the continuation of sound soil practices in this country, under a program which was inaugurated under the Roosevelt administration, is absolutely justifiable and necessary if in the future we are to continue to produce for this Nation and the world as we are doing at the present time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from Illinois for his statement. What he has said with respect to agriculture is also true with respect to minerals.

On October 30, 1945, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, I conducted a hearing on the so-called stock-piling bill, which now is a law. At that time, Dr. Allen M. Bateman, a consultant for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had this to say:

> Now those of us who sweated through those hectic days of 1942 and 1943 when shipload after shipload of our mineral cargoes each week was finding a place down at the bottom of the ocean, swore that it seemed almost criminal that our Nation had not been foresighted enough to have had stocks of these strategic materials sufficient for our needs ahead of time.

LET US NOT REPEAT THE MISTAKES WE MADE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I

Mr. President, he said it was almost criminal, and of course it was, because after World War I the same Bernard M. Baruch, who wrote the letter I read a few minutes ago, and who during that conflict had been head of the War Industries Board, recommended that Congress should enact a stock-piling bill. However, it was not enacted. During the war we imported not less than 65 different critical minerals and materials from abroad, in order that we might defend ourselves and our allies.

On November 25, 1945, I filed a report of the Military Affairs Committee, recommending the passage of the stock-piling bill. Let me read a few sentences from that report:

> The need for stock piling of strategic and critical materials was recognized by Congress prior to the entry of the United States into World War II by the passage of the act of June 7, 1939, which the present stock-piling bill, herein reported favorably by your committee, is intended to amend.
>
> As long ago as December 24, 1919, in a report to the President, Mr. Bernard Baruch, as a result of the trying experiences of World War I, urged that steps be taken at once to assure adequate supplies of raw materials for any future emergencies. It was not until 1930 that a small appropriation of $4,000,000 was made to the Navy for the purchase of strategic materials, followed in 1939 by enactment of the present law and by an appropriation of $100,000,000 to be spent by the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

Mr. President, I skip a little of the report, and then read this sentence:

> An adequate stock pile must be built up and maintained because mineral and other raw materials are the very foundation of the industries which more, perhaps, than anything else we have, have enabled the United States to win the victory in World War II.

Not only did we pass the Stock Piling Act, authorizing the purchase of these minerals, but we provided in the act a direction to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, development, mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances found in the United States or its territories or insular possessions, which are essential to the common defense or the industrial needs of the United States.

Here we have the legislative enactment which is necessary to carry out the program suggested by the able Presiding Officer of this body. Yet when we turn to the bill before us, we find that even after the Senate committee has increased certain appropriations, we are still falling far short of what should be done.

The report filed by the able chairman contains a list, on page 2, which shows the budget estimates, the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House, and the amount now recommended by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

WE HAVE THE NEEDED LEGISLATION—BUT MUST BACK IT UP WITH FUNDS

For the Bureau of Land Management the Budget estimated $5,007,800; the amount provided in the House was only $3,619,500. The Senate committee increased that appropriation by $458,940. Yet the Bureau of Land Management passes upon the applications for oil and gas leases, coal leases, potash leases, and other mineral leases upon the public domain. By cutting down the appropriation for the Bureau of Land Management we make it more difficult to obtain the supplies of minerals which we need.

Mr. President, I have no hesitancy in saying that in the public land States there are available resources, as indicated by developments which have already taken place, but at this moment of great international need, at this moment when the needs of peace demand that we expend only a fraction of what we expended for war, in order that we may have these resources—at this moment we are turning back and lagging; we are sagging, to use the words of the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

What I have said about the Bureau of Land Management is true with respect to the Geological Survey, for which the Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation of $18,104,900. The House allowed $9,113,230. The Senate committee has increased that to $10,256,340, the increase being $1,143,110. The Geological Survey is one of the agencies through which the Interior Department will work to find the location of new deposits of minerals which we sadly need.

Then there is the Bureau of Mines. The budget estimate was $16,834,000. The House allowed $10,533,875. The Senate committee has increased that by $1,892,975. But it is still below the budget estimate.

I repeat, for the Bureau of Land Management the budget estimate was $5,007,800; the Senate bill recommends an appropriation of $4,078,440.

For the Geological Survey the budget estimate was $18,104,900. The amount recommended by the Senate committee is only $10,256,340.

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Mines was $16,834,000. The Senate committee recommends $12,426,850.

Fortunately, however, Mr. President, we have written into the bill, in our report—and I am sure the Senator from Nebraska will confirm what I now say—an expression of our opinion that none of these mineralogical activities of the Bureau of Mines should be closed down for lack of appropriations. I pause to

obtain the assurance of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I confirm the statement of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do this, Mr. President, because I realize that the Senator from Nebraska will be leading the Senate conferees in the conference, and it will be essential for him to wage a vigorous fight there to preserve even the gains which we have made.

What I have said with respect to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Land Management applies with equal force to the Bureau of Reclamation. The great public power projects, against which so much criticism has been directed, were in many instances started during the war in order to provide the power which was necessary to develop the materials and the equipment and the production which we needed. Public power is essential now, and those who are urging that we save a few dollars with respect to these enterprises at this moment, when civilization itself is standing in the balance, are not opening their eyes to what is wrong with the world, or what the United States must do.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator practically answered a question I was about to ask him, in the last statement he made.

Let me say to the able Senator that what disturbs me is the fact that we can forget so soon lessons we learned during the war, when we were practically shut off from the rest of the world by the Japanese Fleet, and the German submarines. At a time when we needed rubber and other critical materials, for a supply of which we were depending on the outside world, we rushed madly along spending billions of dollars in order to create and produce the things that were essential in order that we might win the war.

As soon as the war is over we forget, apparently, the lessons we learned, and, as I see it, are moving along on the theory that we are going to remain at peace forever. I hope those who entertain that belief are right, but in view of world conditions as they exist at the present time, I do not see how the United States of America in this critical period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, knowing how sick this old world is, can possibly, for the sake of a few million or even a few billion dollars, lag behind in this experimental and research work. We must look to the production in great quantities of these critical and strategic materials which are so vital to our defense in case of a great national or international emergency.

SHALL WE PUT A PRICE ON PEACE?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator. The question which every Member of Congress in the Senate and the House must ask himself, which every citizen of the United States must ask himself, is, how much am I willing to spend in order to preserve peace? If we do not equip the United States with these essential minerals which are the wherewithal of industrial and productive leadership, as well as the wherewithal of war, then it will be impossible for America to make the loans and make the grants to sustain and rehabilitate the faltering economy of Europe.

We sent our resources abroad to destroy the productive capacity of Europe and of Asia because we wanted to win the war and preserve a free world, but that objective will not be attained until we write the peace treaties upon a final basis, until we secure the agreement of all nations, including Soviet Russia, an agreement under which the peoples of the world can live together in peace.

I know that the Senator from Nebraska is anxious to go forward with the appropriation bill, and I shall not presume further upon his time; but I should like to have unanimous consent, Mr. President, that there be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the following:

A statement which was issued just before his death by former Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, on conservation as a foundation for permanent peace.

Portions of a report which I filed last year on the stock-piling law.

The supplemental estimate which has been sent to the House of Representatives by the President (H. Doc. 280), recommending an appropriation of $150,000,000, together with a contract authorization of $50,000,000 for the Treasury Department, in order that the strategic materials may be purchased.

A letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Interior, and a letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, dealing with the carrying out of the domestic phase of the stock-piling law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

CONSERVATION AS A FOUNDATION OF PERMANENT PEACE

(By Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C., former Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania)

Thirty-two years ago there was held in the city of Washington a conference which was the first of its kind. It was the first not only in America but in the world. It was also the first conference in the history of this country of the governors of all the States and Territories with the President of the United States. Since it included also the Congress, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, scientific experts, representatives of national associations, and outstanding citizens, it was one of the most distinguished gatherings ever brought together in this country.

But no one of these was the essential reason for its epoch-making importance. The reason why the meeting of the Governors with President Theodore Roosevelt in the White House in May 1908, may well be regarded by future historians as a turning point in human history, the reason why it exerted and continues to exert a vital influence on the United States, on the other Nations of the Americas, and on the nations of the whole world, is this: It was called to introduce, and it did introduce, to mankind the newly formulated policy of the conservation of natural resources.

Even at that time the profound significance of conservation was beginning to make itself felt. In announcing his intention to call the conference, the President said: "The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. * * * It (the conference) ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider."

In his opening address to the conference the President made this striking statement:

"So vital is this question, that for the first time in our history the chief executive officers of the States separately, and of the States together forming the Nation, have met to consider it. It is the chief material problem that confronts us, second only—and second always—to the great fundamental questions of morality. * * *

"This conference on the conservation of national resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States called to consider the weightiest problems now before the Nation."

This conference set forth in impressive fashion, and it was the first national meeting in any country to set forth, the idea that the protection, preservation, and wise use of the natural resources of the earth are not a series of separate and independent tasks but one single problem. As the President said: "The various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as parts of one coherent plan."

The conference asserted that the conservation of natural resources is the one most fundamentally important problem of all. It drove home the basic truth that the planned and orderly development of the earth and all it contains is absolutely indispensable to the permanent prosperity of the human race.

It spread far and wide the new proposition that the purpose of the conservation of natural resources is for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time.

And it taught the people of the United States, and other peoples, the new meaning of the word conservation, which in its present application to natural resources was then generally unknown.

By defining, describing, and making known the new word and the new policy, by endowing it with the approval and support of the leaders of all the States, of the great industries, and of the Nation itself, the Governors' Conference put conservation in a firm place in the knowledge and in the thinking of the people. From that moment conservation became an inseparable part of the national policy of the United States.

It is worth mention that this brilliant example of national foresight occurred not in a time of scarcity, not in a depression, but in a time of general abundance and well-being. The unanimous declaration of the Governors ended with this descerning admonition: "Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity."

You may find it difficult today, when conservation is accepted almost as widely as the Ten Commandments, to realize that only a generation ago there was no such thing as the conservation policy. The very word conservation, as we use it today, had no existence. But that is the truth.

The conception which we know as conservation originated and was formulated in the United States Forest Service in the early winter of 1907. Conservation grew out of forestry. It was a contribution from the foresters of America to the permanent policy and the democratic principles of their country.

Like many another child of flesh or brain, conservation was born without a name. But it had to be given a name before it could be introduced to the people.

After discussion among perhaps half a dozen men, the name Conservation was tentatively decided on. Thereupon it was submitted to and approved by Theodore Roosevelt, and the infant was christened accordingly. We know the growing youngster, 33 years old but growing still, by that same name today.

The hold conservation has gained in these 33 years upon the civilized people of the world is little less than amazing. Today the soundness of the conservation policy is everywhere accepted as a matter of course.

The Conference of Governors recommended and was followed by the appointment of conservation commissions by a majority of the States, and of the National Conservation Commission, which later in January of 1909 submitted to the President the first national inventory of natural resources ever made. In February of the same year the North American Conservation Conference, the first international conference to consider the policy of Conservation, met in Washington at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt.

In his address at the opening of the Conference in the White House the President made this highly significant statement.

"In international relations the great feature of the growth of the last century has been the gradual recognition of the fact that instead of its being normally to the interest of one Nation to see another depressed, it is normally to the interest of each Nation to see the others elevated. * * *

"I believe that the movement that you this day initiate is one of the utmost importance to this hemisphere and may become of the utmost importance to the world at large."

The North American Conservation Conference declared that the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America "is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become world-wide in its scope." Therefore it suggested to the President "that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation, and wise utilization."

What the conference thus recommended was, however, already under way. The President had foreseen that the North American Conference would be the precursor of a world conference. Accordingly, to quote Elihu Root, then Secretary of State:

"By an aide-memoire in January last (1909), the principal governments were informally sounded to ascertain whether they would look with favor upon an invitation to send delegates to such a conference. The responses have so far been uniformly favorable, and the conference of Washington has suggested to the President that a similar general conference be called by him. The President feels, therefor, that it is timely to initiate the suggested world conference for the conservation of natural resources, by a formal invitation."

Secretary Root continued:

"As was said in the preliminary aide-memoire 'the people of the whole world are interested in the natural resources of the whole world, benefited by their conservation, and injured by their destruction. The people of every country are interested in the supply of food and of material for manufacture in every other country, not only because these are interchangeable through processes of trade but because a knowledge of the total supply is necessary to the intelligent treatment of each Nation's share of the supply.' * * *

"Reading the lessons of the past aright it would be for such a conference to look beyond the present to the future."

These statements make it evident that the President and the men in whose minds the plan for a world inventory was born regarded the proposed conference only as a first step. They believed that international cooperation between nations for the conservation of natural resources and for fair access to necessary raw materials would greatly reduce the danger of war and work powerfully for permanent peace. Such a result was a definite part of their plan.

With the concurrence of the Netherlands, invitations were sent to 58 nations to meet at the Peace Palace in the Hague in September 1909. Thirty of the nations, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and Mexico, had already accepted when President Taft, who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt on March 4, 1909, killed the plan.

Two attempts have been made to revive it. At the end of the World War President Wilson, at the suggestion of Colonel House, took steps toward securing world-wide cooperation in the conservation and distribution of natural resources. Unfortunately nothing came of it.

During President Hoover's administration a group of nearly 200 leading citizens from all parts of this country urged him in a public petition to take action along the same general line. Again nothing came of it.

But these checks notwithstanding, the conservation problem remains the fundamental human problem. Without natural resources no human life is possible. Without abundant natural resources civilized life can neither be developed nor maintained.

To the human race land is the basic natural resource. The demand for new territory, made by one nation against another, is a demand for additional natural resources. And I need not point out to you how many times this demand has plunged the nations into war.

In view of the foregoing, I have a definite plan to suggest—a plan for permanent peace through international cooperation in the conservation and distribution of natural resources.

THE PROPOSAL

National life everywhere is built on the foundation of natural resources. Throughout human history the exhaustion of these resources and the need for new supplies have been among the greatest causes of war.

A just and permanent world peace is vital to the best interests of all nations. When the terms which will end the present war are considered, the neutral nations should be in position to assist in finding the way to such a peace. That being so, it would be wise to prepare in time.

The proposal is that the nations of the Americas prepare now for an endeavor to bring all nations together, at the right moment, in a common effort for conserving the natural resources of the earth, and for assuring to each nation access to the raw materials it needs, without recourse to war.

In all countries some natural resources are being depleted or destroyed. Needless waste or destruction of necessary resources anywhere threatens or will threaten, sooner or later, the welfare and security of peoples everywhere. Conservation is clearly a world necessity, not only for enduring the prosperity but also for permanent peace.

No nation is self-sufficient in essential raw materials. The welfare of every nation depends on access to natural resources which it lacks. Fair access to natural resources from other nations is therefore an indispensable condition of permanent peace.

War is still an instrument of national policy for the safeguarding of natural resources or for securing them from other nations. Hence, international cooperation in conserving, utilizing, and distributing natural resources to the mutual advantage of all nations might well remove one of the most dangerous of all obstacles to a just and permanent world peace.

The conservation of natural resources and fair access to needed raw materials are steps toward the common good to which all nations must in principle agree. Since the American Nations are less dependent on imported natural resources than European Nations, and since they are already engaged in broadening international trade through negotiated agreements, their initiative to such ends would be natural and appropriate.

The problem of permanent peace includes, of course, great factors which the foregoing proposal does not cover. But it does cover that factor which is certainly, in the long run, the most potent of them all.

FACTS REQUIRED

If the foregoing proposal is adopted, facts in support of it will be needed, and a plan for assembling them. The formulation of a general policy and a specific program of action would follow.

Facts for each nation separately, for groups of nations, and for the whole world might well be assembled under the general classes of forests, waters, lands, minerals, and wildlife. In very brief outline they should include:

As to conservation—resources in existence, consumption, probable duration, waste, conservation if any, necessary reserves, and available surplus.

As to fair access—present interdependence of nations in natural resources (raw materials), with the origin, destination, and quantities of imports and exports, present barriers to fair access; and sources of pressure upon nations to acquire natural resources.

A WAY TO ASSEMBLE THE FACTS

The information just outlined undoubtedly exists in sufficient detail for the present purpose, and can be put togther without original investigation. It could well be done through a Commission appointed for that purpose representing all of the American Nations.

The gathering of information through the creation of such a Commission might, I believe, properly be recommended by the Eighth American Scientific Congress to the Governments of the American Nations.

Formulation by the Commission of a plan and of recommendations to the American governments for a general policy and a specific program of action, including the presentation of the plan when prepared to neutral and belligerent nations, would follow.

Such a Commission would be of immense and lasting value of the American Nations. It could not but advance their interests, both individual and mutual, in addition to opening a road toward a workable basis for permanent peace.

Finally, the situation in Europe and in Asia suggests that action for the purpose cutlined above was never more necessary than at present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 752):

* * * * *

"The need for stock piling of strategic and critical materials was recognized by Congress prior to the entry of the United States into World War II by the passage of the act of June 7, 1939, which the present stock-piling bill herein reported favorably by your committee is intended to amend. As long ago as December 24, 1919, in a report to the President, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, as the result of the trying experiences of World War I, urged that steps be taken at once to assure adequate supplies of raw materials for any future emergencies. It was not until 1938 that a small appropriation of $4,000,000 was made to

the Navy for the purchase of strategic materials, followed in 1939 by the enactment of the present law and by an appropriation of $100,000,000 to be spent by the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

"The accumulation of the stock pile got under way very slowly. When war broke out in Europe certain sources of supply were closed, shipment was tight and prices were soaring, and only a small percentage of the materials thought to be needed had been accumulated. Some of the materials, as for example, tin, could not then be acquired. The delay, confusion, and exorbitant cost was in many ways a repetition of the experience of the United States in the First World War. These two experiences are the compelling reason to enact now legislation to assure preparedness in case of another emergency.

"The need is greater now than ever because the tremendous consumption of strategic materials during the recent war effort has resulted, according to the Department of the Interior, in an appalling depletion of our own domestic resources. It is essential to take steps now to recoup our losses not only by the acquisition of adequate stock piles but by the development of new sources of domestic supply.

"While your committee supports in every way the effort to create an effective United Nations organization for the preservation of peace, it believes that the security of the United States requires the maintenance of an adequate stock pile. An adequate stock pile must be built up and maintained because mineral and other raw materials are the very foundation of the industries which more perhaps than anything else have enabled these United States to win the victory in World War II."

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DOCUMENT NO. 280—SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TOGETHER WITH A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF $150,000,000, TOGETHER WITH A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION IN THE AMOUNT OF $50,000,000, FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of $50,000,000 for the Treasury Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,
HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 26, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of $50,000,000, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT

"BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

"Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Material Stock-Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding; $150,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said act in an amount not in excess of $50,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation."

This supplemental appropriation and contract authorization will enable the continuation of present activities in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-Piling Act. While the quantities of materials to be procured from the appropriation recommended herein will not permit the accumulation of the stock pile at the rate which would be desirable in the interests of national defense, the conditions apparent at this time indicate that an additional $200,000,000 can be utilized prudently for the stock-piling program. Further acceleration of procurement for the stock pile should be anticipated when lessening scarcity of many of the strategic and critical materials will permit more extensive efforts to strengthen this phase of our preparedness for industrial mobilization in the event of a future national emergency.

This supplemental estimate was not reflected in the budget for 1948, as considerable doubt then existed as to the availability of strategic and critical materials for procurement at reasonable prices. In view of the unobligated balances of funds remaining from appropriations previously made, the provision of an additional appropriation for this purpose could not then be recommended. At this time there is evidence that materials are becoming more readily available in the world supply to meet the balance of our stock-pile objectives. In order that the time required to effectuate the objectives of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-Piling Act may be minimized, it is essential that funds be available to advance this program as it becomes possible to acquire strategic and critical materials on reasonable terms. It is believed that this stock-piling program can and will be carried out in accordance with your policy that procurement by Government agencies will not stimulate price increases or prevent price reductions. As delivery of some of the materials to be procured is not expected until after June 30, 1948, the provision of contract authority for $50,000,000 as part of this procurement program is practicable.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 15, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I have your letter of April 25, in which you inquire concerning the steps that have been taken by the Department of the Interior to carry out the provision of section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act of 1946.

As I see it, the function of the bureaus of this Department under section 7 (a) is to improve the domestic situation with respect to those metals and minerals in which we are not self-sufficient. This objective may be achieved (1) by finding new deposits of the minerals, (2) by determining feasible methods of mining and treating ores now considered to be noncommercial, and (3) by perfecting substitutes from domestically adequate materials. Underground stock piles of marginal materials not presently commercial should be developed and tested, for example, so that they can be brought into production promptly when needed.

This section of the act, as you know, is practically identical with section 7 (a) of the Strategic Materials Act of 1939 (Public, 117, 76th Cong.). Both these acts make provision for the acquisition of stock piles of strategic minerals and other materials to tide us over the period of gearing our industries to emergency production levels, and both recognize, through section 7 (a), that stock piles alone are not a complete remedy for mineral shortages. We must be prepared to speed up our production of metals and minerals to meet emergencies; hence, we must have, in addition to stock piles, an adequate supply of known domestic deposits of every strategic mineral that it is possible to find. If, in certain commodities, there is none to be found, we must know that in advance so that particularly large stock piles or substitutes may be provided.

After the passage of the act of 1939, Congress appropriated a limited amount of funds to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey to investigate and develop domestic deposits of the ores of seven metals that were then known to be strategic. Congress soon recognized, however, that even for developing ores of these seven metals the original appropriations were much too small. In 1941, therefore, before the entrance of the United States into the war, the appropriations made available to this Department for these studies were upped to slightly over $3,500,000. Wartime experience soon demonstrated, however, that many more metals and minerals were in such short supply as to be termed "strategic," and again the appropriations to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey were increased, until at the wartime peak the amounts spent by these agencies on strategic mineral and petroleum studies amounted to a rate of approximately $10,360,000 per year. After VJ-day a considerable portion of the wartime funds for this purpose was quite properly rescinded. The activities were continued on a limited scale, however, largely as a normal part of our minerals investigation program. During the current fiscal year (1947) funds totaling approximately $4,100,000 are being spent on investigations directly related to this work. These amounts were appropriated prior to the passage of the Stock Piling Act.

The enactment of the act of July 23, 1946, therefore, found the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey funded on a scale approximately equal to that of the prewar year 1941, and manned by a staff which, after 7 years of experience, had become expert in this highly technical field. No funds have been appropriated by Congress specifically to enable Interior to carry out its responsibilities under this act, but in the summer of 1946 the programs of these bureaus were reviewed, and a considerable part of them aimed at carrying out the provisions imposed by the Stock Piling Act. Moreover, the programs of the two agencies dealing with this problem were closely coordinated and correlated to insure the most efficient use of funds and personnel.

When the estimates of appropriations for fiscal year 1948 were made serious consideration was given to requesting sizable increases to meet the responsibilities imposed by section 7 (a). The engineers and geologists of Mines and Survey fully realize the magnitude of the task before them and how imperative it is that we do not again lapse into indifference to mineral supply. Nevertheless, in view of the President's economy order, the budget estimates for fiscal 1948 were made with restraint. Despite the fact that the minerals now listed as strategic number 50 in contrast to the 7 listed in 1941, the funds asked for in

the 1948 estimates are approximately one-half that expended at the wartime peak, or 35 percent above that spent for strategic minerals in 1941. The estimates for 1948 provide $5,500,000 which, if appropriated, will be expended on investigations designed to carry out our responsibilities under section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act. This includes funds for geological and geophysical investigations and exploratory activities to be carried on by the Geological Survey, and funds for developmental, beneficiation, metallurgical, and pilot plant investigations by the Bureau of Mines.

The House action on the Interior appropriation bill, however, has reduced these amounts to less than one-half the estimate. Accordingly, if the House version of this bill is enacted, not over $2,600,000 will be available for these vital mandatory functions. This is roughly 30 percent less than that considered essential for this purpose in 1941 and 36.6 percent less than the amount being expended during the current year. If the House action prevails, it will mean that certain of the more expensive but essential portions of the program, such as the proving of mining methods of portions of marginal "underground stock piles" of strategic minerals will have to be discontinued entirely and plans for exploratory work greatly curtailed. The valuable resource of knowledge and experience painstakingly acquired by many of the engineers and scientists now engaged in the program will be irretrievably lost through reduction in force.

We in Interior are good soldiers. We will carry out the responsibilities placed upon us by Congress to the best of our ability with the funds provided, but it is our considered opinion that the amounts included in the budget estimate for the functions directed by section 7 (a) of the Stock Piling Act of 1946 are the minimum for really effective work.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C. May 6, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, which asked that you be advised as to steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the act of July 23, 1946, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

We enclose a copy of Secretary's memorandum 1175, dated October 4, 1946, which outlines briefly general procedures within this Department relating to its duties and responsibilities under this act.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. A copy is enclosed of a statement furnished the Army and Navy Munitions Board on activities of the Department of Agriculture having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of this act. There is also enclosed copy of a statement with respect to activities of the Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

As indicated in the enclosures, the Department's present research program having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520 includes investigations of possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes for certain agricultural materials which have been designated as strategic and critical pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act. Several of the items are receiving little or no attention in present research projects, but work on these items will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Congress). It is believed that except for natural rubber all strategic and critical materials of agricultural origin either are being made the subject of research in the Department, or will be so studied incident to other Department activities contemplated in the 1948 budget estimates.

The 1948 budget estimates include an item for research on the domestic production, extraction, and processing of natural rubber from guayule, kok-saghyz and other rubber-bearing plants, pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Stock Piling Act. This item of $349,000 appears under the heading "Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials," on page 282 of the printed 1948 budget.

We greatly appreciate your interest in this matter and shall be glad to furnish any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

MEMORANDUM No. 1175—STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1946.

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 520, 79th Cong., approved July 23, 1946) places certain important duties and responsibilities upon the Department of Agriculture. Section 7 (b) of this act provides: "The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations of the feasibility of developing domestic sources of supplies of any agricultural material or for using agricultural commodities for the manufacture of any material determined pursuant to section 2 of of this act to be strategic and critical or substitutes therefor."

The responsibilities given the Department by the act will require the cooperation of a number of our agencies In view of the fact that the act relates primarily to procurement of materials, the Production and Marketing Administration will assume general leadership with respect to activities under the act. The Production and Marketing Administration, will undertake, or will request the Bureau of Agricultural Economics or other appropriate agency of the Department to undertake, or to assist in, economic investigations under section 7b of the act quoted above. The Production and Marketing Administration will consult with the Agricultural Research Administration and other appropriate agencies of the Department as to scientific and technological investigations to be undertaken under section 7 (b) of the act. The Administrator, PMA, will submit recommendations to the Secretary, accompanied by the findings and recommendations of the head of any agency which undertook or assisted in making investigations.

Matters arising in the Department generally in connection with the implementation of this act should be referred to Mr. Carl Farrington, Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, who is designated as the representative of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with this act.

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

DECEMBER 4, 1946.

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: This is in reply to your letter of October 4, 1946 (ANMB 401.1) regarding scientific, technologic, and economic investigations contemplated by this Department with respect to agricultural materials determined to be strategic and critical, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to strategic and critical materials. We also have considered budgetary problems involved in carrying out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the act.

We enclose a statement which outlines work which we are doing or propose to do, including for each material a brief description of the character of the research. With respect to rubber, it has been necessary to submit a request for additional funds, using as a basis therefor the provisions of Public Law 520 and the special interest of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. In the case of all items except rubber, it appears at this time that no additional funds will be required in the fiscal year 1948 beyond those contemplated in budget requests under other authorizations.

We shall be glad to have the benefit of review and comment by the Army and Navy Munitions Board upon the research program contemplated by this Department under section 7 (b). We shall plan to continue to keep in close touch with the Board, and shall be glad to develop such cooperative procedures as may appear desirable in furtherance of these activities.

A separate communication is being forwarded to you with respect to activities of this Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

DECEMBER 2, 1946.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAVING APPLICATION TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 7 (B) OF THE STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT

The program of research contemplated under this head for the fiscal year 1948 will involve in part a continuation and expansion of work now in progress and in part the initiation of new research on materials of military interest. These investigations would include possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes derived from domestic agricultural crops. The scope of the work will be dependent upon the availability of funds. The commodities investigated would be among those listed under "Group A" of the "Current List of Strategic and Critical Materials" issued by the Army and Navy Munitions Board under date of January 14, 1946, as follows:

CASTOR OIL

Brazil, India, Manchuria, and Haiti are the principal producers of castor oil. For several years the Department has been engaged in the introduction and breeding of varieties of castor beans adapted to commercial production in this country and to the culture of this oil-seed crop. The use of castor oil derivatives in the control of certain animal parasites is also under investigation. It is proposed to continue these lines of work.

COCONUT OIL

Owing to the tropical origin of copra from which coconut oil is derived, the direct production of this oil from domestic sources is not feasible. Its principal uses are in the production of soaps, glycerol, and foods.

Chemical research has indicated that glycerol may be obtained through the application of chemical technologies to nonfat agricultural crops, and through the modification of long-chain fatty acids it is possible

to obtain derivatives from which soaps may be made, similar to soaps made from coconut oil.

We are studying methods for the production of derivatives from unsaturated fatty acids to yield soaps with lathering qualities equal to those from coconut oil.

We are also studying methods to prevent rancidity in vegetable oils and animal fats and the methods developed may possibly be found to be applicable to the prevention of deterioration in storage of coconut oil and copra.

CORDAGE FIBERS

Abaca and sisal, the hard fibers in which the Army and Navy Munitions Board is particularly interested, are produced principally in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. Haiti is a secondary source for sisal and Cuba and Mexico are sources of henequen which is used to some extent as a substitute for sisal.

About 20 years ago work was initiated in the department to encourage the commercial production of abaca fiber in Central America, with the result that an important secondary source of this fiber is now developing in the Western Hemisphere. We are cooperating with the commercial producers in the technical phases of this work.

Investigations are also being carried on with sansevieria as a possible substitute for sisal or abaca.

LEAD, MERCURY, ETC.

The value of synthetic organic insecticides is an important phase of the department's present research program, applicable to military as well as agricultural needs. It now appears that the use of these compounds promises to reduce greatly the need for lead, mercury and other metals in insecticides and fungicides. This work will be vigorously pursued.

OPIUM

China, U. S. S. R., Iran, and Turkey are the principal sources of opium. There are sections of this country, as in western Idaho and certain parts of the arid Southwest where, from an environmental standpoint, the opium poppy can be grown successfully. Some work has been done by the department in determining its cultural and harvesting requirements and a start has also been made in the breeding and selection of high-yielding varieties. The production of opium involves much tedious hand labor and is therefore expensive. It has been found that morphine, the product for which opium is principally used, can be extracted directly from the dry poppy straw, which indicates that domestic production of this drug may become entirely practicable when adaptable high-yielding varieties of poppies are available. The Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 places restrictions on common culture but adequate supplies to meet domestic needs of morphine could doubtless be obtained from relatively small acreage.

It is proposed to continue the present breeding and variety testing program to develop poppy strains of superior plant type having high morphine content and resistant to disease. Further studies will also be undertaken, if possible, on proper conditions for handling, storage, and transportation of the poppy straw, and the best storage conditions for maintaining seed of high viability for planting.

PALM OIL

This oil is of tropical origin, and is used in the production of glycerol and soaps and in tin-plate manufacture. Research in the department has indicated that by modifications of certain domestic vegetable oils, suitable substitutes for palm oil in tin-plate manufacture may be developed. It is proposed to continue these investigations.

PYRETHRUM

British East Africa (Kenya) and the Belgian Congo furnish the bulk of our high-test pyrethrum raw stocks. Lower-test material is derived in considerable quantity from Brazil. The principal use of pyrethrum is in the production of insecticides.

Investigations have shown that pyrethrum flowers may be produced in certain sections of the United States, particularly in northern and Pacific Coast States, but there are practical problems concerned with proper harvesting, drying of the flowers, and handling so as to avoid serious losses of the active principle under storage. A breeding program is already under way in the Department to develop strains of greater potency and possessed of high resistance to diseases and other qualities essential to the successful production of the crop. The Department is also making extensive investigations on means of increasing the effectiveness of pyrethrum and on substitute insecticides to reduce the need for pyrethrum.

QUEBRACHO

Quebracho is imported from South American sources—Argentina and Paraguay principally—and comes in the form of a solid extract. It is used in the tanning of hides, the production of heavy leathers, etc. Quebracho is indigenous to South America and there are no domestic sources. Our own principal sources of tannin, namely, chestnut wood and oak bark, are gradually being depleted and the best our agricultural research can do is to develop new or previously little used tannin-bearing plants to supplement our short supply.

Work is under way in the Department on sumac, Western hemlock, and canaigre, and search is being made for other possible sources of tanning material. This work will be continued. Of these plants investigated, canaigre seems to offer most promise. While it can under no circumstances provide all the tannin required, it can be made to supplement substantially other sources of supply. Proposed work on canaigre includes selection and breeding of plants having high tannin content, study of best cultural conditions, further trials on methods of shredding and drying of the tannin-bearing roots, determination of best conditions for storage of the material, and development of efficient methods for the extraction of the tannin.

QUININE AND QUINIDINE

Cinchona bark is the source material of these drugs. The Netherlands Indies were formerly the principal producers but war conditions forced the development of other sources. Production is being developed in tropical America.

The present activities of the Department in this field are carried on primarily at the Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, with funds made available by the Defense Supplies Corporation. These funds will expire on December 31, 1946. The work has involved the investigations of problems concerned with the general aspects of growing cinchona from seed and selected clone seedlings developed under Puerto Rican conditions, and studies on temperature, moisture, light, and fertilization requirements of the tree. Almost no work has been done with problems of plant breeding, pathology, or physiology of the cinchona tree, which is needed if substantial progress is to be made in this direction.

RUBBER

Estimates have been submitted covering proposed research on rubber, and copies have been submitted informally to representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. A copy of the statement describing this project is attached.

TUNG OIL

This oil, which is particularly important as a drying oil for use in paints and varnishes, was formerly imported from the Orient. Tung groves have now been established in the Gulf coast region of this country.

For some years the Department has had under way a vigorous research program on the production phases of tung culture, including breeding for superior high-oil-yielding varieties, studies on the mineral nutrition of the trees, maintenance of fertility in tung orchards, control of diseases, and related work. This work will be continued, and it may be possible to expand the investigations somewhat to include studies on (1) the effect of methods of harvesting, pretreatment; and extraction on the quality of the oil; (2) the components of the oil which affect its storage life and use; and (3) the development of methods for the prevention of deterioration during storage.

OTHER MATERIALS

The Department is concerned in the possibilities of developing, from American agricultural products, substitutes for such materials as agar, shellac, and sperm oil; and of exploring the practicability of producing rapeseed oil in this country. While little work is being done in these fields at present, such work will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Cong.).

DECEMBER 17, 1946.

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: This will supplement our letter addressed to you with respect to investigations pursuant to section 7 (b) of Public Law 520.

In addition to the projects described in the foregoing, which are aimed at developing domestic sources of strategic and critical materials or substitutes therefor, the Department of Agriculture is operating a program of foreign technical collaboration. This is being done through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State. Funds for the program are allocated to this Department from congressional appropriations made to the Department of State.

Foreign experiment stations are operated in cooperation with the Governments of Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru. A cooperative research project on kenaf fibers is being carried out in Cuba. There is an agricultural mission for Colombia in process of formation. The Department has a corps of technicians serving as field service consultants in all Latin American countries.

Among the items upon which research is being conducted are coconut oil and palm oil, manila, sisal, and kenaf cordage fibers, emetine (ipecac); pepper, pyrethrum, quinidine and quinine, and rubber. In view of the natural adaptation of many of the Latin American countries to produce castor oil and tung, most of the stations are conducting research designed to stimulate the production of these products.

The objective of this program of international cooperative research is a long-range stimulation of production in nearby areas affording the maximum of military security. Emphasis is upon "living" stock piles in the form of the stimulated production, rather than short-range holdings of harvested stocks.

It is suggested that the Board may wish to investigate the research now under way to determine its adequacy as regards the strategic and critical commodities. Attached

is a short statement on each commodity, giving the problem and current research activity.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

SOME RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE TECHNICAL COLLABORATION BRANCH OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

FIBER CROPS

Fibers research has been undertaken in Peru, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Cuba. Most of the effort and progress has been accomplished in El Salvador and particularly in Cuba and there with crops yielding jutelike fiber. Of these, kenaf has been singled out as a new crop likely to become established in this hemisphere. Research in its production and primary processing has proceeded to the point where, in Cuba, commercial production is expected in 1947. The research has developed means of complete mechanizing kenaf fiber production, from seeding in the fields through to the baled fiber. This is in contrast to the much hand work involved in jute production. Further improvements in some of the processes will be pursued in subsequent research.

Sisal and sisal-like fibers are being produced in many of the American Republics. Attention is being given to solving current problems affecting these plants such as insects or diseases. Station or field service staff of the Technical Collaboration Branch have been consulted at various times to solve some problems threatening production. Such advisory work will be continued.

In the case of abaca very limited work has been done directly by the Technical Collaboration Branch. However, the United Fruit Co. has engaged in large commercial experiments on abandoned banana plantations in Costa Rica and Panama, and TCB is planning to collaborate in continued research. With the shortage of manila fiber due to the war in the Pacific this development assisted the United States in adjusting to the serious shortage of cordage fibers. Besides keeping in close contact with this work TCB is assisting abaca producers in Ecuador in their production problems.

RUBBER

Research work on the production of natural rubber is being carried on in the other American Republics by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Where possible the work of the BPISAE has been intergrated with the experiment stations of TCB. Details of the work accomplished and problems to be faced may be obtained from the BPISAE.

MEDICINALS

Included under this heading are quinidine, quinine, and emetine (ipecac). In this hemisphere nearly all the production of these products have come from wild sources, although quinine and quinidine have been obtained from cinchona bark produced in plantations in the Netherland East Indies. Research work is being done in Guatemala, Peru, and Ecuador designed to assist farmers in growing cinchona commercially. Studies are being made to determine the proper species, grafts, soil type, and climatic environments for most rapid growth and production of cinchona bark with a relatively high alkaloid content.

In accordance with recommendations of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, the OFAR expects to be given responsibility for determining the scope of actual operations at the American Cinchona Plantation in Costa Rica. It may be that operations at this plantation can be so managed that a living expanding stock pile of cinchona bark will be maintained available on fairly short notice in an emergency period.

Selection and introduction work with emetine (ipecac) have been made on a small scale in several countries in Central America.

INSECTICIDES

Pyrethrum is obtained from the flowers of a chrysanthemum plant, native of Dalmatia but well adapted to high level areas of Africa, Central and South America. Considerable work has been done in trying to establish the plant commercially in the United States, but the large amount of labor required has seriously hampered its development. Adapted highland areas of Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru are heavily settled and labor can be obtained at low cost.

The cooperative agricultural experiment station in Ecuador has introduced the plant, made seed available to farmers and has helped them to prepare the material for market. Small-scale commercial production has begun. Similar developments are under way in Guatemala and the station is cooperating in this work. It appears to be a promising cash crop for the highland areas with abundant labor supplies.

FATS AND OILS

Many of the experiment stations are located in areas where shortage of certain food crops is serious. In order to strengthen the program of the stations and to assist local farmers in a greater proportion of their production problems, limited research has been carried on to provide a basis for improving local production practices. Improved varieties of several fats and oils have been introduced, among them being the African oil palm. If the research is successful in stimulating production, it may be that additional supplies of palm oil, palm-kernel oil, coconut oil and sesame oil could be obtained as a result of this work. If desirable, greater emphasis could be given to this work with good prospects for quick results.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Loefa sponges have been grown in a number of countries in which TCB personnel are working. With proper cultural methods a good grade of loefa can be grown quickly in the lowland tropics. If market outlets were organized in producing countries, there seems to be little doubt but that a much higher quality product could be produced.

Some introductory plantings and studies have been made of pepper, particularly in Nicaragua, in order to study its adaptability and productivity under different environmental conditions.

Work is being done with many other crops not listed as strategic and critical but which are imported on a large scale by the United States from areas better able to grow these commodities. Prominent among them are cacao, coffee, tea, and rotenone.

MAY 6, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, which asked that you be advised as to steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 7 (b) of the Act of July 23, 1946, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

We enclose a copy of Secretary's Memorandum 1175, dated October 4, 1946, which outlines briefly general procedures within this Department relating to its duties and responsibilities under this act.

Representatives of this Department have discussed with representatives of the Army and Navy Munitions Board current and prospective research activities having application to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. A copy is enclosed of a statement furnished the Army and Navy Munitions Board on activities of the Department of Agriculture having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of this act. There is also enclosed copy of a statement with respect to activities of the Department regarding the production of strategic and critical materials in Latin America.

As indicated in the enclosures, the Department's present research program having application to the provisions of section 7 (b) of Public Law 520 includes investigations of possible domestic production, storage problems, and possible substitutes for certain agricultural materials which have been designated as strategic and critical pursuant to section 2 (a) of the act. Several of the items are receiving little or no attention in present research projects, but work on these items will be considered in connection with research contemplated pursuant to the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Cong.). It is believed that except for natural rubber all strategic and critical materials of agricultural origin either are being made the subject of research in the Department, or will be so studied incident to other Department activities contemplated in the 1948 budget estimates.

The 1948 budget estimates include an item for research on the domestic production, extraction, and processing of natural rubber from guayule, kok-saghyz and other rubber-bearing plants, pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Stock Piling Act. This item of $349,000 appears under the heading "Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials," on page 282 of the printed 1948 budget.

We greatly appreciate your interest in this matter and shall be glad to furnish any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Under Secretary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I desire to commend the excellent remarks made by the Senator from Wyoming with respect to the necessity of a broad inventory of our natural mineral resources. I am no better satisfied than he is with the progress that is being made. We did the best we could under all the circumstances in reporting this bill to the Senate. I also want to second what the Senator said with respect to the chairman of the subcommittee the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] on the manner in which he conducted hearings, the fairness that he exhibited to witnesses and all concerned, in the preparation of the bill. I think I can speak with some authority, because I handled the bill for a number of years, as Senators are well aware. When I first took charge of it, we were in the midst of a depression. We were seeking sound, substantial, wealth-producing projects, to give work to the unemployed, instead of engaging in boondoggling. Then the war came on, and the committee was among the first to include in its report that any appropriations made for any public works contained therein would not be expended if the materials or manpower required for it were needed for the war. So that my task was comparatively easy compared to that of the Senator from Nebraska, because here we are faced with a sincere and earnest desire to reduce public expenditures. Nobody wants to have a dollar spent in these times that does not bring a dollar's return, and therefore Senators must be exceedingly careful in

passing a great appropriation bill of this kind, to see that there is no waste in it. I can assure the Senate that the Senator from Nebraska probed every angle and corner of that problem before we finally arrived at the figures contained in the bill. He has done an excellent job, being faced with the dilemma first of reducing expenditures as far as it is possible, and at the same time, to see that no essential public activity is destroyed. I compliment him upon that, and I commend the bill, the result of his work, to the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I express my sincere gratitude for the remarks just made by the senior Senator from Arizona. Without appearing to be trading complimentary remarks, I want to express on the Senate floor my deep appreciation of the value of the information which the senior Senator from Arizona continuously gave us, to help us arrive at the worth-while projects. The distinguished Senator from Arizona knows the projects, forward and backward. No matter where they may be located, he knows the basic law under which the projects were created. He knows the ones which really and truly should be continued. I personally want to express my heartfelt gratitude for his assistance to the subcommittee and to the full committee in arriving at the amounts that have been provided for the construction contracts, and also the amounts necessary to continue the different bureaus under the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary—Salaries," on page 2, line 4, after the word "of", to strike out "$50" and insert "$55"; in line 5, before the word *"Provided"*, to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,103,000"; and in line 8, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary" and to insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: *"Provided further*, That not to exceed $42,500 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Solicitor," on page 2, line 21, after the word "field", to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$215,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Oil and Gas Division," on page 3, after line 1, to strike out:

Oil and Gas Division: For necessary expenses of administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including not to exceed $15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and printing and binding; $124,000.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; and printing and binding; $324,730.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I very deeply regret that the committee did not include the item for enforcement of the so-called Connally Hot Oil Act in the amount which the administrative authorities enforcing the act say is absolutely essential as a minimum. The House appropriated $124,000 for the enforcement of the act. The act provides for regulation of transportation of interstate oil. The committee of the Senate, however, raised the appropriation for that agency to $169,000 annually. Upon receiving news of that action I went before the committee and made an argument. I telegraphed the authorities who are administering the act, and they telegraphed back that $200,000 was a minimum upon which they could efficiently operate.

I regret very much that the Committee on Appropriations did not give us that much money. But I do not want to delay the passage of the bill. I have no disposition to get into an argument with the Appropriations Committee, with which we have to deal every year—amost every day—and I shall refrain from offering an amendment at this time. But I want to impress upon the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee the vital necessity which exists in this situation, and urge him in conference to stand pat for the Senate action and, if possible, secure a larger amount, because the appropriation is merely a lump sum for two purposes, and within that appropriation the situation might be adjusted. I wanted to say that much, Mr. President, for the RECORD, and I shall rely on the Senator from Nebraska to take care of the Oil and Gas Division, because it is vitally necessary to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Texas for his attitude in not offering an amendment on the floor. I wish to assure him that since he permits the matter to be taken to conference without his offering an amendment we will do our level best to see that his needs are taken care of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment beginning at the top of page 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, $12,956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil and moisture conservation operations," on page 4, line 19, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; and in line 21, before the word *"Provided"*, to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," on page 5, line 22, after the word "binding", to strike out "$215,000" and insert "$220,430."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 7, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "$185,000" and insert "$136,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 7, line 5, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "$6,907,800" and insert "$16,222,400"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", strike out "$2,500,000" and insert "$3,290,000"; in line 11, after the word "including", to strike out "12,000" and insert "$24,000"; in line 12, after "District of Columbia", to insert a colon and the following proviso: *Provided*, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of $6,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 16, after the amendment heretofore stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: *"Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work performed on a force account basis" and in lieu thereof to insert the following additional proviso: *"Provided further*, That no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 25, after the amendment heretofore stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided fur-*

ther, That not exceeding $21,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Southwestern Power Administration," on page 8, after line 13, to strike out:

Construction: For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including purchase of 10, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but at rates not exceeding $50 per diem for individuals; and printing and binding; $1,246,000, which amount, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby continued available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Land Management," on page 9, line 9, after the word "proceedings", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,218,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 3, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 4, after the words "salary of", to strike out "$5" and insert "$6"; in line 9, after the word "building", to strike out "$1,888,000" and insert "$2,084,640"; and in line 11, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "$373,000" and insert "$398,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 16, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 2, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; and in line 3, after the word "vehicle", to strike out "$425,000" and insert "$469,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 14, line 7, after the word "binding", to strike out "$700,000" and insert "$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 20, after the word "service", to strike out "$3,250,000" and insert "$3,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 1, after the word "Arizona", to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "$11,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after the word "binding", to strike out "$6,830,570" and insert "$7,240,570."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 20, after the word "festivals", to strike out "$488,910" and insert "$498,710."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 9, after the word "facilities", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$801,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 17, after the figures "$12,000", to insert a comma and "which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 16, after "Arizona", to insert "California"; in line 17, after "Colorado", to strike out "Montana"; in the same line, after "New Mexico", to insert "South Dakota"; in the same line, after "Utah", to strike out "Washington"; in line 19, after the word "reservations", to insert "except that so much of the sum herein appropriated as may be required may be used for the acquisition of land for the Alamo Band of the Puertocito Indians in the State of New Mexico"; in line 24, after the word "of", to strike out "Nevada and Oregon" and insert "Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington"; and on page 19, line 1, after the word "reservations", to insert "except such sum as may be necessary to purchase in the name of the United States in trust thirty-four and one-half acres of land at Celilo Falls, Oreg., for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the aforementioned tribes and entitled to enjoy fishing rights at their old and accustomed fishing sites at or in the vicinity of Celilo Falls on the Columbia River."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$12,000" and insert "$15,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$337,833" and insert "$406,000, of which $337,333 shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after the words "Colorado River", to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$500,000"; and in line 18, after the words "New Mexico", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$210,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 20, to insert:

Idaho: Fort Hall, $40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 23, to insert:

New Mexico: United Pueblos, $17,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 5, after the words "In all", to strike out "$875,000" and insert "$1,092,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 20, after the word "quarters", to strike out "$160,000" and insert "$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 21, after the word "improvements", to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 12, after the word "expenses", to insert "private architect and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 15, after the words "In all", to strike out "$1,572,000" and insert "$1,822,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds," on page 25, line 1, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$294,800" and insert "$304,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 19, after the word "Wisconsin", to strike out "$135,000" and insert "$147,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 13, after the word "Museum", to insert "at a salary of $1,954"; in line 16, after the word "officers", to strike out the comma and "including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of $4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,500" and insert "$2,000"; and on page 27, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$6" and insert "$10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 14, after the word "provided", to strike out "$35,000" and insert "$73,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 21, before the word "land", to strike out "non-Indian owned"; and in line 22, after the word "of", to strike out "Nevada and Oregon" and insert "Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 34, line 18, after the word "binding", to strike out "(not to exceed $239,000)" and insert a semicolon; and in line 19, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General offices," on page 36, line 9, after the word "functions", to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$3,260,000"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$6,500,000" and insert "$9,100,000"; and in line 21, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General investigations," on page 37, line 11, after the word "Commission", to strike out "$125,000" and insert "$2,000,000"; and in line 16, after the word "costs", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: *"Provided further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests

shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 38, line 1, after the word "reimbursable", to strike out "except as otherwise provided by law" and insert "under the reclamation law, except as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 6, to strike out:

Gila project, Arizona, $1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 7, to strike out:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, $6,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 8, to strike out:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, $690,000; irrigation facilities, $5,134,980; power facilities, Shasta power plant, $427,800, Keswick Dam, $100,740, Keswick power plant, $218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, $256,680, Contra Costa Canal extension, 69 kilovolt, $71,760; in all, $6,900,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 15, to strike out:

King River project, California, $100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 16, to strike out:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, $6,815,000; Pine River project, Colorado, $175,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 22, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "$876,000" and insert "$930,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 22, to strike out:

Hungry Horse project, Montana, $1,550,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 8, after the figures "$1,000,000", to insert "and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of $430,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 11, to strike out:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), $11,435,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 16, to insert:

Total, construction, from reclamation fund, $11,876,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance," on page 39, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$700,000" and insert "$2,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,300,000" and insert "$1,326,000"; and in line 16, after the word "thereto", to insert a comma and "and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Wash., as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947–48 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of $25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance of said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "General provisions", on page 43, line 15, after the word "fund", to strike out "$50,461,000" and insert "$18,475,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 15, to insert:

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, except as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732, 79th Cong.):

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 24, to insert:

Gila project, Arizona, $1,600,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 44, to insert:

Davis dam project, Arizona-Nevada, $13,500,000, and in addition to this appropriation the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of $4,500,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think it appropriate at this time to say in connection with the appropriation for the Davis Dam project that we are suffering from a very serious drought in Arizona, and a desperate need for hydroelectric power. The provision in the bill for $13,500,000 plus the contract authorization $4,500,000 will be a sufficient sum of money, according to the estimates of the engineers, to insure that power from the Davis Dam will be brought to central Arizona early in 1950. We in Arizona are more concerned about this particular item than any other item in the bill because of our desperate situation with respect to the shortage of power.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator inadvertently mentioned central Arizona alone. I think he brought out before the committee that the power shortage is very acute not only in Arizona, but in sections of Nevada and California.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to state that the situation in Nevada and southern California also demands increased power. We depend upon the waters in our Arizona reservoirs, which supplied a certain amount of power. They are now practically dry, because of the drought. We have had a long period of drought. So I believe my people are more aroused over the situation than the people of any other section. However, there is no question that the need is common to the three States.

I think I should also invite the attention of Senators to the following statement contained in the committee report:

The committee approves the obligation in the fiscal year 1948 of $60,000, the Budget estimate, for the transmission line identified in the justification as the "Wickenburg extension." This amount will provide funds to complete surveys and designs and order materials to start construction on the 230-kilovolt transmission line extending from Davis Dam power plant through Prescott to Phoenix.

Unless that transmission line is finished by the time the power plant produces the power, we again cannot obtain power in central Arizona, so the two things go together.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment at the top of page 44.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 4, to insert:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, $690,000; irrigation facilities, $5,622,028; power facilities, Shasta power plant, $427,800, Keswick Dam, $100,740, Keswick power plant, $218,040; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta, via Oroville and Sacramento, 230-kilovolt, $256,680, west side lines Shasta to Delta, 230-kilovolt, to a point opposite and connecting with Shasta substation, $2,160,000, Keswick tap line, 230-kilovolt, $160,000, Sacramento to Antelope, 115-kilovolt, $170,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, 69-kilovolt, $118,000; substations, Contra Costa, $48,000, Antelope, $45,000; in all, $10,016,288.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 17, to insert:

Kings River project, California, $100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 18, to insert:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, $10,471,908.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 20, to insert:

Hungry Horse project, Montana, $3,285,853.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 21, to insert:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), $20,354,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 2, to insert:

Total, general fund, construction, $59,327,549.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fort Peck project," on page 45,

line 8, after "(16 U. S. C. 833)", to strike out "$1,250,000" and insert "$1,575,058."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 45, line 12, after the word "except", to strike out "as otherwise provided by law" and insert "as provided in the Act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress"; and in line 21, after the word "development", to strike out "$9,786,600" and insert "$18,535,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in connection with the Missouri River Basin item it should be understood that the Bureau of Reclamation has programed approximately $2,000,000 for construction phase A of the Canyon Ferry unit in 1947, as referred to by Assistant Commissioner Warne in recent hearings before the Appropriations Committee in connection with the Canyon Ferry Unit.

Mr. Warne's statement this year was based on the Bureau of Reclamation's program for 1947, published on page 442, part II, of the House hearings on the Interior appropriation bill for 1947. That is a project in the State of Montana. It is anticipated that that amount will be available for this project in the fiscal year 1948. Under the Bureau's program for 1948, the Canyon Ferry unit continues in phase A, and the $2,000,000 allotted and set up for 1947 remains available for 1948 for work on this unit under phase A.

Many points of difference over water rights and other matters are now being adjusted. It seems that, because of some disputes which existed in reference to this project, the project was delayed. Now those disputes are being adjusted, and, as I understand, the Bureau hopes it can now go ahead with the construction of this project. Consequently, the funds previously programed for this work will remain available in fiscal year 1948.

The Canyon Ferry Dam is a key unit of the Bureau's plan for full, orderly, and coordinated development and utilization of the water resources of the Upper Missouri River Basin. It is primarily intended to permit the development of additional irrigated areas above Great Falls, Mont., and the provision of supplemental water to large areas, now irrigated, which are not adequately supplied at present. Additional water consuming projects cannot be developed above Great Falls without impairing the output of the private power plants on the Missouri River. With Canyon Ferry reservoir and power plant in operation, additional upstream irrigation development can be undertaken and total power production will be increased at the same time.

After Canyon Ferry Dam and power plant are constructed, it will be possible to construct irrigation units—including additional storage reservoirs—which will provide a full supply to over 300,000 acres of land above Great Falls that is not now irrigated. It will likewise be possible to provide supplemental water to about 180,000 acres of land above Great Falls now irrigated but inadequately supplied. The power plant to be installed at Canyon Ferry Dam will produce about 250,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy annually. A substantial portion of the resulting power revenues will be available to assist in the repayment of construction costs of other units of the Missouri River Basin development. Flood control benefits will also be realized.

These are briefly the considerations which led the Reclamation Bureau to include Canyon Ferry Dam in their plan for development of the Missouri River Basin, as set forth in Senate Document 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session. They are also the compelling reasons for their recommendation that this structure be authorized as one of the units to constitute the initial stage of construction. The Congress accepted this recommendation and authorized the construction of the initial stage in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 45, beginning in line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before proceeding further, I wish to make a comment upon the amendment on page 45, lines 12 and 13. When the committee adopted the amendment striking out the words "as otherwise provided by law," and inserting "as provided in the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732), Seventy-ninth Congress" it did so in the belief that it was acting in accordance with the recommendation of witnesses for the Bureau of Reclamation. I am now advised that there was some sort of an error. The Missouri River Basin project was authorized by the act of December 22, 1944.

On behalf of a group of Senators representing the Missouri River Basin I offered the amendments at that time. So the authorization act is the act of December 22, 1944; and the reimbursability or nonreimbursability of these items is governed by the language not only of the act of August 14, 1946, but by the act of December 22, 1944. It has been suggested that the House language might be restored, but I do not intend to offer an amendment at this time, since it is quite obvious that the matter can be handled in conference. However, I desire to call attention to the question at this time, so that the conferees on the part of both Houses may be fully advised.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understood, the exception was contained in the act of August 14, 1946, Public Law 732, of the Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 965, which had to do with wildlife. We asked the direct question as to whether that was the exception, and were told that that was the exception that was desired, so we wrote it in. If there is any dispute about it, we shall be glad to take it to conference and iron out the difference satisfactorily.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think it can be straightened out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River Dam fund," on page 46, line 6, after the word "project", to insert "and payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947–48 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of $50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary"; and in line 15, before the word "payable", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,533,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Advances to Colorado River Dam fund," on page 46, line 19, after the word "the", to strike out "Boulder" and insert "Hoover"; and on page 47, line 3, after "(43 U. S. C., ch. 12A)", to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$475,575."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 7, after the word "dam" to strike out "and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California", and insert "main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River development fund," on page 48, line 3, after "(54 Stat. 774)", to strike out "$250,000" and insert "$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River front work and levee system", on page 48, line 19, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,063,300."

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 20, to insert:

For the purpose of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the property, buildings, equipment, material, and acquired lands heretofore or hereafter declared surplus at the Yuma Army air base, Yuma, Ariz., shall be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation by any Federal agency having custody or ownership, without exchange of funds, and to be available for the same purpose and to be disposed of in the same manner as the war relocation centers and the prisoner-of-war camp transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1946, act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 478.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in connection with this amendment, we were duplicating what was done last year with respect to some Japanese relocation centers and abandoned prisoner-of-war camps. It was my understanding that under the provisions adopted last year it would be possible again this year to transfer to other reclamation projects, for operation and maintenance and for

other purposes, transmission lines, substations, and other facilities. All that was done by the Reclamation Service on other projects last year may be repeated under this provision.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 48, after line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 9, to strike out:

No part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for work performed on a force-account basis.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 12, to insert:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in clarification of the provision in the reclamation sections of the bill limiting the performance of work on a force account or hired-labor basis, it was the opinion of the committee that it was providing sufficient authority for the Reclamation Service to carry out work normally done by Government forces in connection with the installation of heavy items of equipment which could not be effectively and adequately scheduled for installation in the construction contracts. The committee understood that these instances constitute only minor items, and that this is the customary practice in both public and private projects.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 49, after line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 49, line 23, after the word "of", to insert the words "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 17, after the word "That", to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$517,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 22, after the word "thereto", to strike out "$1,690,000" and insert "$2,374,500"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$450,000" and insert "$580,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the word "resources", to strike out "$2,578,680" and insert "$2,625,000"; in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$250,000" and insert "$265,000"; in line 20, after the word "That", to strike out "$1,570,000" and insert "$1,586,500"; in line 23, after the word "for", to strike out "cooperative or noncooperative ground water activities" and insert "the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use:" and on page 52, line 8, after the word "tributaries", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 22, after the word "Commission", to strike out "$139,000" and insert "245,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$35,000" and insert "$56,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 4, after the word "journals", to strike out "$120,000" and insert "$130,000"; in the same line, after the word "illustrations", to strike out "$32,000" and insert "$36,000"; in line 6, after the word "maps", to strike out "$237,000" and insert "$313,500"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "$389,000" and insert "$479,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 18, after the word "thereto", to strike out "$434,210" and insert "$650,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$65,000" and insert "$78,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 17, to insert:

In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 22, to insert:

The Geological Survey is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for two years beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed $500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 9, after the word "Survey", to strike out "$9,113,230" and insert "$10,256,340."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 55, line 13, after the word "including", to strike out "$93,000" and insert "$118,000"; and in line 14, after the word "and", to strike out "$65,000" and insert "$85,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 13, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "$302,285" and insert "$416,500"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$80,000" and insert "$97,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 22, to insert:

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment of an anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., including not to exceed $25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance, and operation of not to exceed one passenger automobile, $450,000.

The agreement was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 16, before the word "two", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$30,000" and insert "$40,000"; and in line 18, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "$360,090" and insert "$440,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$30,000" and insert "$39,200"; and in line 6, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "$800,000" and insert "$1,120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 15, before the word "one", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", strike out "$5,000" and insert "$9,800"; and in line 19, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "$57,000" and insert "$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 8, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed"; in line 12, before the words "of which", to strike out "$579,000" and insert "$634,550"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$43,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 16, after the word "of", to insert not to exceed"; in line 19, after "30 U. S. C. 8)", to strike out "$1,000,000" and insert "$1,120,000", and in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$37,000" and insert "$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$31,200"; and in line 9, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "$600,000" and insert "$1,120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 20, after the word "improvements", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 8, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "$555,000" and insert "$755,000"; and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$480,000" and insert "$637,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 16, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 4, to insert:

The Department of Commerce is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of the United States Weather Bureau Station at Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, State of Virginia, together with all buildings, improvements, furniture, and fixtures now in or upon the land.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 11, to insert:

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 3 years, beginning July 1, 1947, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds with an appraised value of not to exceed $3,000,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in performing its functions by the Bureau of Mines or by any office of the Bureau in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Mines shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, we have now completed the items on land management, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines, to which I alluded earlier in the day. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at this point in the RECORD the tables which appear at pages 1221, 1222, and 1223 of the hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill, which show what the Bureau of Mines has already done in the utilization of this fund in the development of quantities of very important materials.

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

Tabular summary of tonnages developed by Bureau of Mines projects, fiscal years 1940 to 1946, inclusive

Commodity	Number of deposits	Tonnage of crude material	Grade	Contained metal or useful mineral	Remarks
Alunite	9	11,000,000	21.5 percent Al_2O_3		Possible source of alumina.
		7,000,000	14.0 percent Al_2O_3		
Antimony	5	29,000	10.0 percent Sb		
		3,200,000	1.7 percent Sb		
Asbestos	4		No. 1 fiber	3 tons	
			No. 2 fiber	150 tons	
			No. 3 fiber	400 tons	
			No. 4 fiber	14,000 tons	
Barite	2	11,000	45 percent Ba		
Bauxite	250	21,500,000	A		Aluminum ore.
		9,000,000	B		
		10,500,000	C		
		33,000,000	D		
Bismuth	1	10,000	0.68 percent Bi		
			0.76 percent Cu		
Optical calcite	3			Several hundred pounds	
Chromite	25	5,600,000	22.4 percent Cr_2O_3		
		3,700,000	9.3 percent Cr_2O_3		
Alumina clay	21	382,000,000	26.7 percent Al_2O_3		
Cobalt	1	4,400,000	0.54 percent Co		
			1.40 percent Cu		
Copper	46	2,219,000	2.55 percent Cu		
		39,000,000	0.88 percent Cu		
Corundum	7	6,000	Fair		
Industrial diamonds	1			Small amount	
Fluorspar	25	730,000	51 percent CaF_2		
Flake graphite	5	26,000,000	3 percent C		
Iron	67	530,000,000	40.3 percent Fe		
Lead-zinc	66	[1] 14,430,000	4.3 percent Zn		
		[1] 7,490,000	3.0 percent Pb		
Manganese	56	[2] 21,000,000	12.8 percent Mn		
Magnesium	2			1,600,000 tons carnallite, 265,000 tons sylvite.	
		144,000	37.5 percent MgO		
Mercury	40	1,800,000	5 pounds Hg per ton		
Molybdenum	4	3,000,000	0.23 percent MoS_2		
		550,000	0.54 percent MoS_2		
Nickel	10	27,000,000	0.50 percent Ni		
Pegmatite minerals	200	(3)			
Quartz crystals	2			None	
Sulfur	1	33,600	23.6 percent S		
Talc	1			Several hundred tons of block talc	
Tin	10	310,000	1.1 percent Sn		Lode deposits.
			0.24 percent WO_3		
		4,000,000	0.3 percent Sn		Low-grade lodes
Tungsten	27	[4] 2,200,000	½ pound Sn per cubic yard		Placer deposits.
		4,200,000	0.69 percent WO_3		
Vanadium	10	50,000	2.3 percent V_2O_5		
		45,000,000	0.9 percent V_2O_5		

[1] Much of crude tonnage is duplicated.
[2] Exclusive of large submarginal deposit in South Dakota.
[3] Approximately 1,000,000 tons containing usable quantities of mica, beryl, lithium, and tantalum.
[4] Cubic yards.

Tabular summary of tonnages developed by Bureau of Mines projects, fiscal year 1947 (through Feb. 1, 1947, only)

Commodity	Number of deposits	Tonnage of crude material	Grade	Contained metal or useful mineral	Remarks
Lead-zinc	24	1,042,000	2.83 percent Zn	29,563 tons	
			3.12 percent Pb	29,854 tons	
Do	1	827,000	0.67 percent Zn	5,541 tons	
			1.59 percent Pb	13,149 tons	
Zinc-lead	1	900,000	18.5 percent Zn	166,680 tons	
			8.6 percent Pb	77,400 tons	
Lead	1	125,000	10.0 percent Pb	12,500 tons	
Do	1	200,000	0.80 percent Pb	1,600 tons	
Iron	6	13,750,000	24.6 percent Fe	3,388,750 tons	Magnetite.
Do	1	1,200,000	45.6 percent Fe	540,000 tons	Hematite.
Molybdenum	1	424,000	0.42 percent MoS_2	1,781 tons	
Copper	3	500,000	2.1 percent Cu	10,500 tons	
Heavy sands	2	80,000,000	3.8 percent	304,000 tons	50 percent of contained metal is ilmenite with smaller amounts of zircon and other rare metals.
Fluorspar	3	535,575	52.4 percent CaF_2	280,442 tons	
Ceramics	1	41,500	Good		Usable material.

A priority list of proposed projects is constantly being revised in the light of the shifting emphasis on the numerous commodities under investigation and in view of additional information continually being made available by the preliminary examinations. The projects to be conducted during the fiscal year 1948 will be selected from the highest priority list as most recently revised at the time of allotment of funds. The present list of highest priority can be summarized as follows:

Commodity	Number of proposals	Estimated cost, fiscal year 1948
Antimony	2	$85,000
Asbestos	1	80,000
Bauxite	1	60,000
Chromite	2	50,000
Copper	4	260,000
Fluorspar	1	50,000
Iron	5	225,000
Lead-zinc	16	565,000
Manganese	3	195,000
Mercury	3	75,000
Nickel	1	150,000
Pegmatite products	5	190,000
Tin	1	75,000
Tungsten	1	20,000
Vanadium	2	140,000

The information made available through this appropriation is primarily intended, under the terms of the Stock Piling Act, for the use of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior, and the Army-Navy Munitions Board in making stock-pile policy and in planning for future emergencies. It is also of value to the mining industry in general and to the owners of the deposits investigated. These latter benefits, however, are incidental to the primary purpose of the appropriation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service," on page 67, line 13, after the word "Washington", to strike out "$3,350,000" and insert "$3,637,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 3, after the word "agencies", to strike out "$197,000" and insert "$260,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 19, after the word "areas", to strike out "$30,000" and insert "$43,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 16, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "$2,650,000" and insert "$2,150,000"; in line 17, after the word "which", to strike out "$1,750,000" and insert "$1,415,000"; and in line 22, before the words "for the", to strike out "$900,000" and insert "$735,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 74, line 17, after the word "resources", to strike out the comma and "including not to exceed $20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672"; and in line 22, after the word "stations", to strike out "$275,000" and insert "$790,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I notice that on page 74, line 22, the amount authorized by the House has been increased from $725,000 to $790,040. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether or not that increase was made in order that various stations recently closed by the Department may be reopened?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. Furthermore, I should like to point out that on page 36 of the report there will be found the following language:

Within the total appropriation recommended, the committee expect the various stations financed under this appropriation to be kept in operation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the committee give any study to the proposition of putting that language in the bill itself, rather than only in the report?

Mr. WHERRY. It is a lump-sum appropriation out of which a number of projects were financed. If we started figuring in each particular one, there would be difficulty, so we took it the other way and made it a lump sum and stated what we expect to do on construction projects. The legislative committees are to report monthly on the expenditure of the appropriations.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator has no doubt that it can be carried out in proper order?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 23, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 10, after the word "services", to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$280,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 16, after the word "market", to insert "prices of fishery products"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire with respect to page 75 of the bill, under the title "Alaska Fisheries", for which there is an item of $850,000. Is that the same as the House item? Was any increase made by the Senate?

Mr. WHERRY. That is the same amount the House appropriated. The estimate is $872,000. The amount they had this year was $855,007, and the amount which the Senate committee approved is the same amount that the House had in its bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. How much is that under the so-called budget estimate?

Mr. WHERRY. The budget estimate is $872,000. The amount for the fiscal year 1947 was $855,007, and the amount the House allowed, and in which we concurred, was $850,000. It is practically the same.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In regard to the next item, beginning in line 24 of the same page, the item in regard to Alaska fur-seal investigations, I presume the facts are similar.

Mr. WHERRY. For that item the exact amount of the estimate is appropriated. This year $69,300 will be available.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 17, after the word "Alaska", to strike out "$241,000" and insert "$280,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 7, after "(16 U. S. C. 667)", to strike out "$750,000" and insert "$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 1, after the word "amended", to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$6,110,320" and insert "$6,615,760."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal aid in wildlife restoration," on page 79, line 22, after the word "Service", to strike out "$5,960,320" and insert "$6,615,760"; on page 80, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,028,100" and insert "$1,098,200"; in line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "one hundred", and insert "not to exceed fifty"; and on page 81, line 6, after the word "appropriation" and the period, to insert "The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 86, line 11, after the word "of", to insert "not to exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 87, line 18, after the word "Survey", to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$3,000"; in line 19, after the word "Mines", to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$3,000"; and in line 20, after the word "Service", to strike out "$1,750" and insert "$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, after line 20, to strike out:

SEC. 8. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which approval has not been given by the Congress prior to the establishment of such activity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 90, to insert:

SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this act shall be available for health service programs as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of $1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments——

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, again I wish to state to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], that I have not made any objections to the amendments as they have been reached and acted upon because I appreciate how much work the committee has done in regard to the so-called western reclamation and power projects. The Senator told me the other day that he was sure I would be satisfied with these items. In view of all the circumstances, I wish to say that I think the committee has done some good insofar as the western reclamation projects are concerned. However, I am not satisfied with what has been done in connection with the bill, because in my opinion the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget represented a sufficient trimming and as much of a reduction as would be consistent with the minimum of progress on these projects. As a matter of fact, in some cases it seems to me that some additions should have been made to the budget estimates.

I wish to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that when the bill goes to conference, I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will make every attempt to insist upon the Senate amendments and the amounts they provide for, and will not give in to the false economy and drastic cuts which were made by the House of Representatives, and will not agree to compromises as between the position of the Senate and the position of the House of Representatives. If such proposed compromises are rejected and the Senate conferees insist on the Senate amendments, progress can be made with some of those projects. If, on the other hand, the Senate conferees recede from the position taken by the Senate in regard to some of these items, and agree to lesser amounts of appropriation than those the Senate has now provided, I am sure the result will be not only false economy but a severe blow at the West.

Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate very much the treatment the Senate committee has given these matters. It is my understanding that the committee has heard probably more witnesses than any other committee has heard in the course of a hearing.

I conclude my remarks by saying that when the bill goes to conference, I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will not agree to any reductions in the amounts provided by the Senate amendments. If the Senate amendments are insisted upon, it will be possible to show some definite progress on these projects by next year.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Washington, let me say that the members of the committee heard more than 100 witnesses in addition to witnesses from the various Government departments and agencies. I assure the distinguished Senator from Washington that we took up each project and considered it seriously and had the wholehearted cooperation of the governmental agencies and departments. I believe that the Senator from Washington will be satisfied with the fight which we shall make in the conference, relative to the amounts provided by the Senate amendments, because they are based upon merit, not upon some figure taken out of the sky. I wish the Senator to know that the subcommittee is wholeheartedly in support of the program, and the full committee is likewise wholeheartedly in support of it, and we expect that the conferees on the part of the Senate will insist upon the Senate amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to join in the comments which have just been made by the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. Although I am not from the West I have had occasion to make a study of reclamation projects in the West and other projects, especially in connection with the consideration of the Missouri River Authority bill and as former chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. I heartily endorse what both Senators have said.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. I think it would be not only unsound but almost disastrous for the Congress to reduce the appropriations below the amounts carried in the Senate amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further amendments 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 bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 3123) was passed.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. WHERRY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. CORDON, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. O'MAHONEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to the fact that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has referred to the statement made by the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and the former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. Following the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming, I wish to call attention to a press release relative to that matter and also to four leading statements contained in a newspaper article on the same subject, which show why Mr. Hoover made his over-all statement to the public generally. The release to which I refer has been issued by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I agree with it in toto; and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD, inasmuch as it relates to the Hoover report.

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

Discussing reports, he (Mr. Hoover) asserted: "It must be recognized that we cannot safely, through gifts and loans, export more goods than our surplus." He added:

"The immediate result of exporting more than a surplus in our free economy is to raise prices. From that we get a dangerous spiral of increased costs of living and wages.

"I would not contend that the whole rise in living costs, with its inflation spiral, has been due to our large exports. But it cannot be denied that with fewer exports that increase would not have been so great."

EXPORTS ESTIMATED

"The conclusion seems to me irrefutable that as a result of our rate of giving and lending we are overexporting and cannot continue at such a rate with our present production and consumption without further evil consequences to our stability."

The letter estimated United States exports at $13,500,000,000 for the 1945–46 fiscal year and $15,500,000,000 for 1946–47. Imports were placed at $7,200,000,000 and $7,700,000,000, respectively, for the two periods. Thus, Hoover said, there was an excess of almost $14,000,000,000 in exports for the 2 years, which was met through gifts and loans.

He analyzed American commitments for the next 12 months and concluded the United States would have to export in that period at about the same rate as in the last 2 years, or between $14,000,000,000 and $16,000,000,000 annually, to pay for probable imports and meet promises for gifts and loans.

"Any study of our international balance sheet," he remarked, "taking into account, on one hand, our commitments in loans, foreign deposits, and investments in the United States, etc., and on the other hand probable returns from previous loans and lend-lease, including our citizens' greatly impaired foreign investments, will likely discover that the United States is today a debtor rather than a creditor nation."

THE LIMITS OF AMERICAN AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 15, 1947.*

The Honorable STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter asking me to give you and your associates my views upon the following points:

1. What are the limits of relief and loans that we can reasonably give to foreign nations annually without seriously impairing our resources in a free economy?

2. Are there methods by which we could increase our gifts and loans above those now available from our present production?

3. What policies should be adopted to make our resources more effective in world rehabilitation?

THE PROBLEM

As a background to this appraisal I wish at the outset to state:

Upward of a billion people in the war-torn areas of western Europe and Asia are asking for help. In these nations some have not recovered one-third of their prewar industrial production; most of them have not recovered over 75 percent of their prewar food production.

There is greater danger of political and economic chaos in the world today than at any time since the war ended. There is more hunger and want today than there was during the war.

In the face of this threatening situation the American people must continue to do the utmost to prevent starvation in the world. We must do our utmost to aid nations in the recovery of their own productivity. That underlies peace and progress on earth.

But the greatest danger to all civilization is for us to impair our economy by drains which cripple our own productivity. Unless this one remaining Gibraltar of economic strength is maintained, chaos will be inevitable over the whole world.

To discover the common sense course requires clear objectives and organization on our part. The burden is beyond our resources unless there is immediate unity and cooperation among other nations to lessen our unnecessary burdens and thus enable the application of our resources to the most effective use.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE PROBLEM

Too often gifts and loans to foreign peoples are visualized as just money transactions. The only way money of important volume can be transferred from one nation to another is by goods (including gold) and services. Therefore, when we make a gift, credit, or loan, it is not money that we transfer; it is goods and services. There is thus a direct relationship of exports to the volume of loans and gifts.

While exports to pay for our imports cause us no difficulty, it must be recognized that we cannot safely, through gifts and loans, export more goods than our surplus. And the surplus applies to specific commodities, for we do not produce a surplus in all kinds of goods. If we ship more than our surplus we are taking it from the standard of living of the American people. Further, the immediate result of exporting more than a surplus in our free economy is to raise prices. From that we get a dangerous spiral of increased costs of living and wages.

OUR PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

To appraise our present national situation, it is necessary to examine our experience in the 2 years since the war. In so doing, many debit and credit items must be estimated. We must estimate the exports, including army supplies to foreign civilians, and we must estimate imports of the last months of the present fiscal year. Until full data is available many months hence, the sums given must be considered as illustrative of the situation.

Our exports of goods and services in dollars were about as follows:

	1945–46	1946–47
Exports	$13,500,000,000	$15,500,000,000
Imports	7,200,000,000	7,700,000,000
Excess of exports over imports	6,300,000,000	7,800,000,000

We have provided for the excess of exports over imports by loans or gifts.

An examination of the sources and amounts of these loans and gifts for the combined 2 years since the war shows about as follows:

We have provided about $4,500,000,000 in gifts from our Government through relief; we have provided about $1,500,000,000 in gifts by our citizens for relief and by way of remittances to relatives abroad.

We have provided about $5,500,000,000 in credits by Government agencies including the Export-Import Bank loans, subscription to the World Bank and the Stabilization Fund. Loans by these institutions are, in the final analysis, largely drafts on American dollars and are dependent upon us for resources to maintain their operations. We have provided about $1,500,000,000 in private credits and loans.

Thus we have provided in the last 2 years about $6,000,000,000 in relief and gifts together with about $7,000,000,000 in loans or credits, or a total of $13,000,000,000. The differences between these amounts and the trade deficits given above are no doubt accounted for by drawing upon previous foreign dollar balances in the United States.

OUR COMMITMENTS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

The estimated unexpended balances of appropriations and various credit commitments to foreign nations on July 1, 1947, are not included in the above. They already amount to over $5,000,000,000. We should add further probable loans and expected private gifts of $1,000,000,000. And we must add unknown further calls from the World Bank and Stabilization Funds.

There is also a further liability of the United States in the shape of the foreign deposits in American banks, including earmarked gold and foreign ownership of American securities. These aggregate at least $14,000,000,000. We must at all times be prepared to meet their withdrawal. Some withdrawals are likely to be used to pay for exports during next year, thus increasing the total volume of exports required from us. And to all these commitments and liabilities we must add the exports necessary to pay for our imports amounting to probably $7,500,000,000.

Any study of our international balance sheet, taking into account, on one hand, our commitments in loans, foreign deposits, and investments in the United States, and so forth, and on the other hand probable returns from previous loans and lend-lease, including our citizens' greatly impaired foreign investments, will likely discover that the United States is today a debtor rather than a creditor Nation.

There is another angle of our national situation that we cannot ignore. These gifts and loans to foreign nations are spent in current purchase of goods. These gifts are an immediate burden on the taxpayer. The goods furnished under loans also must be paid for immediately while the repayment is deferred for years. This has a bearing upon our tax burdens. Including local government expenditures, they now amount to about 35 percent of our national income. No free nation can continue at that rate for long without impairing its productivity.

To pay for our imports and to satisfy the probable gift and loan commitments already made for the next fiscal year, and assuming present prices, we would need export at about the same ratio as during the past 2 years $14,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000 annually of goods and services.

A TEST OF THE LIMITS OF LOANS AND RELIEF

The most definite test of the extent of our ability to aid foreign nations is whether we have been overexporting our resources during the past 2 years, and thus unduly straining our economy. For example, we have exported gigantic amounts of agricultural products. During the past 12 months the index of our cost of living has advanced more than 20 percent. Increases in the cost of agricultural products were responsible for about 70 percent of this increase. This has contributed greatly to set in motion the inflation spiral of increasing wages with more increases in prices. A good deal of economic disorder and waste was created by interruptions in production in making these adjustments.

Other examples could be cited. Some of our exports have been taken from our own possible railway, factory, and housing reconstruction. Some part of the rise in prices of these materials is due to exports. So much have prices risen in the construction industries with the accompanying wage spiral and costs that we now have considerable unemployment in these trades while at the same time the country is crying for homes and buildings.

I would not contend that the whole rise in living costs, with its inflation spiral has been due to our large exports. But it cannot be denied that with fewer exports that increase would not have been so great.

The conclusion seems to me irrefutable that as the result of our rate of giving and lending we are over-exporting goods and cannot continue at such a rate with our present production and consumption without further evil consequences to our stability.

We cannot estimate how much the curtailment in exports, and hence in giving and lending to finance the trade deficit, might be for the next year until we are able to estimate our next year's surplus in agriculture and other major commodities.

While the world situation requires that we do our best, my own view is that, unless we can undertake to increase our productivity or decrease our consumption of goods, we must seriously reduce the volume of exports below the rate of the last 2 years with a corresponding reduction in the gifts and loans for which we supply goods.

Various proposals have been made for expansion of loans by fifty or more billion dollars. The impracticability of these ideas with our present rate of production must be obvious.

STRAIN ON OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

There is a further question of the impairment of our natural resources involved in the export of such materials as iron, oil, metals, lumber, and some other items. As our resources in this sort of commodities are not renewable, their shipment abroad is a depletion of our resources and a charge against our future economy. While such exports may be necessary to restore the world, we cannot ignore the consequences.

POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING OUR AIDS AND MAKING THEM MORE EFFECTIVE

There are certain measures which have been suggested as enabling us to better bear the load or to increase our exports and to make more effective our aid to foreign countries.

Exporting gold

1. It has been suggested that we can export gold from our seeming large stocks and thus enable other nations to buy elsewhere than in the United States. With our present requirements for currency and bank reserves, and to cover the very large foreign demand deposits in our banks, it is necessary that we hold a large stock in reserve. The amount of gold that we have free of such necessities is not material in this situation.

Increasing imports by stock piling

2. One proposal is that we at once import more goods and thus diminish the amount of gifts and loans necessary to furnish. This is a very minor help in the immediate world situation. It would be no help to the world to import materials into the United States which are needed elsewhere. Nor would it help to import goods which we our-

selves produce economically. That would create unemployment in the United States and weaken our productivity.

There is, however, a method of increasing our imports which should have serious consideration. We could import and stock pile for national defense many commodities, both those we do not produce and those in which our natural resources are being depleted. We do not have enough of such resources to assure our national defense. Commodities of this kind are tin, manganese, iron ore, mercury, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, chromite, nickel, and rubber. There are few immediate surpluses of these commodities abroad, but such surpluses will be available within a reasonable time. It happens that few of such commodities are produced by our direct debtors, but our purchase of them would, through multilateral trade, strengthen the whole international financial structure and we would be receiving commodities instead of obligations.

Reestablishment of wartime control measures

3. Another proposal is that we reestablish wartime control measures to increase our productivity or reduce our consumption and thus increase our ability to export more goods. The seeming warranty of this idea arises out of the fact that we exported in goods and services over $15,000,000,000 in some war years in addition to many billions in supplies to our armies. But we must remember that war-purpose production was greatly expanded and consumption restricted through war-inspired patriotic impulses.

The restoration of these controls would require again the abolition of the production of important commodities; the restoration of longer work hours in labor; the return of women to industry and agriculture, rationing of most commodities, and total Government control of all economic activities. That is a form of totalitarian economy which the American people are not likely to accept in peace for it would do violence to our whole concept of freedom. Moreover, without emotional background of fighting for national defense, such measures would more likely decrease than increase our productivity.

A method of increasing food exports

4. Should the next world harvest indicate dangerous shortages, it is possible to increase our food exports for limited periods by voluntarily reducing our own food consumption and altering certain food manufacturing practices. We have here a great spiritual impulse to save starving people. And we may be called upon to do it again unless there is a world increase in food production.

Cooperation of other nations vital to salvation

5. A most productive field of action by which the limited American economic resources can be made more effective for world reconstruction lies in cooperation of foreign nations in the political field.

The obstruction of the Soviet Government to peace has, during the past 2 years, imposed billions in expenditures upon us through support of occupation armies and relief to starvation which would not otherwise have been required. However, we can apparently expect little cooperation from that quarter.

But if there were full mutual cooperation from the other nations, it would lessen our burdens and divert much of our dead loss expenditures to more constructive channels abroad.

For instance, cooperation in the three western zones in Germany and in Japan to abolish the inhibitions on their productivity due to wrong concepts of reparations, and levels of industry, would increase their productivity and exports, and thus would greatly reduce the drains upon us for food and other supplies. Restoration of their productivity would aid all other nations. Cooperative action to speed peace, such as I recently outlined in a letter to Congressman TABER would greatly reduce demands upon us.

Such cooperation would allow our resources to flow into channels more beneficial to all the world.

POLICIES TO BE ADOPTED

In my view we need to develop or expand the following policies, some of which are already partially in action.

1. We must have in our own foreign economic relations single, coordinated action in all direct and indirect agencies of Government—the relief funds, the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, the Stabilization Fund, the Federal Reserve System, and all those agencies which administer our exports. We must consolidate our front if we are to succeed in our policies.

2. We must prevent excessive exports and by so doing reduce excessive prices. In the matter of food we should begin about August 1 with the new harvest.

3. If necessary to prevent starvation we should increase our available export surplus volume by voluntary reduction of consumption by the public and alteration of some trade practices.

4. We should periodically estimate the goods and services which we can safely export and limit purchases of our commodities by limiting gifts and loans.

5. We should prepare to stock-pile for national defense certain commodities from abroad when they are available in surplus.

6. We should bluntly insist that in return for our sacrifices, which are inherent in all loans and gifts, that all nations recipient of our economic aid cooperate with us in measures to reduce the burdens upon us, to promote productivity and bring peace for the world at large.

7. We should insist upon certain principles in operation of gifts and loans, whether directly from our Government or through Government-supported agencies. These principles involve important questions of security, inspection of use, and application to the utmost in increase of productivity.

8. We should concentrate our limited resources in the areas in which western civilization can be preserved.

This problem can be solved if there is prompt unity and mutual aid between other nations, resolution on their part to build back their productivity, and if we act, on our side, with sense and devotion in this great crisis of mankind.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement which I propose to make before the Senate Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations. Let me say that we have just passed the Interior Department appropriation bill. The Senate committee very carefully examined the individual items relating to that bill. I say again that although I do not entirely agree as to the amounts contained in the Senate amendments, at least the committee studied those items and did something about them.

Now we find that in considering the Navy Department appropriation bill the House has acted in somewhat the same way it acted on the Interior Department appropriation bill. For instance, the House has reduced by approximately 5 percent the over-all figures in the Navy Department appropriation bill. The House Subcommitee on Naval Appropriations has decreased by approximately 17.5 percent the items for ship maintenance for the Navy. Such action represents the worst kind of false economy, because when ship repairs are postponed, the eventual result is that the costs are increased. Let us bear in mind that the items which the House decreased are budget estimates which the Navy itself has worked out in accordance with the congressional direction that the fleet be maintained at its authorized strength. The budget estimates represent appropriations in the very minimum amounts consistent with maintaining the ships in a proper manner.

Let me say that I hope the Senate committee handling the naval appropriation bill will give it consideration similar to that which has been given the Interior Department appropriation bill, in respect to some of the drastic cuts which have been made by the House of Representatives without regard to the necessity for maintenance and without regard to the general welfare.

So, Mr. President, I submit the statement to which I have referred, and ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BEFORE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON NAVY DEPARTMENT BUDGET, BUREAU OF SHIPS, FISCAL YEAR 1938, BY SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am very much concerned over the ability of the Bureau of Ships to discharge its heavy obligations to the citizens of this Nation if the budget reductions administered by the House are permitted to stand. It is that deep concern which impells me to appear here today to discuss with you the House action in regard to the appropriations for maintenance, Bureau of Ships, and salaries, Bureau of Ships.

MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SHIPS

The request for funds for maintenance, Bureau of Ships approved by the Bureau of the Budget for fiscal 1948 was $431,150,000. In the computations of the Navy Department and the budget this request was made up of two major items, a $50,000,000 transfer from the naval stock fund and a $381,150,000 appropriation by Congress.

Subsequent to the date on which the Navy Department budget was transmitted to the House, the President addressed a communication to the Speaker of the House revising a number of items in the budget. Included in these revisions was a decrease for maintenance, Bureau of Ships, in the amount of $6,400,000. This reduction is explained in House Document 85. Taking this decrease into account the revised budget of the Bureau of Ships for 1948 is $424,750,000. Contained in this latter figure is an item of $8,500,000, which was included in the budget but is not for the direct use and benefit of the Bureau of Ships. Deducting this amount gives a net request for funds for use by the Bureau of Ships of $416,250,000. This request, $416,250,000, was to come from two sources, a $50,000,000 transfer from the naval stock fund and a congressional appropriation of $366,250,000. It is important to remember that the $374,750,000 listed by the House committee on page 8 of its report as the budget estimate for 1948 includes the $8,500,000 item I have just mentioned and that it represents only the amount to be appropriated by Congress. For an explanation of the $8,500,000 included in the $374,750,000 appropriations request of the Bureau of

Ships, I refer the committee to page 983 of the House hearings.

Now the House committee, starting from the $374,750,000 figure, recommended an appropriation of $300,000,000 for 1948. This represents a 20 percent reduction. On page 8 of the House report the committee states:

"The committee has reduced the request for Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, from $374,750,000 to $300,000,000 and in addition has authorized the transfer, as proposed by the Budget, of not to exceed $50,000,000 from the naval stock fund so that there will actually be new funds in the amount of $350,000,000 available for the program of this Bureau in the fiscal year 1948. In addition to this, the Bureau will have for expenditure in 1948 $14,800,000 from 1947 appropriations. * * *

"This makes a total of $364,800,000 available for 1948."

From this language and from the language used on page 9, one gathers the definite impression that the House intended to cut funds for the Bureau of Ships by approximately $10,000,000, the difference between $374,750,000, the committee's starting figure, and the $364,000,000, the amount the committee says will be available. This would represent a cut of about 3 percent.

As I indicated earlier, however, the actual reduction by the House represents a 20 percent cut. The Bureau requested $374,750,000 of new funds. The House allowed $300,000,000. To judge the true effect of the House reduction it is necessary to examine in more detail the composition of the Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, budget and relate that to the House action.

Contained in the Bureau's request is a $40,000,000 item listed on page 918 of the House hearings as project No. 5, investigations and tests. The House committee states on page 6 of its report, "While the committee has reduced the items for Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Medical Department, such reductions are not to be applied to research allocations."

Here in specific language the House prohibits the Bureau of Ships from applying any of the percentage reduction in the over-all maintenance budget to the $40,000,000 item. Taking this into account, it means that the remaining five projects listed on page 918 as composing the Bureau's request must absorb the full reduction amounting to 17½ percent. (Seventeen and one-half percent obtained by deducting $40,000,000 from the $416,250,000, which is the amount included in the Budget for the direct use of the Bureau of Ships. This subtraction produces the figure $376,250,000. This is divided into $66,250,000, which represents the difference between the $300,000,000 granted by the House and the $374,750,000 of new funds requested, minus the $8,500,000.)

It is important to remember that no appreciable amount of money can be saved from the 1948 appropriation by a reduction in the active fleet. At the present time our active and inactive fleet consists of approximately 9,000,000 tons, roughly 4,000,000 in the active fleet and 5,000,000 in the inactive. If we deactivate any of the tonnage now included in the active fleet, the money saved must immediately be expended in preservation measure to place them in the reserve fleet. The cost of decommissioning and preservation of these ships will approximate the cost of maintaining them in active status. Unless the Congress wishes simply to let our fleet, both active and inactive, deteriorate, there is no way we can escape these costs. The amounts cleared by the Bureau of the Budget for projects No. 1 and No. 2 were barely sufficient to provide a minimum standard of maintenance. Unless the Senate restores all or a very substantial part of the funds requested, the material condition and fleet support will be very definitely jeopardized.

In my judgment, the House action represents a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy. The Bureau of Ships has responsibility for maintaining either in active or inactive status 9,000,000 tons of fighting ships, in number about 6,000 of all types. The taxpayers of this Nation have invested close to $20,000,000,000 in these ships. Unless they are maintained, that investment is jeopardized and those 6,000 ships upon which we must rely in large measure for national defense will serve merely to lull the Nation into a false sense of security. As compared to this $20,000,000,000 investment, the funds the Bureau of Ships has requested for maintenance represent less than 5 percent. Failure on the part of Congress to appropriate this minimum amount is certainly wide deviation from sound business practice. What industrial concern would invest $20,000,000,000 in machinery and equipment and then refuse to maintain its plant in operating condition?

Today there is great unrest in the world. None of us can foresee what the future will bring, but I submit to the committee that prudence dictates that the Congress not dissipate the tremendous fighting strength which we built up during the war by failure at this juncture to provide sufficient funds properly to safeguard that investment. In my judgment, this committee should add at least $64,000,000 to the figure granted by the House for Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, bringing the total appropriation of new funds to $364,000,000. This, plus the $50,000,000 transfer from the naval stock fund, would, in my judgment, give the Bureau an opportunity to protect the $20,000,000,000 this Nation has invested in fighting ships and auxiliary craft.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF SHIPS

I wish to discuss briefly House action in regard to salaries for the Bureau of Ships. On pages 1004 and 1005 of the House hearings there appears the justification summary for this item. That summary contains some very interesting facts.

It shows that on July 31, 1945, the Bureau had 6,468 employees, consisting of 1,513 officers, 1,017 enlisted personnel, and 3,938 civilians. By December 31, 1946, this staff of 6,468 persons had been reduced to 37.7 percent of its former size. On December 31, 1946, the Bureau had 2,439 employees, consisting of 300 officers, 28 enlisted personnel, and 2,111 civilians. This represents an over-all reduction of 62.3 percent and a reduction in civilian personnel of 46 percent. These figures demonstrate conclusively that the Bureau of Ships on its own initiative has accomplished an outstanding job of reducing personnel.

Now with these figures in mind, let me call your attention to the action taken by the House in regard to the Bureau's request for salary funds. The Bureau estimated its obligations for 1948 at $7,267,500. The House reduced this figure, as shown on page 22 of the House report, to $5,450,000—a reduction of $1,817,500, or a cut of a little over 23 percent. Inasmuch as the Bureau had already cut its over-all personnel by 62.3 percent and its civilian personnel by 46 percent, it cannot without seriously impairing its efficiency absorb an additional 23 percent reduction. To require the Bureau to do so is to penalize it for having done an effective job on its own initiative.

Let me explain a bit more fully why I believe this additional 23 percent cut would be disastrous. In 1941 the total number of vessels under the control of the Navy was 1,356, having a total tonnage of 2,240,300. On May 1, 1947, there remained under the control of the Navy almost 6,000 ships of all types with a tonnage of nearly 9,000,000, as I explained earlier, about 4,000,000 tons in the active fleet and about 5,000,000 tons in the reserve fleet.

In October 1941 the Bureau had in its employ 2,150 civilians. On May 1, 1947, the Bureau was employing 2,142 civilians. These figures must impress the committee with the fact that the responsibilities of the Bureau of Ships, as indicated by tonnage under its jurisdiction, have quadrupled since 1941. In spite of these responsibilities four times as heavy, the Bureau, even if the committee restores its salary request in full, will be able to employ approximately the same number of civilians it had in 1941.

Approximately 80 to 85 percent of the personnel in the Bureau of Ships are either technical personnel or are assigned to technical work. Less than 15 percent of the Bureau's total complement are civilians in a stenographic and clerical category. The most serious aspect of the severe cuts imposed by the House lies in the loss of skilled technical personnel. If the Bureau is forced to discharge them from a group already overloaded with work, it will mean that important work must be left undone and there will be insufficient personnel for the proper planning, coordination, and analysis of the Bureau's technical responsibilities in the field.

It is certain that the restoration of the $1,800,000 cut by the House could well save $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in expenditures in the field through proper planning and coordination. Here again I think the policy adopted by the House is penny-wise and pound-foolish. I sincerely hope the committee will make full restoration of the 23 percent, $1,817,000 cut administered by the House.

I do not wish to leave this subject without saying a few words about the effect the House action will have upon the navy yard located at Bremerton in my own State. The Bremerton Navy Yard is one of the finest installations for repair and maintenance of ships the Navy possesses. For a well-balanced operation the Navy needs yards on both coasts, well dispersed to minimize the effect of a possible attack, and so located as to minimize the distance damaged ships must travel.

Admiral Mills in his testimony before the House committee pointed out, on page 979, that there is a minimum personnel which must be maintained at a yard to insure efficient operation. As in a manufacturing plant, if the number is too small, overhead increases unit costs inordinately. He stated to the committee, "I would not hesitate to recommend the closing of certain yards if we got to a total employment that was less, we will say, than 50,000. If the number was less than 50,000, I would recommend the closing of one or more yards." He made it clear that there is no immediate intention on the part of the Navy of closing yards in view of the fact that the present work load is staying at around 80,000 to 82,000 employees.

The employment ceiling for the Bremerton Navy Yard in the first quarter of fiscal 1948 has been announced as 8,800. If the House reduction in the maintenance item is not restored, employment at Bremerton Navy Yard, on a proportionate basis, would be decreased by about 1,500. In the main the 1,500 employees who would be released are highly-trained, skilled individuals. Once they leave the shipyard and obtain other employment it is almost impossible to reassemble them. A modern fighting ship is an extremely complicated mechanism. You cannot train shipyard workers overnight. The Congress must take these and related facts into account in considering the appropriation for the Bureau of Ships, if we are to avoid dissipation of those trained workers who, in the event of another emergency, will constitute the indispensible nucleus around which an expanded program must be built.

I feel certain that your committee will weigh all the facts in this situation and that

in the process of so doing you will come to the conclusion that the Bureau of Ships, both as to maintenance and salaries, has been cut far too deeply by the House of Representatives.

INVESTIGATION OF APPOINTMENTS OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Chair lays before the Senate Senate Resolution 81.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 81) which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments and subsequently reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with additional amendments.

The amendments were, on page 2, line 5, after the word "investigation", to strike out "as to why few if any Republicans have been appointed to the offices of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters for the last 14 years, how many Republicans have been removed," and insert "as to political activities in the civil service in the appointment of postmasters of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters"; on page 3, line 8, after the word "exceed" to insert "$35,000", and in the same line after "$35,000", to strike out "in addition to the cost of stenographic services to report such hearings"; so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Senate Civil Service Committee, which has the jurisdiction over all civil-service matters in connection with the post office, or any duly authorized subcommittee, is authorized and directed to make a complete investigation as to political activities in the civil service in the appointment of postmasters of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters, and whether any postmasters on threat of losing their positions have been compelled to pay tribute financially or otherwise to anyone or to a group of politicians. Also whether there has been an attempt to compel men and women occupying the position of postmaster to violate the Hatch Act and to investigate any and all collateral matters which the testimony may develop.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production and impounding of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, which shall not exceed $35,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

Mr. LANGER obtained the floor.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield for that purpose?

Mr. LANGER. Yes; I yield for that purpose.

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

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

Aiken	Hayden	Moore
Ball	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Murray
Bridges	Hoey	O'Conor
Brooks	Holland	O'Mahoney
Buck	Jenner	Overton
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Byrd	Kem	Revercomb
Cain	Kilgore	Robertson, Wyo.
Capper	Knowland	Russell
Chavez	Langer	Saltonstall
Connally	Lodge	Sparkman
Cooper	Lucas	Taft
Cordon	McCarran	Taylor
Donnell	McCarthy	Thye
Downey	McClellan	Vandenberg
Dworshak	McFarland	Watkins
Eastland	McGrath	Wherry
Ecton	McKellar	White
Ellender	McMahon	Wiley
Ferguson	Magnuson	Williams
Flanders	Malone	Wilson
George	Martin	Young
Gurney	Maybank	
Hatch	Millikin	

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

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a majority of the Senate Civil Service Committee voted to report the resolution in these words:

Resolved, That the Senate Civil Service Committee, which has the jurisdiction over all civil-service matters in connection with the post office, or any duly authorized subcommittee, is authorized and directed to make a complete investigation as to political activities in the civil service in the appointment of postmaster of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters, and whether any postmasters on threat of losing their positions have been compelled to pay tribute financially or otherwise to anyone or to a group of politicians. Also whether there has been an attempt to compel men and women occupying the position of postmaster to violate the Hatch Act and to investigate any and all collateral matters which the testimony may develop.

Then follows the usual provision about hearings, the employment of assistants, and so forth.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Presiding Officer announced, just before a quorum was called, that by unanimous consent it had been agreed that the Senate would take up the resolution which the Senator from North Dakota is now discussing. My inquiry is, does that in any way conflict with the unanimous consent agreement which is printed on the calendar today with respect to the so-called Bulwinkle bill, S. 110?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That depends upon what the Senator means by the word "conflict."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It was ordered by unanimous consent agreement entered into last week that on Wednesday, June 18, the time intervening between the hours of 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. on said day be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents of said bill—namely, the Bulwinkle bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That still stands.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. So that the present unanimous consent agreement does not modify the arrangement already made that on Wednesday the Bulwinkle bill will be restored, at 2 o'clock p. m., to its position as the unfinished business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is entirely correct. The Bulwinkle bill will be restored the moment the Senate finishes the consideration of the pending resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Chair, because I wanted to be sure the restoration would take place at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, since there may be some doubt as to whether the business now before the Senate may be disposed of by that time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I want to make it clear to the Senate that the resolution is entirely nonpolitical. I call attention to the fact that over 3 years ago I proposed a similar resolution before the then Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and upon the Senate floor I stated why I believed the resolution should be adopted. However, it was not adopted by the committee at that time. I have therefore offered it. By a majority vote of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, it has now been reported.

After the resolution was submitted, and after it was ordered reported, a subcommittee of the Civil Service Committee, consisting of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and myself prepared a budget, which was submitted to the committee as a whole. I wish to read that budget:

Estimated budget for period of 4 months for the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Salaries	Annual		Monthly gross
	Basic	Gross	
Counsel	$8,000	$10,000.00	$803.33
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION			
1 chief investigator	5,460	7,628.08	635.66
3 investigators	4,020	5,695.66	474.64
4 assistant investigators (1 for each investigator in field):			
As needed (at $10 per day).			
If permanently needed	3,600	5,116.32	426.36
CLERICAL DIVISION			
1 secretary	3,000	4,288.68	357.39
2 stenographer-clerks	2,040	2,964.65	247.05

Expenditures exclusive of salaries	1 month	4 months
Field investigations:		
Per diem (8 men as indicated above)	$1,440.00	$5,760.00
Travel at $100 per man per month (8 men)	800.00	3,200.00
Office expenses:		
Phone, telegraph, supplies, postage, etc.	100.00	400.00
Clippings, mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	250.00	1,000.00
Recording proceedings, in field and in Washington	250.00	1,000.00
Total expenditures, exclusive of salaries	2,840.00	11,360.00
Add salaries, total per month and for 4 months	5,419.84	21,679.31
Total estimated budget required	8,259.84	33,039.36

Estimated budget required for 4 months, $35,000.

We believe we can perform this work within 4 months, if the budget is adopted. I desire to say Mr. President, that if it develops that all the money is not needed, the committee is most certainly going to do everything it possibly can to keep down the cost. If the work can be accomplished with an expenditure of $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, or $30,000, I want the Senate to understand that most certainly we shall be glad to do it within that amount. In this connection I might say that the Senate, of course, is going to adjourn or recess before the expiration of the 4 months' period, with the result that if there is insufficient money, with an appropriation of only $15,000, $20,000, or $25,000, the Senate of course would not be in session and consequently the investigation would stop.

Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 10, 1947, at which time I presented this matter upon the floor of the Senate. Since that time there have been additional first-, second-, and third-class postmasters appointed. Today, there is a total of 22,350 postmasters of the first, second, and third class. In addition to that, though not covered in the resolution, there are 19,400 fourth-class postmasters. I might say in passing that one of the things the committee proposes to investigate is why, suddenly, so many fourth-class post offices have developed into third-class post offices. It may be entirely right, just, and proper; there may be no ground for criticism at all, but lately, in the estimation at least of one or two members of the Civil Service Committee, for some reason or other, suddenly, an unusually large number of fourth-class post offices have become third-class post offices.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. A perfectly logical explanation may be given. When the receipts rise to a sufficient amount of money, the post office automatically passes from fourth to third class. There can be no possible favoritism involved in it.

Mr. LANGER. That is true. It will not do any harm, however, to investigate it now, and that will not take very long.

Mr. President, in this session of Congress, for the first time in 16 years the Republican Party is in control of both Houses. By virtue of seniority on the Senate Civil Service Committee, of which I have been a member for 6 years, I became chairman of the committee which has charge of all civil service and post office matters. There are today 2,296 first-class post offices, 5,844 second-class post offices, 14,210 third-class post offices, making a total of 22,350 first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and altogether there are over 400,000 employees in the Post Office Department. Without egotism or undue modesty, I wish to say to the Senate and to the country that I frankly believe I am the best qualified chairman for this committee available in the Senate, for the following reasons, namely, that because of my experience in my State in dealing with State-owned and controlled institutions, of which practically no other State has any. First as attorney general and then as Governor of the State. I believe that I understand how to run Government-owned institutions better than any other Member upon this floor. North Dakota is the only State that has a State-owned bank. The bank was established by vote of the people. The late Senator Frazier as Governor, and myself as attorney general, together with the commissioner of agriculture, were chosen to establish that bank. It opened for business on August 19, 1919. It has been in operation nearly 30 years. It is today undoubtedly the strongest and largest institution between Minneapolis, Minn., and Seattle, Wash. It not only has paid off the original appropriation to establish it, but has earned on an average of nearly one-half million dollars a year. It is today the hub of the State's splendid financial record and integrity. Likewise, the late Senator Frazier as Governor, and myself as attorney general, and Mr. Hayden, were chosen by the people to establish the various forms of State insurance—fire, tornado, fidelity, workmen's compensation, and hail insurance, all of which have been successful beyond the fondest hopes of State-owned and controlled insurance. Millions of dollars are available in the surpluses, and over $100,000,000 has been saved to the people because of extremely low rates—far, far below those charged by private corporations. In addition to that, Senator Frazier and myself were chosen to establish a State mill and elevator, which with an appropriation of $3,000,000, in one single year, 1937, saved the farmers and consumers over $12,000,000 in the securing of fair prices, which Senator Ladd chose to call D-feed wheat. This mill and elevator are now an integral part of our agricultural program in the State.

Mr. President, when these industries were established the great cry was that they would be operated by politicians; that when Democrats came in they would fire all the Republicans, and that when the Republicans came in they would fire all the Democrats, but experience has shown just the contrary. We have had men at the head of these institutions, some of whom have served under five or six governors, and a large number of the employees of these institutions today have been in these institutions since they began operations, and it is because of this fact that men of ability, honesty, and integrity were selected and can be retained. They were men like Mr. Frank A. Vogel, who served as head of that bank under three Governors of different political fields, and men like Robert M. Stangler, manager of the State mill and elevator, who served under seven different governors and is still in charge of the State mill and elevator.

Mr. President, today we are dealing with the United States Post Office, the greatest Government-owned business in the United States. As chairman of the Post Office Committee, I bring to the Senate nearly 30 years' experience in dealing with the State-owned and State-operated institutions. Besides that, for 6 years I have served my apprenticeship as a member of the Post Office Committee. So I say in all sincerity and with all due modesty that I believe I am thoroughly equipped to discuss the past, the present, and the future of this great business institution, the United States Post Office.

Now, first of all, I think we all agree on one thing, and that is that no department of the United States Government so touches the lives of every citizen as does the Post Office Department. In some capacity or other it reaches every individual, both in the continental United States and its possessions, and all over the world. Therefore, if any business should be kept out of politics, it is the Post Office Department of the United States of America, and I announce now, as I did when I assumed the chairmanship of this committee, that under my chairmanship this great institution will be kept free of partisan politics if it is within my power to do so.

Everyone upon this floor knows that prior to 1938, whenever the Democrats won a national election that these thousands of postmasters were considered patronage, and no matter how good a man's record as postmaster may have been, he was usually automatically out. We saw the spectacle of well-trained men of experience removed and in many instances supplanted by incompetent political hacks who had been able to deliver a few hundred votes to their party, or they may have been broken-down relatives of some Representative or Senator, or some ward heeler. When the Republicans got in, we saw a repetition of just exactly what had happened for 8 or 12 years before. The result was that the post office suffered, and with the exception of a few years, it has continually been in the red. Last year, according to the report of the Postmaster General, there was a deficit of nearly $300,000,000. That is disputed, some persons claiming it is $225,000,000, others saying it is $250,000,000. In any event, the Postmaster General himself said at the beginning of the present session of Congress that it was about $300,000,000.

Mr. President, it is to change that kind of situation, to take the Post Office Department out of politics, that the Congress in 1938 passed the civil-service act blanketing postmasters of first, second, and third class into civil service, giving them what amounts to life appointments. That is the law and has been the law since 1938, and under my oath it is my duty to support that law until it is changed.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to place the law of 1938 in the RECORD.

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

(Public—No. 720—75th Cong.; ch. 678—3d sess.)

H. R. 1531

An act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall hereafter be appointed in the classified service without term by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That postmasters now serving may continue to serve until the end of their terms, but they

shall not acquire a classified civil service status at the expiration of such terms of office except as provided in section 2 hereof.

SEC. 2. Appointments to positions of postmaster at first-, second-, and third-class post offices shall be made by the reappointment and classification, non-competitively, of the incumbent postmaster, or by promotion from within the Postal Service in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Rules, or by competitive examination, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Rules. No person shall be eligible for appointment under this section unless such person has actually resided within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed, or within the city or town where the same is situated for 1 year next preceding the date of such appointment, if the appointment is made without competitive examination; or for 1 year preceding the date fixed for the close of receipt of applications for examination, if the appointment is made after competitive examination.

SEC. 3. Appointments of acting postmasters in all classes of post offices shall be made by the Postmaster General: *Provided*, That acting postmasters shall serve not to exceed 6 months from the date of their designation, except that the Postmaster General may extend the period of service of any acting postmaster beyond such 6 months' period with the permission of the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 25, 1938.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I might add that I have upon my desk the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for 1938 containing the debates upon this very subject, which show that it was the intention of the Congress at that time to do away with political patronage and to make the Post Office a great, fine, business institution. There are Senators present today who voted for the act blanketing postmasters into the civil service in 1938.

As I said a moment ago, that is the law, and has been the law since 1938. Under my oath it is my duty to support that law, and it is the duty of the entire membership of the Civil Service Committee of the Senate to support that law until it is repealed.

Mr. President, who has been in control of this Government since the Civil Service Act of 1938 has been passed? It has been under the control of the Democratic Party, and therefore, the people of this country are entitled to an accounting of the stewardship of the Democratic Party in their supervision and handling of the Post Office Department for the last 9 years. Today we are interested in knowing what their record is. Have they complied with the Civil Service Law of 1938 which they themselves put upon the statute books, and which as the debate upon this floor showed, was passed for the purpose of taking the Post Office Department out of politics, or have they violated that promise?

The distinguished Senator from Illinois took occasion during my absence and in executive session to berate the committee of which I am chairman for failure to pass out of the committee post-office appointments now in the hands of the Civil Service Committee.

Remember, the party to which the Senator from Illinois belongs has had complete control of all post-office appointments for a period of 16 years. Postmasters are presumed to be appointed on the basis of efficiency and standing in the community, yet the fact is that during those years only a few hundred Republicans were appointed as against thousands of Democrats. Is it reasonable to suppose that only Democrats have the necessary qualifications for post-office jobs? It would appear so from the record.

There is one distinguished Senator on the other side of the aisle, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who has filed minority views. Of course, one who is chairman of a committee, as the President of the Senate himself so well knows, can only do the best he can, and it has been a source of intense regret to me as chairman of the committee that the Democratic members, both in the Civil Service Committee and later in the Committee on Rules and Administration, did not join in welcoming this investigation. I do not believe any Senator upon the floor is more capable, more honest, and, as we say out West, a squarer shooter than is the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Arizona. Certainly the minority views he prepared could not be any fairer than they are. No statement I have ever seen has given the facts more clearly than the minority views presented.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD as a part of my remarks in full the minority views submitted by the Senator from Arizona because they represent a magnificent piece of work.

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

MINORITY VIEWS TO ACCOMPANY SENATE RESOLUTION 81

The minority members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration have noted with regret that both the preamble of the original Langer resolution and the recitals in the body of the resolution show beyond question that its purpose is to make available contingent funds of the Senate in the amount of $35,000 for a general political investigation of all appointments of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes which have been made within the past 14 years, and particularly of all postmaster appointments which now await confirmation by the Senate to a total number of 639. The investigation as proposed is predicated upon the complaint that during the years in question "very few, if any, Republicans" had been appointed as postmaster and is designed to produce an answer as to "why few, if any, Republicans have been appointed * * * for the last 14 years" to said position. The author of the resolution stated at the committee hearing that he would not report favorably a single nomination for postmaster until the funds he requested for said general investigation were made available.

The minority feels that it is both unnecessary and unfair to hold up longer the confirmation of the pending appointments, of which a great majority are included within the following four groups, namely: (1) Appointees who were in first place on the civil-service lists where only one examination was held, (2) appointees who are veterans and who were on the civil-service lists, (3) appointees who were civil-service employees promoted to postmaster off of the regular existing civil-service register, and (4) appointees whose post offices have been raised in classification and who have simply been reappointed to the posts which they previously held.

The undersigned have no objection whatever to an investigation made in good faith to determine whether in any particular instance a qualified person has been nominated for appointment as postmaster in an office of the first, second, or third class. We do object to a purely political investigation by the majority of the Senate Committee on Civil Service which would seek to deny to the President the authority conferred on him by law to select any one of the three highest qualified eligibles to be appointed as a Presidential postmaster.

There is no sound reason why the Senate, by refusing to confirm postmaster nominations, should deny to the President the same discretion which is granted, under the long-established civil-service laws, to the heads of all departments, bureaus, and agencies of the Government. As President Harding well said when issuing his Executive order of May 10, 1921, directing that postmasters be selected from among the three highest qualified eligibles:

"This leaves in the appointing power, who has the ultimate responsibility for efficient administration, the necessary, constitutional right of choice. This right of selection is the kind of responsibility which cannot legally be and is not abridged by act of Congress, and is in exact harmony with the spirit of the civil-service principle."

HISTORY OF POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS

To keep the record straight let us examine the history of the appointment of Presidential postmasters where confirmation by the Senate is required by law.

During the 16 years from 1897 to 1913, when William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William H. Taft occupied the White House, postmaster appointments were considered political patronage and, whenever practicable, none but Republicans were selected.

During the first 4 years of the Wilson administration it was the usual practice to allow Republican postmasters to serve out the remainder of the 4-year terms to which they had been appointed and then to replace them with "deserving" Democrats.

If a vacancy occurred in a congressional district represented by a Democrat, the Member of Congress was asked to recommend a successor to the Republican postmaster whose term was about to expire. If there was no Democratic Representative from the district, then the Democratic Senators from the State made the recommendation. When there was no Democratic Senator, the Democratic national committeeman of the State was asked for advice as to who should be appointed.

This entire procedure was an exact duplication of the method of selecting postmasters which prevailed during the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft administrations except that Democrats, instead of Republicans, were consulted.

Shortly after his second inauguration, President Wilson, by Executive order of March 31, 1917, directed that open competitive civil-service examinations be held to fill vacancies in the position of postmaster in offices of the first, second, and third class and when the papers were rated "said Commission shall certify the result thereof to the Postmaster General who shall submit to the President the name of the highest qualified eligible for appointment to fill the vacancy."

This Executive order was in effect for the next 4 years during which time Representatives in Congress, United States Senators, and the Democratic national committeemen were not asked for advice as to whom should be appointed. The selection of the eligible with the highest civil-service rating had the effect of eliminating political considerations in the choice of postmasters.

THE HARDING EXECUTIVE ORDER

Early in the administration of President Harding, on May 10, 1921, an Executive order was issued which retained the requirement that a civil-service examination be held, as originally established by President Wilson, but provided that the Postmaster General "shall submit to the President the name of one of the highest three qualified eligibles for appointment to fill the vacancy." President Harding also gave out an explanatory statement from which the following is quoted:

"There are more than 400,000 men and women participating in governmental work who are in classified service. All of these are under the permanent provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

"These permanent rules provide for the certification of the highest three eligibles, from which list of three each necessary appointment is made. The successful operation of the principles of civil-service law has demonstrated the wisdom of this provision. This leaves in the appointing power, who has the ultimate responsibility for efficient administration, the necessary, constitutional right of choice. This right of selection is the kind of responsibility which cannot legally be and is not abridged by act of Congress, and is in exact harmony with the spirit of the civil-service principle.

"Under this order, the kind of test and plan of investigation and examination which shall be provided for shall be approved by the President and shall be based on the applicant's business training, experience, fitness, organizing and executive ability, and general qualifications for an efficient administration, and shall in no sense be a cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory, but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact.

"This order applies to all present incumbents of post offices whose terms have expired, and will apply to all other incumbents as their present terms expire."

THE NATIONAL CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

On May 18, 1921, the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League issued a statement objecting to the right of selecting one out of three on the eligible list instead of the first name in every instance, which reads in part:

"On May 10, 1921, President Harding issued a revised order for the appointment of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes. With the exception of that provision which permits the Postmaster General to select one out of the first three on an eligible list for submission to the President, the substance of this order was approved by representatives of the league at a conference in the office of the Postmaster General. Under the postal laws and regulations, the President must continue merely to nominate persons for appointment to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, such nomination being subject to confirmation by the Senate.

"Experience has shown that the appointment of the first name on the eligible list has worked well and to the advantage of the service, and has done away very largely with political manipulation. Investigation has shown that as a result of nearly 2,000 examinations in the Northern States over 800 Republicans were chosen and only 600 Democrats under a Democratic administration.

"The examination as conducted and as it will continue to be conducted, as President Harding has very well said, is based on the applicant's business training, experience, fitness, organizing and executive ability, and general qualifications for an efficient administration, and is in no sense a cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact. As long as the examinations continue to be conducted along these lines there could be little fear that the best man will not be found at the head of the eligible list.

"The league fears that the announcement that the selection will be made from the first three may be interpreted by possible candidates as notification that only Republicans with political influence will be appointed, with the result that no Democrats will make the effort, and that many Republicans not active in politics will also be deterred. The league therefore hopes and urges that the Postmaster General will adopt as a general policy the selection of the first name for submission to the President."

EFFECT OF THE HARDING EXECUTIVE ORDER

That the fears of the National Civil Service Reform League were well justified is shown by an article entitled "Appointment of Presidential Postmasters" which was printed in the June 1922 issue of its magazine, Good Government, from which the following extracts are taken:

"A special committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed to investigate the operation of the Executive order of President Harding on May 10, 1921, which provides for the appointment of Presidential postmasters, has issued a series of reports showing that politics still plays a major part in the selection of postmasters. The committee consists of Hon. William Dudley Foulke, chairman, Walter H. Buck, Lewis H. Van Dusen, and Henry M. Waite.

"The report of the committee as a whole is based on investigation of appointments in 20 States in all parts of the country.

"During the period covered by the report the Civil Service Commission issued 1,072 certificates for promotion to postmasterships of persons in the classified civil service in accordance with the Executive order, out of a total of 4,661 appointments. This was 23 percent of the whole.

"Of the balance of 3,589 appointments made after competitive examinations, 2,165, or 60.3 percent, have been made of the first person on the eligible list; 927, or 25.8 percent, have been of the second person on the eligible list; and 497, or 13.9 percent, have been of the third person on the list.

"But in 1,061 cases out of the 2,165 appointments of the highest man there was but 1 person on the eligible list, although there were others who competed and failed. The committee believes that the appointment of this one man was, therefore, inevitable unless a new examination was ordered.

"Out of 2,528 cases in which there was any choice the highest man was appointed in 1,104 cases only, or less than 44 percent, and a lower man in 1,424 cases, or over 56 percent. Where, as in the present case, the first man is set aside in a far greater number of cases, the presumption is very strong that political influence controlled.

"It is an essential absurdity to have competitive examination for the purpose of eliminating spoils and still to admit patronage by Congressmen.

"For the Post Office Department to invite such recommendations is to invite the demoralization of that which should be the greatest business organization of the Government, and yet under the system which prevails they are systematically invited, received, considered, and in a great majority of cases they are controlling.

"That they are systematically invited is shown by a typewritten form prepared by the Post Office Department and sent to the Congressmen in the district just after the competitive examination has been held and the eligible list reported, and that this congressional interference prevents many capable men from competing at all is abundantly shown by our correspondence.

"Hence the only real effect of the rule of three in such cases is to permit other matters outside the qualifications of the applicant, such as political or personal favoritism to control, and thus lead to the appointment of an inferior man over those who rank higher in the qualities essential for a good postmaster.

"We have already seen that this has been the actual result of the President's order allowing the choice of one out of three, that Congressmen have generally dictated and controlled these appointments, principally for political reasons, and often for their personal advantage, irrespective of the qualifications of the applicants to perform the duties of the office."

PRESIDENTS COOLIDGE AND HOOVER CARRY ON

Executive orders were issued by President Coolidge relating to the appointment of postmasters in offices of the first, second, and third classes on November 5, 1926, and June 22, 1928, in both of which the Postmaster General was directed to submit to the President for appointment "the name of one of the highest three qualified eligibles," and the same method of selection was specified in an Executive order signed by President Hoover on May 1, 1929. The several Executive orders issued by Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover are a complete explanation of why comparatively few Democrats were appointed to the office of first-, second-, or third-class postmaster during the 12 years from 1921 to 1933.

When he first became President, Franklin D. Roosevelt had it within his power, by Executive order, to wipe out any reference to civil-service examinations in connection with the appointment of Presidential postmasters. He could have directed a return to the method of political selection which prevailed during the administrations of McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and the first 4 years of the Wilson administration which frankly recognized postmasterships as party patronage. He did nothing of the kind.

THE FIRST ROOSEVELT EXECUTIVE ORDER

On July 12, 1933, President Roosevelt issued an order to supersede all previous Executive orders affecting the appointment of postmasters to offices of the first, second, and third class which amended the Hoover order by increasing the age limit for appointment from 65 to 66 years, added 5 points to the ratings of candidates who were veterans of the World War, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, waived the age limit as to such candidates, but provided that the Civil Service Commission "shall furnish a certificate of not less than three eligibles, if the same can be obtained, to the Postmaster General, who shall submit to the President the name of one of the highest three for appointment to fill such vacancy."

Three years later, on July 20, 1936, President Roosevelt went back to the method originally adopted by President Wilson and by Executive order directed the Postmaster General to "submit to the President for appointment to fill the vacancy the name of the highest eligible." This method of appointment remained in effect for nearly 2 years until Congress enacted H. R. 1531, approved June 25, 1938 (Public Law No. 720), which is the present law applicable to the selection of postmasters for offices of the first, second, and third class.

THE PRESENT LAW

One reason for the enactment of that legislation was a desire on the part of Congress to fix by law the method of selecting postmasters of the first, second, and third classes within the classified service rather than to leave it within the power of any President to change the procedure at his discretion. The bill, H. R. 1531, passed the House of Representatives on January 28, 1937, was amended and passed by the Senate on April 11, 1938. As rewritten in conference, the bill was reported to the Senate by Senator O'MAHONEY on June 14, 1938. Before the conference report was adopted, he made the following replies to inquiries addressed to him by the senior Senator from Massachusetts:

"Mr. WALSH. Does the conference report contain a provision giving the Executive the right to make a selection of any one candi-

date for postmaster among the three eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission?

"Mr. O'MAHONEY. The bill itself does not contain that provision, because it is unnecessary. As the Senator knows, under the civil-service law whenever an eligible register is established the Civil Service Commission, under the regulations now in force, certifies to the appointing officer the names of the three highest persons. That practice will, I understand, be followed under this bill if it becomes a law.

"Mr. WALSH. So the conference report, if it becomes a law, will operate to nullify the Executive order now requiring the first eligible to be named?

"Mr. O'MAHONEY. It will have that general effect. In a press conference last week the President indicated his acceptance of that theory. Of course, civil-service regulations may be altered, but it was the understanding here and in the House that the selection would be made by the President from among the three highest eligibles, as in the case of all other civil-service appointments."

THE PENDING NOMINATIONS

In answer to a request by Senator HAYDEN, the First Assistant Postmaster General, on March 19, 1947, supplied the following information relative to the nominations that have been referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service during the present Congress and upon which no action has been taken:

"Your questions will be answered in the order in which they have been submitted:

"1. Since January 3, 1937, 639 nominations have been submitted by the President to the Senate of persons to be appointed postmasters at Presidential offices—that is, post offices of the first, second, and third classes.

"2. Of the 639 nominations, 349 were selections of the highest eligible on the register submitted by the Civil Service Commission. Of this 349, 156 have military preference.

"3. Eighty-one selections were made of the second eligible on the register submitted by the Civil Service Commission and of this 81, 48 have military preference.

"4. The third eligible on the registers submitted by the Civil Service Commission was selected in 38 instances and, of this number, 21 have military preference.

"5. Of the total number of 639 nominations submitted to the Senate, 253 have military preference.

"6. Of these 639 nominations, 128 involve the reappointment of the incumbent postmasters where the offices have been advanced from fourth to third class. These reappointments were made under the act of May 20, 1944. Of the 128 postmasters nominated for reappointment, 13 have military preference.

"7. The promotion of a classified employee is involved in 40 of these nominations. That is, 40 nominations are for the promotion of employees in the classified postal service, and of this 40 so recommended for promotion, 15 have military preference."

CONCLUSIONS

Of the 639 nominations to which the Senate Committee on Civil Service has as yet given no consideration, we are convinced that no basis for criticism will be found for the selection of the 349 highest eligibles, the reappointment of the 128 incumbent postmasters because their offices were advanced in grade, and of the promotion to postmaster of 40 employees in the classified postal service. In the 119 instances where the second or third eligible has been nominated, of which number 69 have veterans' preference, we are confident that a fairly conducted investigation will disclose no violation of the civil-service laws and regulations applicable to postmasters.

Neither do we hesitate to assert that a complete investigation of all postmaster appointments from 1921 down to the present time will disclose that a greater proportion of Republicans have been appointed during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations than there were Democrats appointed during the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations.

The minority feels strongly that it is unwise and unjust to the hundreds of servicemen and other unchallenged men and women, and to their families, whose appointments have already been before the Senate Civil Service Committee for long periods of time, to longer withhold their confirmations pending a general political investigation. Without reflecting in the slightest upon the other appointees, the minority simply points out by this report that the scope of any political investigation approved by the Senate and for which contingent funds of the Senate are appropriated, should not be made applicable to appointees to whom the investigation can have no possible proper application.

The minority is unwilling to support the course of action proposed by the Langer resolution under which discrimination will be continued indefinitely against the present appointees, many of whom have already awaited confirmation for weeks and in some instances for months.

CARL HAYDEN.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN.
BRIEN MCMAHON.
FRANCIS J. MYERS.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to read a portion of the minority views:

The minority members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration have noted with regret that both the preamble of the original Langer resolution and the recitals in the body of the resolution show beyond question that its purpose is to make available contingent funds of the Senate in the amount of $35,000 for a general political investigation of all appointments of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes which have been made within the past 14 years, and practicularly of all postmaster appointments which now await confirmation by the Senate to a total number of 639. The investigation as proposed is predicated upon the complaint that during the years in question "very few, if any, Republicans" had been appointed as postmasters and is designed to produce an answer as to "why few, if any Republicans have been appointed * * * for the last 14 years" to said positions. The author of the resolution stated at the committee hearing that he would not report favorably a single nomination for postmaster until the funds he requested for said general investigation were made available.

Mr. President, we have a situation in which 22,350 men are holding office. Already 900 nominations have been sent to us by the President. The chances are that during the next month or two there will be additional nominations, and that the number will then be roughly a thousand.

It so happens that I am a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. When the President sends to the Senate the nomination of a man to be United States Marshal or United States district judge, or circuit judge, the fullest investigation is made. If a single member of the committee of 13 insists upon it, the FBI makes a report. When that report is received, any member of the subcommittee can have the report produced.

Nothwithstanding all the expense that is entailed, the fact nevertheless remains that occasionally even the FBI, with all the resources and all the trained experts at its command, makes a mistake, and we find that a certain nominee for United States judges or for United States marshal is rejected. For example, I invite the attention of the Senate to the nomination of a man from the State of Oklahoma. At first both Senators from Oklahoma recommended him. It was a nomination which I alone held up. The vote was 17 to 1. I held it up for a period of months. As the investigation proceeded, the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma withdrew his support and wrote a letter to the Judiciary Committee asking that the man be not recommended for confirmation by the Senate Judiciary Committee. So, as I say, no matter how careful we are, things like that occasionally happen.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I am somewhat familiar with the instance to which the Senator is now referring. If I am correctly advised, the nomination was reported favorably by the committee and was acted upon favorably by the Senate, and the gentleman referred to has proved to be a most excellent judge in the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I had not intended to talk about that man at all, but in view of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico I am compelled to discuss the case. As I interpret the Senator's remarks, he is no friend of the Federal judge. Much as I regret it, it is necessary for me once more to discuss the case of the nomination of that Federal judge from the State of Oklahoma. It is too bad that it must be injected once more, but I am perfectly willing to discuss it.

This man was nominated to be a Federal judge. As the investigation proceeded, a distinguished Member of this body said, "I am for him because he contributed the most money to my campaign." The statement was published in newspapers all over Oklahoma and it is a part of the record. The Senator stated, "Because he contributed $2,500, I cannot get away from him."

Mr. President, I regret to have to say this, and I would not have thought of saying it if it had not been made necessary by the statement of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico.

What do we find? We find that one night, after 10 o'clock in the evening, four lawyers were meeting. All four lawyers left the office and a young girl 19 years of age was left in the office to do some typewriting to finish up what had been agreed upon. The undisputed testimony shows that 15 minutes later the man who was nominated to be a judge was back in that office. The undisputed testimony shows that that man, who was nominated to be a judge, attacked that girl. In the fight which followed, the telephone was torn off the wall. The young girl finally escaped and saw a doctor. She had no father. The next morning at 7 o'clock her mother obtained a lawyer, and a few minutes later the business partner of the man who was nominated to be a judge was there trying to settle the case, and he did settle it. He settled it by paying $3,500.

Those are the undisputed facts. I call the attention of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico to the fact that

when this information was brought out on the floor of the Senate, although in the Judiciary Committee the vote had been 17 to 1 in favor of recommending confirmation, every single Republican but one voted against the confirmation of that nomination. I may add that certain Senators on the Democratic side could not stomach the nomination, and they voted "no." That is the record on that judgeship.

Mr. President, there are roughly 22,500 cases to be investigated. I do not anticipate that very many lengthy investigations will need to be made. I believe that within a short time after the funds are made available, as the distinguished Senator from Arizona states in the minority views, many of the nominations can be approved.

However, we are confronted with this problem: We want to know what the United States Civil Service Commission has been doing. The Civil Service Commission is in charge, and yet we find that in some States, over a period of 9 years scarcely any Republicans have been appointed. I am informed by Senators that in some cases not a single Republican has been appointed. What has the United States Civil Service Commission been doing?

The minority views further state:

> The minority feels that it is both unnecessary and unfair to hold up longer the confirmation of the pending appointments.

I do not agree that it is unfair, because of the peculiar condition, but I agree that it is almost unnecessary. It should be possible to screen through a great many of these appointments within a very short time.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator must realize, first, that there is a provision of law to the effect that an acting postmaster, having been nominated, can serve only 6 months. In the case of a person appointed acting postmaster last January, his 6 months will be up very soon, and he will be absolutely barred from office. That is a clear provision of law, in section 3 of the act approved May 20, 1944, to which the Senator referred. That is factor No. 1.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. LANGER. Suppose the Senator discovered that during the past 3 months an acting postmaster had become a hopeless drunkard. Would he still say that he ought to continue to be a postmaster?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not saying that a hopeless drunkard should be appointed postmaster. There is a time limit running against his ability to occupy the office, and unless the Senate acts within 6 months, he cannot be postmaster. The other proposition is that the present session of Congress by law is supposed to adjourn sine die not later than July. What I am concerned about is this: According to the best figures the Senator has, there are 927 nominations pending before the committee of which he is chairman. When a nomination for postmaster is transmitted—formerly to the old Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and now to the Senator's committee—the custom has been to advise and consult the two Senators from the State involved of the nomination, and if they approved of it they send a written notice that the nomination is entirely agreeable to them. Unless there is some evidence brought before the committee that the person nominated is unfit, certainly the nomination ought to be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Of course. It would take only a few days or a week.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then why has there been all this delay.

Mr. LANGER. In view of the fact that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] made a motion I took occasion to look up some of the men he mentioned in his resolution, to ascertain whether we could proceed and approve them. I will give the Senator some of the instances.

In the State of Illinois there is a post office at Springerton. The main argument is that postal matters, according to the Senator from Illinois, are delayed and hampered by failure on the part of the Civil Service Committee to pass upon nominations. Let us see who is responsible for the delay in the efficient operation of this particular post office at Springerton, Ill.

I have the record here, in case anyone wants to see it. On February 9, 1945, Miss Joyce Cushman, as the result of an earlier examination, was certified as the only eligible. A new examination was held on May 26, 1945, to fill the register. Mind you, Miss Cushman was certified. She did not take the examination, as it was assumed she was standing on her eligibility as the result of the first examination. In the second examination Harry Corcoran and Harold R. Carter were first on the list, but for some reason unknown to the committee a third examination was held March 8, 1946. There were eight applicants for this examination, and four of them passed, among them Roy Martin who has been certified to the Civil Service Commission.

In a letter from the applicant, read into the record of the Senate by the Senator from Illinois, applicant Martin states that prior to entering the service he was receiving $300 per month, yet in his sworn statement he disclosed that the highest salary he had ever drawn was $200 a month.

So we have these two applicants, one of whom has passed two previous examinations with a rating of 80.63; another applicant passing one examination with a rating of 76.50, which was increased to 86.50 by reason of disability preference.

In the case of Mr. Corcoran, five inquiries were made regarding his standing in the community. Of these five, four gave him a rating of very good, and one was fair. There was no criticism of his ability to handle the office.

In the case of the applicant about whom the Senator from Illinois seemed so much concerned—Roy Martin—we find six inquiries were made. Of the replies, three of them were good, one noncommittal, and two poor. Here are the two poor statements. "He has no business training, suitability very poor." "He drinks too much; just fair experience; unsuitable."

Roy Martin served in the armed forces from May 6, 1944, to November 27, 1945, as a repair crew chief. There is no indication that he ever saw any combat service. He was discharged for a nervous stomach condition, and no doubt received disability payments because of this condition.

Mr. Roy Martin took one examination, Mr. Corcoran took two, and was eligible in both.

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Has the Senator looked up the Civil Service examination of the applicant?

Mr. LANGER. I have it here on the table.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows that he was No. 1 on the list, does he not?

Mr. LANGER. No; I did not tell the Senator that.

Mr. LUCAS. Is he not No. 1 on the list?

Mr. LANGER. Let me read it to the Senator again. I am talking about the Springerton, Ill., post office.

Mr. LUCAS. I am talking about the last examination.

Mr. LANGER. I do not want any mistake on the part of the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not want any mistake, either, but does not the Senator know that under the civil-service rules where there is not an eligibility list of three, another examination can be called for?

Mr. LANGER. Apparently the Senator did not listen to what I said, because there was an eligibility list of three.

Mr. LUCAS. That is what the Senator said, but the Civil Service Commisison held differently.

Mr. LANGER. I have it right here with me.

Mr. LUCAS. Very well.

Mr. LANGER. On February 9, 1945, Miss Joyce Cushman, as a result of an earlier examination, was certified as the only eligible. A new examination was taken to fill the register on May 26, 1945. Miss Cushman did not take this examination. It was presumed that she was standing on her elibility. On the second examination there was a register of three eligibles——

Mr. LUCAS. Who makes the statement that that made three eligibles?

Mr. LANGER. Here is the list.

Mr. LUCAS. But the Senator definitely said the lady did not take an examination the second time. She was eligible only if the examination was taken. The Senator knows, if he knows anything about the civil-service rules at all—and I am sure he does, because he is a very able gentleman—that another examination can always be called for when there is only one eligible or two eligibles.

Mr. LANGER. Or three eligibles. So they called for a third examination on

March 6, 1946, when there were three eligibles on the list.

Mr. LUCAS. Who is on that list?

Mr. LANGER. Eight applicants took the examination and four passed, among them being Roy Martin.

Mr. LUCAS. He is No. 1?

Mr. LANGER. I did not say that. I can look it up. I do not believe the Senator gets my point.

Mr. LUCAS. I get the Senator's point.

Mr. LANGER. In the Senator's talk the other day he stated there had been a great delay on the part of Civil Service officials. The Senator picked out Springerton, Ill. That was in 1945. No one was appointed in 1946, and here we are in 1947. The Senator wanted to know who was to blame for that delay. It was certainly not the Civil Service Committee of the United States Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator missed my point entirely. I picked out that individual for a particular reason. He had a 20-percent disability as the result of the war. He was living on social-security payments. He had a family of four. He was No. 1 on the eligible list, he was a World War veteran of World War II. For the life of me, I cannot see why the Senator from North Dakota continues to hold up the nomination of such a man as that and not report the nomination for confirmation. In other words, am I to understand that it is the purpose of the Republican Party to hold up the nominations of postmasters this year and next year on the theory that perhaps in 1948 a Republican President will be elected and that the Republicans will have the say-so as to who shall be appointed postmasters?

Mr. LANGER. I will answer that question so that there may be no misunderstanding about it. The position of the Republican Party is, first, to take the Post Office Department out of the red, and for once to have it run like a business institution.

Mr. LUCAS. That is marvelous.

Mr. LANGER. That is what the Democrats have not been doing. Mr. President, so long as I am chairman of the Civil Service Committee, we are going to enforce the Civil Service Act which the Democrats passed in 1938. They did a good job in passing that good law, but they have not enforced it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from North Dakota is doing his best to do that when he appoints investigators to go out on smelling investigations all over the United States. I am sure that will result in economy. In other words, we in the Congress have been hammering the executive branch of the Government ever since January 1 about economy in Government; and yet here in the Senate of the United States, under a Republican majority, more money has been spent in the Senate than at any similar period in the history of the Congress. In other words, we do not practice what we preach.

The Senator from North Dakota has offered a resolution providing for the expenditure of $35,000 for an investigation as to why Democrats have been appointed postmasters. That is a simple matter, Mr. President; the Senator should know that. When the Republicans were in power, they never appointed anyone but Republicans; it is an old, old story. Yet the Senator from North Dakota wants to spend $35,000 to find out why Democrats have been appointed under a Democratic administration. He has all the power he needs under the resolution which was adopted many months ago. This new resolution is not needed now, to enable him to find out about that matter. The expenditure of $35,000 is not needed in order to have that done. The Senator from North Dakota can call the Civil Service Commission tomorrow and can find out from the Commission exactly what he wishes to know about the post-office appointments and about how the appointments have been made. If there have been violations of the law, I am in favor of finding out about them; but, Mr. President, let us not hold up the appointments of ex-servicemen who are waiting for jobs they need if they are to earn a living and support their families. The Senator from North Dakota, as chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, should not hold up these appointments without rhyme or reason. If there are any valid reasons why the nominations of these men should not be confirmed, they should be ascertained immediately.

But I challenge the Senator from North Dakota to find out anything objectionable about any of these nominees either from Illinois or from any other State.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of that challenge, I shall state some objections.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, of course, Mr. President——

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I refuse to yield further until I respond to the challenge the Senator has made to me. The Senator from Illinois has asked me to name some objections, and I shall name some. I shall show how unfair the distinguished Senator from Illinois was in the case of one veteran he has been talking about. Senate executive resolution 34 calls for the discharge of the Senate Civil Service Committee from the further consideration of the nomination of a certain person to be postmaster at Flora, Ill. That is a second-class post office. The Senator from Illinois contends that the appointment should be given to James P. McGannon.

Let me state that, in contrast to what has been stated by the Senator from Illinois, this case involves a situation just opposite to that in the case of the person nominated to be postmaster at Springerton, Ill. In this case only one applicant was eligible. Yet, for some mysterious reason, no further examination was called. Mr. President, contrast that case with the case at the Springerton post office, where, as a result of the first examination, there was one eligible; and then a second examination was called, and as the result of it there were two more eligibles; and then a third examination was called, and it produced four eligibles. Undoubtedly the Senator from Illinois can explain why three examinations were held in that case, whereas only one examination was held at Flora.

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

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in the case at Flora, Ill., two veterans took the examination. Here is the record in regard to inquiries made concerning James P. McGannon, about whom the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is so concerned.

His entire military service was spent as an instructor at Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Forrest, Tenn. I quote from comments made to investigators:

> I question he has the experience to handle the job. As to training, all I know is hearsay. No business experience. No personality. Lacks ambition to go out and do things.

Here is his previous business experience: Auto work, store clerk, Army and his job before becoming acting postmaster was custodian of a club building, mostly tending bar.

Mr. President, thus we find that a part of his experience was mostly in tending a bar at a club.

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

Mr. LANGER. On the other hand, Mr. President, the second applicant was rejected because of lack of business experience.

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

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield at the present time.

As I have just said, the second applicant was rejected because of lack of business experience, although his written examination was 9½ points above that of the successful applicant. Thus we see that two veterans were applicants for that position in the post office, and one of them stood 9½ points higher in his examination that the other one; one was apparently a good businessman and the other had been tending a bar in a club. Yet the distinguished Senator from Illinois has submitted a resolution asking that the Civil Service Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the nomination; that it be discharged from investigating and finding out the situation in that case.

Mr. President, let me refer to another case which has been presented by the Senator from Illinois. In Senate Executive Resolution 13, the distinguished Senator from Illinois wishes to have the Civil Service Committee discharged from the further consideration of the nomination of Charles J. Murphy, to be postmaster at Oak Park, Ill. That post-office position pays $5,300 a year. In that case we find that the examination for that post-office position was held on November 20, 1945. Mind you, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois wishes to have our committee discharged from the further consideration of this nomination, because, the Senator from Illinois says, we have not been acting on it. Let me point out that we took charge only in January 1947, and we have had charge of these appointments for only a few months. However, I point out that the examination for this position was held in 1945. The register was made up on July 30, 1946—a delay in that case of over 8

months. Three eligibles were placed on the roll, as follows: Harry L. Busse, assistant postmaster; Joseph E. White, acting postmaster; and Charles J. Murphy. Only a short time later, Joseph E. White, the acting postmaster, died. So the fourth man, Lyon J. Walther, was moved into third place.

Let us consider this post office from the standpoint of postal efficiency. Mr. President, Lyon J. Walther, who was moved up from fourth place to third place and was given an eligible rating, is a veteran. The first applicant, Harry L. Busse, began his post office experience in that post office as assistant carrier on May 18, 1931. Mind you, Mr. President, he has had nearly 17 years of experience in that post office. He was transferred to substitute clerk in the same post office on July 13, 1931, and was promoted to regular clerk on October 31, 1935, and was advanced to special clerk on July 1, 1937, and was promoted to assistant postmaster on September 16, 1941. His entire record is without a blemish of any kind.

Here is a comment by the investigator:

> Made an excellent impression on the investigator. Has run the post office for 3 years during the illness of the postmaster. Applicant's carrying load during illness of postmaster has been recognized.

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

Mr. LANGER. I do not yield now; I shall yield a little later.

Mr. President, I have before me, in the files, more than 100 letters from attorneys, retail associations, park boards, wholesalers, members of chambers of commerce, business institutions of various kinds, doctors, bankers, real-estate men, and school authorities recommending Mr. Busse very highly for this appointment. However, for some reason, probably best known to the Senator from Illinois, Charles J. Murphy, who was third on the roll until he was moved up to second place, due to the death of the second applicant, received the approval of the Democrats for this position.

Mr. President, who is Mr. Murphy? We find that he came to Oak Park in 1942. Mind you, Mr. President, we are talking of making the post-office service efficient; and yet we find that the other man, Mr. Busse, in 1931 already was working in the post office, and was repeatedly promoted thereafter. Mr. Murphy did not even come to Oak Park until 1942, 11 years later.

His business experience has been as a personnel director in department stores in Chicago. His last known position was interviewer for an employment agency, working on a commission basis. There is not one letter in the files in support of his nomination for this position. In his list of five recommendations, however, I find the name of George B. Kells, of Chicago, Ill., who lists his occupation as alderman. An alderman in Chicago has more to say about the man who is to be postmaster in Oak Park than a hundred people representing the people in that city.

Again I leave it to the discretion of Senators whether or not the Post Office Department is best served by a politician of this class, or by a man who has 17 years' service to his credit, and who for the past several years has been in truth the postmaster, and who, by competitive examination, was placed first on the list of eligibles.

But, Mr. President, let us take another post office in Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he gets to the next one?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire of the Senator who this investigator is he has out investigating at the present time?

Mr. LANGER. I have no investigator out.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator has been talking about an investigator.

Mr. LANGER. I have taken time from my other duties to send for these files, and I sat up at night, after this resolution was offered, attempting to find out what the situation was in Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I know the Senator said an investigator had looked into this matter and said so-and-so.

Mr. LANGER. That is true. The investigator I have reference to is the investigator who investigated for the Post Office Department, and has his report in the files.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator deny that we have a right, under the civil-service law, to select either No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 from an eligibility list?

Mr. LANGER. We have no right to select anybody. The list goes from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. LUCAS. Is it not the fact that the Civil Service Commission, or the Post Office Department, can recommend either No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 on the eligible list, unless there are veterans?

Mr. LANGER. But, Mr. President——

Mr. LUCAS. Is not that the truth?

Mr. LANGER. Of course it is the truth. The Senator knows it. But, regardless of what the Civil Service Commission does, who makes the appointments in the State of Illinois? The Senator from Illinois makes them. They enter politics. The Senator from Illinois says here in the RECORD—and I quote his own words, uttered on May 14, 1947, as they appear on page 5269:

> Only yesterday I appointed as No. 1—

Mr. LUCAS. That is right.

Mr. LANGER. "To a little post office in my State a man who was a Republican, and there was a Democrat on the list who was a veteran I could have appointed."

The Senator, who loves veterans, says he could have appointed a veteran, but he appointed a man who was not a veteran.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, yes; he is a veteran. The Senator does not know the facts.

Mr. LANGER. He says he is "a fine, upstanding citizen," and, if he is a Republican, of course, he must be.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, the Senator is going to stand up for Republicans, but when I stand up for a Democrat, I am playing politics. Is not that the fact?

Mr. LANGER. But the Senator says, "I appointed," when under the Civil Service Act, Mr. President, no Senator has a right to appoint anybody.

Mr. LUCAS. A Senator has a right to approve, and therefore he has something to say about it.

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes, of course, after the Civil Service Commission names three, the Postmaster General names one of the three, and it comes to the Senate for approval. But the Senator from Illinois appoints—he selects. He said, "Only yesterday I appointed as No. 1 to a little post office in my State a man who was a Republican."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President——

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota declines to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish the Senator would quote the facts instead of drawing upon his imagination.

Mr. LANGER. I would like to know why the Senator from Illinois appointed Murphy over the man who had been in the post office over 17 years.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall be glad to tell the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I shall be delighted to know.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator knows—he has been in politics longer than I have, and has had much more experience up and down than I have——

Mr. LANGER. I have been in longer, but I have not had the experience.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator has had much more experience in politics than I have had. When the Senator rises in the Senate and makes the kind of argument he does, as a result of his long experience in Republican politics in North Dakota, he is not doing his political party very much good. He knows, if he knows anything at all, how postmasters have been appointed over all these years, by both Democrats and Republicans. He knows that when the Republicans were in power they never appointed any Democrats if they could keep from it, and he knows that when the Democrats are in power they follow the same policy. There is nothing sinister about it.

Mr. LANGER. What the Senator said about the political practice is absolutely true, but in 1938 Congress passed a law to build up the Post Office Department. It passed the civil-service law, and it said, "No longer shall the Republicans appoint Republicans, when they get into power, and throw out all the Democrats, and no longer shall the reverse take place." The trouble with the Democrats is that they ignored that law. They ignored it, just as the distinguished Senator and his colleagues on the other side ignored every single plank in the Democratic platform adopted in 1932, except one, and that was about prohibition. That was the only one they did not ignore, and they would have ignored that, in my judgment, if some people had not gotten together in the various States and had seen to it in various legislatures that prohibition was repealed.

I challenge the Senator to name one single promise that was made in the platform of 1932 that was kept. The Democrats were going to reduce the number of bureaus, they were going to reduce taxes, they were going to reduce the number of commissions, they were going to place the Government in the hands of the people, they were going to protect

the Negro, they were going to protect the Indian, they were going to restrain the rich and help the poor; they were going to do many things, but unfortunately nothing was done. Oh, yes, they were also going to reduce the debt of this country. When they came in, the national debt, as I remember, amounted to thirty or thirty-five billion dollars, and when they went out it amounted to $260,000,000,000. That is how they kept that promise.

Certainly the distinguished Senator from Illinois, with that record, having supported the man who was elected President of this country with the help of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, certainly would be the last to complain when we ask that the Democrats carry out the law of the land. The law is that the three high men are placed on the eligible list from which selection is made. We find the law ignored, and the distinguished Senator getting up on the floor of the Senate and boasting, "Only yesterday I appointed so and so as No. 1 to a little post office in my State." "I appointed." The Senator very well knows that under the law he had no right to appoint. Yet he boasts that he appointed.

It is immaterial to me what the political aspirations of the distinguished Senator may be. I understand he is a candidate for Vice President, and a candidate for governor. That is all right with me. But, Mr. President, I am interested in the Post Office Department. I want to get rid of the postal deficit. That is my interest in the matter. It seems to me that a man who has been in the post office for 17 years, who has worked his way up, and who has letters of endorsement from nearly every reputable organization in Oak Park, Ill., should be entitled to some consideration; but when we find no one recommending Mr. Murphy except an alderman in Chicago, the distinguished Senator says that is all right; he would rather take the recommendation of the alderman in Chicago than the recommendations of all the residents of Oak Park. I simply do not agree with him.

I believe it is a part of the job of the Civil Service Committee to endeavor to see to it that the Post Office Department is operated honestly and efficiently, so that the debt may be reduced.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois——

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has made a point of order. The Senator from Illinois will state his point of order.

Mr. LUCAS. The point of order is: When a Senator rises and addresses the Chair, and asks another Senator to yield, can the Senator continue to ignore the request and proceed to talk incessantly, apparently about nothing?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In one instance, the Senator from North Dakota, during his remarks, refused to yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes, that is correct. I have requested the Senator to yield, two or three times, and I have not been recognized. I contend seriously that, under parliamentary law, when a Senator addresses the Chair and asks another Senator to yield, and he declines to yield, he cannot continue to ignore the request made by the Senator asking him to yield without saying so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the opinion of the Chair that the Senator from North Dakota has a right, while holding the floor, either to accede to or refuse to accede to the request for——

Mr. LANGER. Now, Mr. President, let us take another post office in Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, another point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the Senator from North Dakota ought to be courteous enough to allow the Chair to finish his statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would be his idea, the Chair may say to the Senator from Illinois——

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I decline to yield at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That, with reference to his observation, a matter of that character obviously should be settled between the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from North Dakota, at some place other than the floor of the Senate. The Senator from North Dakota has the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure I do not follow the Chair's ruling.

Mr. LANGER. Senate Resolution 28, offered by the Senator from Illinois, covers the post office at Thompsonville, Ill., third class. The Senator from Illinois, who thinks the committee should be discharged from further consideration of the matter, might be able to give the Senate the full particulars of how this particular situation was handled. The record discloses that the first examination was held on September 25, 1943, almost 4 years ago. Mind you, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois is criticizing the committee, because within the last few weeks we have not acted fast enough to suit him. From the examination in 1943, at Thompsonville, Ill., no eligible was secured; only one person took the examination. A second examination was held on July 22, 1944, at which time no eligibles were secured. A third examination was held March 3, 1945. There were nine applicants, only one of whom was a veteran, William Harvey Edwards who was first on the list of eligibles with a rating of 86.25. The second-high rating was 74.38, the third was 71.25; the second applicant was the acting postmaster.

It seems that about this time the Senator from Illinois appears in the picture. The Senator's letter does not appear in the files, but the following letter in reply to his letter does appear, dated August 16, 1946:

> Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 9, 1946, with which you submitted several affidavits and other material making serious charges against the fitness of Harvey Edwards, eligible No. 1 in the examination held on March 24, 1945, for the position of third-class postmaster at Thompsonville, Ill.
>
> You request that a very careful investigation be made of the charges placed against Mr. Edwards in these affidavits, with particular reference to the indictment against him in the county court of Williamson County, Ill., for larceny, and the circumstances surrounding his entry into military service.
>
> A personal investigation was made in September 1945 of the qualifications and suitability of all candidates in this examination. As soon as a review can be made of the material submitted by you, together with the other information in the file, you will be advised as to whether additional investigation may be necessary in order to reach a final decision as to Mr. Edwards' suitability for this position.
>
> WILLIAM C. HULL,
> *Executive Assistant.*

Bear in mind that the distinguished Senator from Illinois was protesting the eligibility of the only veteran on the list. His reason for this was the fact that this man, when 19 years of age, had been indicted for stealing a calf. This delinquency had occurred over 20 years ago. The calf was valued at $22.50 and the boy's parents paid the money the following day. Mr. Edwards then entered the Marine Corps, where he served 4 years, receiving an honorable discharge; he returned to his home town, and, from information available, he has been of excellent character ever since. In checking, post-office investigators withheld the appointment until a thorough investigation had been made, as evidenced in the letter just quoted from Mr. Hull. On September 13, 1946, we noted another letter written to the Senator from Illinois, signed by William C. Hull, executive assistant:

> Further reference is made to your letter of August 9, 1946, concerning the charges filed against the fitness of Mr. William Harvey Edwards, applicant for the position of postmaster at Thompsonville, Ill.
>
> The Commission has decided to make further personal investigation in this case concerning all the eligibles with particular reference to the suitability of Mr. Edwards.
>
> We shall be pleased to advise you as soon as the investigation is completed and a review made.

This investigation was no doubt prompted by a letter from the Senator from Illinois. The interest of the Senator from Illinois again appears in a letter written by William C. Hull, executive assistant, on January 16, 1947. Mr. Hull in no uncertain terms states that, as will be noted from the letter, the Post Office Department intends to retain William Harvey Edwards with a veterans' preference on the eligible list. I quote from the letter:

> Further reference is made to your letter of August 9, 1946, and my replies of August 16, 1946, and September 13, 1946, in which you were advised that a further personal investigation would be made of the applicants for the position of postmaster at Thompsonville, Ill., an office of the third class.
>
> A very careful investigation has been made and the results of that investigation have now been reviewed. Inasmuch as there is no evidence to show present unsuitability of Mr. Harvey Edwards, and since the incident involving the indictment of a person of the same name for alleged theft occurred more

than 20 years ago, at which time the applicant was only 19 years of age, there does not appear to be any reason for disqualifying him in this examination. The review of the results of the personal investigation has resulted in no change in the eligibility of those persons whose names appeared on the register as originally established. However, since the original register was established, the Commission has given a delayed examination to a veteran. This veteran attained an eligible rating and his own name now appears on the eligible register, as follows:

William Harvey Edwards, 86.25, preference;
Mrs. Anna May Droit, 74.36;
Herbert M. Bowman, 71.25.

An amended certificate, containing the names of the first three eligibles, was submitted to the Post Office Department on January 7, 1947. It is further found that on August 9, 1946, the Senator wrote the first letter of protest against the appointment of Mr. Edwards, and included a list of letters of protest from the Department. It is apparent that the Post Office Department has carried on a very thorough investigation of this, and I quote some of their comments:

Any trouble he might have had was before he entered the Marine Corps, and he has held a responsible job on road work for a period of years. Applicant has an honorable discharge from the Marine Corps and has had no unfavorable testimony since.

On February 11, 1946, a copy of an indictment was sent in showing that on February 26, 1924, applicant was indicted for the theft of a calf valued at $22.50. This occurred 21 years before, and the applicant was only 19 years old at the time. It is not material at this time. Several others sent in affidavits to the Senator from Illinois, one of whom stated:

The acting postmaster came out here with two other fellows. They wrote down what they wanted to know, and I just signed it and said I had been before the grand jury in the case.

Another said:

Tom Marville brought me up a statement I read it and signed it.

Another said:

The acting postmaster presented the affidavit to me.

Another said:

The evidence had something to do with his going to see Mr. Harris. I had no personal knowledge of the trouble Edwards was in.

Another reports:

A suggested affidavit was made out for me, and I made alterations or corrections on it myself. I haven't heard anything unfavorable to Edwards since the indictment was gotten several years ago.

Another said he heard he was on the register from the committeeman and submitted the statement to the Civil Service Commission voluntarily.

Now begins the politics. I quote the following letter from W. A. McCoy, Chief, Examining and Personnel Utilization Division, to Hon. Jesse M. Donaldson, dated January 16, 1947:

Reference is made to the Commission's letter of September 4, 1946, in which you were requested to withhold action on certificate No. 7407, issued January 4, 1946, for consideration for appointment for third-class postmaster at Thompsonville, Ill.

The personal investigation initiated at that time has now been completed and the rating of Mr. William Harvey Edwards, eligible No. 1 on the certificate, has been allowed to stand. However, on July 26, 1946, a delayed examination was given to Mr. Herbert M. Bowman, a veteran, and since he made an eligible rating in the written examination, he was included in the above-mentioned investigation. Mr. Bowman was assigned a final eligible rating of 74, including five-point preference, which places his name among the highest three on the register. Therefore, the enclosed amended certificate is submitted for your use in filling the vacancy at Thompsonville.

Please return certificate No. 7407, previously issued for filling this vacancy.

We find that on July 26, 1946, a delayed examination was given to Mr. Herbert M. Bowman, a veteran. Just why this was done the record does not show. Mr. Bowman received a 74-point rating as against an 86.25 rating for Mr. Edwards.

This man Bowman is the man whom the distinguished Senator from Illinois is so much concerned about that he submitted a resolution upon the Senate floor respecting him, although Bowman's position was more than 13 points lower than the No. 1 applicant on the eligible list.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield at this time.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LANGER. No; I refuse to yield at this time.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the Senator is unfair in not yielding after making such statements as he has made.

Mr. LANGER. Now I want to take up a few more letters.

Mr. LUCAS. I will be heard on this matter sooner or later.

Mr. LANGER. I will take up a few more letters. Before I do that, Mr. President, I want to say something respecting what is happening in my own State of North Dakota. As I previously said, 3 years ago I made a demand for an investigation, but could not obtain it. Three years ago I placed in the RECORD what took place at Marion, N. Dak. I told how a man by the name of Cleo Flugga, postmaster at Marion, a third-class office, on the 1st of each month was visited by a Democratic collector. I have his canceled checks with me. On the 1st of each month he donated a portion of his salary. He kept that up year after year, and when he finally refused to continue making further donations he was removed as postmaster at Marion, N. Dak. As a result thereof I was obliged to speak about the matter on the floor of the Senate. I am here to tell the Democratic Party which collected $10 a month from him, that I have the checks made payable to the chairman of the Democratic Party in North Dakota, and I have checks made payable to the Democratic National Administration, under Democratic chairman Mr. Farley at that time, canceled and endorsed by the Bank of Manhattan, of New York City.

This poor man had been contributing since September 4, 1934. If anyone has any doubt about this matter, here [exhibiting] are all the checks and receipts. He had been donating $10 per month, Mr. President. How much will $10 a month amount to if the same thing occurs all over the country? If the Democratic Party has been receiving $10 a month from the postmasters every month, as I charged 3 years ago when I could not secure an investigation because the Democrats were in control, then they have been collecting on the basis of $88,000,000 a year. I find that in these jobs the more they are paid the greater percentage they contribute.

At the time I sought to have the investigation made I obtained a number of letters. I have letters which show that those who were collecting tried to hold up a poor widow for $75 a month, a poor widow who was supporting three or four children. Suppose a poor little orphan were to be appointed postmaster somewhere; they would then proceed to take the bread out of that poor orphan's mouth.

I have a letter signed by a Democratic Senator. He is not here right now. Here is a letter which he wrote, dated August 27, 1945, 7 years after he had voted for the civil-service law. He writes to a lady—I shall not name the State or the town:

Since I consult the various Democratic county central committees before making any recommendation on any postal vacancies, may I suggest—

Here is a woman who was No. 1 on the list, mind you. The Senator says:

May I suggest that you endeavor to secure the endorsement of your own Democratic committee and thereafter you may be assured I shall be glad to consider you for this appointment.

Mind you, Mr. President, here is a Senator who voted for the Civil Service Act of 1938, and after the woman had taken the examination, after she was high on the list, when this woman wrote in and said, "I want my appointment which I won," the Senator said:

Since I consult the various Democratic county central committees before making any recommendation.

Mr. President, think of that. After the three eligible names are sent in, the one who is named and selected writes in and asks why she is not appointed, and even then the Senator would not recommend her. He would not recommend her, but said he would have to take up the matter with the Democratic county organization in his State.

Mr. President, I have letters here from the One Thousand Club of Nebraska. These are very interesting letters. They are so interesting that I shall ask unanimous consent to place them in the RECORD, because, Mr. President, forsooth, some young man in some State who knows nothing about politics may want a farm whereby he can collect $25 a month from all those who hold Federal jobs, postmasters included. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place these four letters written by the One Thousand Club of Howells, Nebr., in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I inquire what the Senator is doing? Did the Senator make a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LANGER. I did not hear what the Senator said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois asked whether or not the Senator from North Dakota had made a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LANGER. Yes; I requested that certain letters be placed in the RECORD.

Mr. LUCAS. What are the letters?

Mr. LANGER. They are letters from the One Thousand Club, of Howells, Nebr.

Mr. LUCAS. What is that?

Mr. LANGER. All they ask is $25 apiece from Democrats holding jobs.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the One Thousand Club?

Mr. LANGER. I have the original letters before me. One letter is signed by Paul R. Busch, executive assistant to the State treasurer. Another letter is signed by two men, James C. Quigley, national Democratic committeeman for the State of Nebraska, and William Ritchie, State chairman of Nebraska.

Mr. LUCAS. What has that to do with the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the nominations of these postmasters?

Mr. LANGER. I want to show that they are soliciting $25 apiece from all the postmasters.

Mr. LUCAS. What has that to do with the issue before us?

Mr. LANGER. The resolution provides that we shall look into all the graft that these postmasters have to pay. Why should any postmaster be obliged to pay $1, $10, or $25 or, in the case of one poor woman to whom I referred, $75, in order to hold a job with the United States Government?

Mr. LUCAS. I am sure that when the Senator was Governor of North Dakota, no employee ever contributed to his campaign.

Mr. LANGER. Of course not.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course not.

Mr. LANGER. Of course, the governor did not have any postmasters under him.

Mr. LUCAS. No; but he had plenty of employees.

Mr. LANGER. So far as that is concerned, I am perfectly willing to place my record as governor alongside the record which the Senator will make when he is elected Governor of the State of Illinois.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not see the materiality of these letters. Let me say to the Senator that I do not care how much he investigates the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission, and the Democratic politicians throughout the country. He is welcome to do so. I do not care if it costs $100,000 to do it. The only thing I am talking about is the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the nominations of 900 postmasters, which nominations the Senator is holding up. Certainly there must be 1 or 2 or 3 good ones among the 900. They cannot all be bad in the estimation of the Senator. I know that they are not. What amazes me is that the Senator is depicting himself on the floor of the United States Senate as a paragon of political virtue in connection with the handling of these postmaster nominations. That simply does not jibe with any Member of the United States Senate who understands Republican and Democratic politics.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I do not object. Let the Senator place a bushel basket of letters in the RECORD if he so desires.

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

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Valentine, Nebr., October 15, 1946.

Recently you were invited to aid the Democratic Party in financing its present campaign by joining the Nebraska One Thousand Club. In making a check of the One Thousand Club members we were surprised and disappointed to find that your name was not listed.

We trust that this has been an unintentional oversight on your part and that you will apply for membership today. The annual membership fee is certainly reasonable and the Democratic Party has every right to expect cooperation from all its members and especially those who have received the benefits of its patronage.

Personal solicitation is slow and expensive and should not be necessary in our family circle. The party will appreciate your immediate reply to this request.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. QUIGLEY,
National Committeeman.
WILLIAM RITCHIE,
State Chairman.

ONE THOUSAND CLUB,
Howells, Nebr.

DEAR FRIEND: The Democratic Party of Nebraska is making bold plans for the brighter days that lie ahead and these plans must have a solid financial base upon which to stand. To that end the party officials have authorized the organization of the One Thousand Club, a fellowship of loyal Democrats, each of whom will contribute a minimum of $25 per year.

With this steady monetary support it will be possible for cornhusker democracy to discard half measures and to proceed unfalteringly to its rightful place of leadership and influence. This letter is an invitation to you to join your fellow Democrats in an act of loyal devotion and become a charter member of this inner-party organization.

All worth-while organizations, the home, the church, the school, and the party must have financial support in order to exist. The opposition party is able to keep its treasury overflowing with gifts from big business and special interests. But the Democratic Party is the party of the people and it is to you, as one of the people who make our party great, we turn at this critical hour and ask for your loyal financial assistance. We have faith that you will do your full part in unfurling the banners of democracy that they may fly triumphant over Nebraska.

As a charter member of the One Thousand Club you will not only receive a membership card for your wallet, but also an attractive certificate of membership, suitable for framing, with your name in large letters and signed by National Committeeman James C. Quigley and by the State chairman. Please fill out the enclosed application card and your promptness in returning it will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. "COUNT" RILEY,
Democratic State Treasurer.
PAUL R. BUSCH,
Executive Assistant to the State Treasurer.

ONE THOUSAND CLUB,
Howells, Nebr., October 30, 1946.

Next week is election week and on Tuesday we expect a request from party officials for a complete list of persons who have financed the present campaign by their membership in the One Thousand Club and also a list of those persons who were invited to join, but who did not do so.

The minimum annual membership fee is $25 and it is our sincere hope that you will join the One Thousand Club. The party has been fair with you and I know you want to be fair with the party.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL R. BUSCH,
Assistant State Treasurer.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
Fairbury, Nebr., January 18, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: A meeting of the Democratic State Policy Committee was held at the Cornhusker Hotel at Lincoln the first week of this month. At that session the committee authorized the One Thousand Club to continue its successful activities as the official collection agency of the Democratic Party in Nebraska. The committee members also instructed the One Thousand Club, acting as an agency of the State Treasurer's office, to undertake other activities on behalf of the party.

In preparation for these assignments, we need your help in correcting and enlarging our mailing list. Will you please list on the back of this letter all the employees in your postoffice, giving the name, address, and position of each? An envelope is enclosed for your convenience and your prompt cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. RILEY,
State Treasurer.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, Democratic policy has nothing to do with the question. The Democrats passed this law in 1938. They went before the people of America, including the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and said, "Look how pure we are. Look at our snow-white complexion and our wings. We are asking everybody to vote for the Democratic ticket, because we have wiped out forever the iniquitous practice of throwing everybody out of the Post Office Department." They went before the country as a great reform party. They talked about Albert Fall and his little bag, and many other things which they said the Republicans had done that were wrong; but they were going to reform things.

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

Mr. LANGER. I decline to yield.

Among other things they said when they passed the Civil Service Act blanketing in the postmasters was that from that time on, when the Democrats got in, they would not throw out Republicans and when the Republicans got in they would not throw out the Democrats. I have the debates before me. In 1938, when this act was passed, they said, "We are going to have a real Post Office Department. We are going to rate the employees on efficiency and ability, and not

on politics." I have before me a letter which shows that in one town a little more than $8,000 was paid in a short time. The letter reads in part as follows:

I am in receipt of a letter which reads as follows:

"During the past 3 years 254"—

I shall not read the name of the town—

"254 ——— post office supervisory officials and employees have purchased 329 Jackson Day dinners for a total of $8,225."

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

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am a member of the committee of which the Senator from North Dakota is the fine chairman. The committee has decided to investigate post-office appointments. I did not vote for that procedure, but the committee voted to investigate the subject. I intend to vote for the resolution reported by the committee. I shall vote to provide the money for this investigation. I believe that if we can only reach a vote on the resolution, we can get the money.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, who is the ranking Democratic member of my committee, I shall follow his advice and relinquish the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think if we can only vote, we can get the money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the resolution which is before the Senate seeks an appropriation of $35,000 to investigate the Post Office Department and some of the political activities of the Democratic Party during the past 8 or 10 years. It is desired to ascertain "whether any postmasters on threat of losing their positions have been compelled to pay tribute financially or otherwise to anyone or to a group of politicians."

Suppose we should discover that to be the case. What are we to do about it after we find it out?

Also it is desired to determine "whether there has been an attempt to compel men and women occupying the position of postmaster to violate the Hatch Act and to investigate any and all collateral matters which the testimony may develop."

Suppose we should find that someone had tried to compel some of these postmasters to violate the Hatch Act? What would we do about it? I have been in the Congress of the United States for a long time, at least it seems like a long time. In that time I have never run across a resolution just like this one. In this economy-minded Congress an appropriation of $35,000 is asked to investigate the appointment of postmasters in the past 8 or 10 years. Every other day in the Senate or in the House of Representatives we hear Members of Congress condemning the President of the United States because he has requested a budget of thirty-seven and a half billion dollars.

They are doing everything they can with a meat ax, whether it be right or wrong, to place the President of the United States in a bad light, as far as these recommendations are concerned. And yet there has not been a time in the history of the Senate of the United States—and I shall have the figures—where we have appropriated and spent as much money in this body in an equal number of months as has been spent since the Republican control. Here we come along with another $35,000 resolution to provide for sending out 11 investigators throughout the United States. For what reasons? For political reasons, of course; and nothing else—to send them out in order to make some headlines. We shall be paying 11 investigators to go out and snoop around and find out from a disgruntled fellow why he did not get a job as postmaster. They will try to find out something that is detrimental to some Democrats in the country.

I have never seen as many investigations in all my life as we are witnessing at this time. Some of these days before we get through we shall have to appoint a committee of investigators to investigate the investigators.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I want to cooperate with the Senator from Illinois and prove to the country that Democrats are honest.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is not going to get me to quit.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the Senator is so solicitous about getting some postmasters confirmed, the sooner he quits the sooner he will get them confirmed.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is not going to delay me by a threat of that kind.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am not talking about a threat, but about sincerity of purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator does not need to question my sincerity of purpose at all in reference to what I am saying about postmasters.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think the Senator from Illinois knows what he is doing also in connection with playing politics.

Mr. LUCAS. I would not attempt to discuss that question with the Senator from New Mexico, where they play politics 365 days in the year.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LUCAS. I will not yield at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. These investigators are to be paid a monthly salary of $833.33. A lawyer is going to represent the committee of investigators—this crowd of snoopers who are going after the Democrats. There is a chief investigator who is going to be paid $7,628 a year, and another investigator to be paid $5,696. There are four assistant investigators. Each investigator in the field is to be paid at the rate of $5,116.32. Then there is a secretary. They have to have a secretary to run this show, and they are going to have two stenographic clerks. The secretary will receive a salary of $3,000 and the stenographic clerks $2,040. In addition to that, they must have some field investigations. They must pay office expenses. They must set up a big office as a result of some Democrats appointing some Democratic postmasters in the last 8 or 10 years. Of course, the Republicans never appointed Republicans while they were in power. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has been in the Senate a long time, and he knows that Republicans never play any politics in connection with Republican postmasters. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], that great paragon of political virtue, has the temerity to stand on the floor of the Senate this afternoon and tell about the many Democrats who have been appointed postmasters throughout the country, as though that were an evil and a sin.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad to yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have some Republican counties in Georgia and the State officers in those counties are Republicans. When the Republicans are in power certain persons can be seen removing from the Republican counties to counties where there are no Republicans in order that there may be some Republican there to be the beneficiary of an appointment as postmaster.

Mr. LUCAS. It bears out what I thought the Republicans would do when in power. I never had any experience with them when they were in power. They always consulted my Republican friends in my county. I thought that was all right. I never expected them to talk to me about postmasters.

I am satisfied that the great Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], in his zeal to get at the truth about this situation, has no politics in mind at all. He just wants to investigate the matter for the purpose of cleaning up the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department. Of course, it will in no wise relate to the Republican Party. He has no political motive in mind.

The Senator from North Dakota has some other things in this resolution. There will be a clipping service to take care of clippings all over the country. I imagine that if the newspapers say anything about this little debate, there will be a couple of fellows with scissors clipping it out and putting it into the scrapbook of the Senator from North Dakota.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure that the Senator from North Dakota will employ some Democrats in connection with these other positions.

Mr. LUCAS. Oh, there is no doubt about that. I am sure that 60 percent of the investigators and assistant investigators will be Democrats.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. With respect to what the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] said a moment ago, I am glad that he made the statement that there are some Republican officeholders in some counties in Georgia. I had always

had a different impression. It seems to me that the Senator from Vermont said that it was his impression last year that they let a few Republicans vote in Georgia, and at the next election they are thinking about counting their votes. I am glad to know that there are some Republican officeholders in Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I doubt not that there are as many Republican officeholders in Georgia as there are Democratic officeholders in the State of Iowa. I am sure that there are more than there are in the State of Vermont. We in Georgia have been letting the Republican vote and have been counting their votes always, but I understand the only times Democratic votes were ever counted in Iowa were in 1932 and 1936. Neither before nor since that time have they done more than estimate them.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that his State does not work any harder to keep Republicans from holding office there than we work in Iowa to keep the Democrats from holding office. So I think we have something in common.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad that the Senators have something in common.

Mr. President, in this budget a multigraph machine and a mimeograph machine are also provided for. What are they going to do with those machines? What will they do after they get one of these big stories about Oak Park or some other post office in Illinois? I suppose they will multigraph it and mimeograph it and send it out through the country hoping to do something detrimental to the Senator from Illinois. They are quite free to go into every post office in the State of Illinois and send individuals out there to examine the Senator from Illinois. They can send all their investigators out there and keep them there for the next 4 months, as far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. It occurs to me that these machines may be the means of providing the fodder for the clipping service.

Mr. LUCAS. There may be something in the Senator's suggestion. There may be a connection there. I am not quite able to understand it.

As we examine this estimated budget we find that it is a wonderful one. I have never before seen anything like it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The multigraph machine could be used in connection with press releases, and the clipping service would clip the press releases and put them into a scrap book.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator has discovered something here which has probably been hidden in the brain of the Senator from North Dakota. I think he has made a valuable contribution. But so much for this budget. Let me say to the Senator and to the minority leader, who seems to be tremendously interested in this debate, that so far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned, he does not care too much about the $35,000 which is to be spent in this matter. If that is the way you want to spend it you have the votes to pass the resolution. However, I say it is another foolish expenditure upon the part of the Republicans. They will not get anything out of it other than a few meager headlines for the Republican Party next year.

I am saying in all seriousness that the Republican Party should permit these people, many of them veterans, who have qualified under the civil service rules and regulations, to be appointed postmasters in their communities. The confirmation of these appointments should not be delayed longer. You do a great injustice to 900 deserving and patriotic Americans. You forget the 350 servicemen who fought that a United States Senate might continue.

Mr. President, I say that those on the other side of the aisle are making a monumental political mistake if they continue to put off action on these postmaster nominations, and if they think they will be able to put them off until the Congress adjourns and then, when the Congress convenes next year, do the same thing again. I say that the people of the United States will not stand for that kind of political treatment.

Mr. President, I am surprised that those who are tremendously interested in the civil service, including the various national organizations which are interested in seeing that civil-service laws are properly administered, have not taken up the cudgel for these 900 or 1,000 persons who have passed the civil-service examination for postmaster, and now are either No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 on the eligible list. Even though they stand in that position, their nominations are held up for months and months by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota because he has a peeve on Jim Farley as a result of something that happened 7 or 8 years ago.

Mr. President, sooner or later the people who are interested in this Government and who wish to see that the civil-service laws are enforced, will begin to demand of the Senate that something be done to bring about the reporting of the nominations of these men. There are no charges against these applicants who have been selected by the Civil Service Commission and whose names have been submitted to the Senate for its approval. No complaints are filed against them before the committee. But the Senator from North Dakota talks about two or three cases in Illinois because someone who was No. 1 on the eligible list was not appointed. The Senator from North Dakota is all hot and bothered about that. However, he knows that under the law, either the No. 1 or the No. 2 or the No. 3 person on the eligible list can be appointed, provided a veteran is not passed over. The Senator from North Dakota knows that as well as anyone else does. It is pure balderdash to think that the Senator from North Dakota, if he had the opportunity to select postmasters in his State, would not exercise that judgment of his on either the No. 1 or the No. 2 or the No. 3 person on the eligibility list. O Mr. President, that great political philanthropist would give the appointment to the person who was No. 1 on the list, and he would turn down his friend who was No. 2 on the list. He is just that kind of a fellow. Certainly he would do that if he ever had an opportunity to do it, because I know that the Senator from North Dakota is one of those fellows who wants to be a stickler for law and order, and he is going to have the man who is No. 1 on the list appointed to the position, regardless of who he is.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was going to state that at the time when the act of 1938, which has been referred to by the Senator, was passed and when the conference report on it was taken up on the floor of the Senate, the following colloquy occurred:

> Mr. WALSH. Does the conference report contain a provision giving the Executive the right to make a selection of any one candidate for postmaster among the three eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission?
>
> Mr. O'MAHONEY—
>
> Who had charge of the bill—
>
> The bill itself does not contain that provision, because it is unnecessary. As the Senator knows, under the civil-service law, whenever an eligible register is established, the Civil Service Commission, under the regulations now in force, certifies to the appointing officer the names of the three highest persons. That practice will, I understand, be followed under this bill if it becomes a law.

In other words, the procedure with respect to the selection of postmasters is exactly the same as the procedure in connection with the selection of any other civil-service employees. The list is sent to a Department official, and he has the list, and he may select any one of the three that he pleases. That practice applies to postmasters as well as to all other appointees for any other civil-service positions.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course that is so. It is astounding that any Senator would attempt to intimate that the matter is handled in any other way, or that a person who selects No. 3 instead of No. 2 has almost committed a crime, and that such a procedure is not correct. It is scarcely worth while to comment about such a position, Mr. President.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say that the distinguished Senator from Illinois, that in his nonpartisan speech on this subject——

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I know I shall hear such a speech now.

Mr. BRIDGES. And in his great speech about why national organizations who are interested in the civil service should have rushed forward to protest about these nominations, perhaps he has overlooked what may be the reason for the situation. Could it be that all three on the list were rejected because they were not good, top Democrats, and so another examination was held? Could that be the reason?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am surprised at the Senator's question. I am utterly astounded that my good friend does not know about the eligible list. I am sure that if he had conferred with the Senator from North Dakota, his distinguished brother, he could have told

him all about that situation. Much has been said about the holding of another examination when there are three eligibles. I challenge any Senator to find a case where there have been three eligibles on the register submitted by the Civil Service Commission and where there has ever been another examination, unless one of the three eligibles resigned or withdrew or died or moved out of the State, or became ineligible for some such reason. Of course, if one of the eligibles died or withdrew, leaving only two eligibles on the list, another examination could be called. But as long as there are three persons on the eligible list, under the civil-service law it is not possible to order another examination.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, does the Senator from Illinois suggest, then, that unless one of the persons on the eligible list dies or unless some other terrible thing happens to him, the Civil Service Commission never orders a new examination?

Mr. LUCAS. Insofar as my knowledge goes—and I have had considerable experience with this matter during the 14 years I have been a Member of the House of Representatives and the Senate—that is the case.

Mr. President, there is no use beating around the bush about this matter. Everyone knows that when the Republicans are in power, the Republican Senators control the postmaster nominations.

Since the Democrats have been in power, they have taken corresponding action, subject to the civil-service restrictions in the law of 1938. The Senate certainly has the right to control the nominations and to take the recommendations of either the Republican or the Democratic organization in connection with such matters.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, is it not a coincidence that in connection with all the examinations which have been given, such a relatively few Republicans have been placed on the eligible lists?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there is no doubt that under a Democratic administration, if a Democrat is on the eligible list and if he can be appointed, he will be appointed. A similar or corresponding situation exists under Republican administrations. That is true, and it is clearly understood.

Yet, I stated the other day that out of the 900 persons involved, at least 54 of them, as I recall, had held post-office appointments prior to 1932, which would indicate that most of these postmasters are Republicans.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator has said that, of course, this is true and it is what the Republicans did under this law and it is what the Democrats did. It is my understanding that this law was not in effect when the Republicans were in control of the administration. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. The 1938 law is a more stringent law. It removes post-office appointments further away from the political field, and places them under the same rules which govern all Federal civil-service appointments.

The Democrats passed it. In other words, if there are three on the eligible list, and they are all Republicans, there is not a thing the Senator from Illinois can do except to appoint a Republican, and just recently I did that very thing. If a qualified Democrat had been on the list, I probably would have appointed the Democrat.

Mr. BRIDGES. I congratulate the Senator from Illinois for approving a Republican. I knew he had some nonpartisan feeling.

Mr. LUCAS. I have approved a number of Republicans in my State for appointment as postmasters.

Mr. BRIDGES. I congratulate the Senator, because it shows that he is not actuated by partisanship.

Mr. LUCAS. I get along pretty well with the Republicans.

Mr. BRIDGES. The main purpose of the 1938 change was to give life jobs to all deserving New Deal Democrats who were in office; was it not? That was the principal reason for Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy and the passage of that act by an overwhelming New Deal Democratic Congress, to give all the deserving New Deal Democrats life jobs, was it not?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not believe that is a correct statement of the facts.

Mr. BRIDGES. Can the Senator think of any other reason?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator and his Republican colleagues have the power to repeal this law now if they do not like it, and the chances are they will do it some of these days. Senators on the other side keep talking about New Deal measures, and I have yet to see a single Republican in this Congress offering a measure to repeal outright a single New Deal law that has been put on the statute books. They should start pretty soon asking for repeal, or stop talking about it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator, and if the Republican majority has not done it in some instances, they are certainly a little negligent.

Mr. LUCAS. They certainly are, because they have talked enough about it, and it is time for action.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator; I think we should have some action on it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will yield, will the Senator from New Hampshire advise us which New Deal measures he thinks should be repealed?

Mr. BRIDGES. I have run across a number of them in the Committee on Appropriations which I should be very glad to see repealed, and there are many more. I will not give the answer now, but let me tell Senators one little example that came before me a few days ago. This relates to the Civil Service, too. It involves the matter of pensions.

Under the New Deal there was passed an act providing that workers on the Panama Canal who were American citizens should receive pensions for life. Whether or not that was right or wrong, it was done. I personally was not for it, but it was done. Then they put through a little innocuous act. It was to amend section so and so, chapter so and so of public act so and so, by providing that it shall apply to those who became American citizens after such and such a date.

An item of some $578,000 came before the Committee on Appropriations, and when we started to look into it, we found that little innocuous act granting pensions for life to many who had become American citizens since the passage of the act, so that the people from some foreign countries would come to the United States and qualify for citizenship, qualify for a pension for life, and then go back home to their former countries and live like kings.

Mr. LUCAS. I am surprised the learned and careful Senator did not find out about that long before now.

Mr. BRIDGES. It just came up. I cite it as the type of legislation that was passed by an overwhelming New Deal Congress, and what we are up against.

I personally think we could profitably put a corps of able lawyers to work just reviewing the legislation of the last 15 years, to look into it and to recommend to the next Congress the acts and parts of acts which should be repealed. It would be one of the best things that could be done for the Nation.

Mr. LUCAS. I think that would be very much more constructive than the resolution the Senator is about to support. I think I would support a resolution of the kind the Senator suggests. I think the laws should be reviewed every so often. If the Senator wants to get up a list of the New Deal measures which he feels should be repealed, I should like to take a look at it some time.

I wish the Senator from now on would refer to the Roosevelt administration as it was and not as the "New Deal" unless he advocates by action the repeal of all those so-called obnoxious measures.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am sorry the Senator is getting touchy about the term "New Deal."

Mr. LUCAS. I am not touchy about it.

Mr. BRIDGES. If it gets on the Senator's nerves for me to refer to it as the "New Deal," I certainly do not care to offend him.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator could not offend me at all, because I like him too much.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota was kind enough to include in the RECORD the minority views that were filed on the resolution. On page 6 of the minority views appears an answer to a letter I addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, in which he stated that at the time the report was filed 639 nominations had been submitted. I should like to bring that table down to date by including in the RECORD as part of my remarks a statement showing that since January 3, 1947, 927 nominations have been filed. The statement is in exactly the same form as that which appears in the report, and it brings the information down to date. I should like to have the statement in the RECORD.

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

1. Since January 3, 1947, 927 nominations have been submitted by the President to the Senate of persons to be appointed postmasters at Presidential offices, that is, post offices of the first, second, and third classes.

2. Of the 927 nominations, 501 were selections of the highest eligible on the register submitted by the Civil Service Commission. Of this 501, 243 have military preference.

3. One hundred and twenty-five selections were made of the second eligible on the register submitted by the Civil Service Commission and of this 125, 82 have military preference.

4. The third eligible on the registers submitted by the Civil Service Commission was selected in 61 instances and, of this number, 39 have military preference.

5. Of the total number of 927 nominations submitted to the Senate, 417 have military preference.

6. Of these 927 nominations, 148 involve the reappointment of the incumbent postmasters where the offices have been advanced from fourth to third class. These reappointments were made under the act of May 20, 1944. Of the 148 postmasters nominated for reappointment, 20 have military preference.

7. The promotion of a classified employee is involved in 81 of these nominations. That is, 81 nominations are for the promotion of employees in the classified postal service and of this 81 so recommended for promotion, 33 have military preference.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to make some reference to the amendment I intend to offer. It provides a time limit to the resolution. It has been a practice of the Rules Committee, when special committees were authorized to put a time limit on them. I have submitted the amendment to the Senator from North Dakota, and he has no objection to it, and I ask that it be stated by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is aware of the fact, is he not, that several committee amendments are yet to be considered?

Mr. HAYDEN. There was no unanimous-consent agreement that the committee amendments were to be considered first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. HAYDEN. Let the clerk read it. There may be some objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert the following at the end of the resolution:

The authority conferred by this resolution shall expire on January 15, 1948, and the report of the committee shall be filed with the Senate on or before said date.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Maine what his purpose is as to taking a recess? I do not think we can finish with the resolution tonight.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I was about to make an inquiry of Senators on the other side as to whether we could not dispose of this matter this evening. I think the amendment which has just been offered by the Senator from Arizona, and which has been accepted, must remove many of the objections which Senators may have had. Could we not vote on the resolution at this time?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think so. I think there are other Senators who desire to speak on it tomorrow. I should like to have the Senate take a recess until tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. I think we had better continue in session for a while, then, and see if we can come to some conclusion later.

Mr. LUCAS. 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	Hatch	Millikin
Ball	Hayden	Moore
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bridges	Hill	Murray
Brooks	Hoey	O'Conor
Buck	Holland	O'Mahoney
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Overton
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Byrd	Kem	Reed
Cain	Kilgore	Revercomb
Capper	Knowland	Robertson, Wyo.
Chavez	Langer	Russell
Connally	Lucas	Saltonstall
Cooper	McCarran	Sparkman
Cordon	McCarthy	Taft
Donnell	McClellan	Taylor
Downey	McFarland	Thye
Dworshak	McGrath	Vandenberg
Eastland	McKellar	Watkins
Ecton	McMahon	Wherry
Ellender	Magnuson	White
Ferguson	Malone	Wiley
Flanders	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Illinois does not wish a vote tonight on the pending measure.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is not present. The resolution was taken up by unanimous consent this afternoon during my absence. I am sure that the Senator from Maryland wishes to make a statement on the resolution; indeed, three or four other Senators wish to discuss it. As I understand, there is nothing to do tomorrow.

Mr. TAFT. Would the Senator be willing to agree to a vote at some hour tomorrow?

Mr. LUCAS. Certainly.

Mr. TAFT. What hour does the Senator suggest? Would 2 or 3 o'clock be agreeable to him?

Mr. LUCAS. Three thirty or four o'clock in the afternoon would be agreeable to me.

Mr. TAFT. Would the Senator make it 3 o'clock? In that event, any Senator who wished to speak on the Reed bill could do so after 3 o'clock.

Mr. LUCAS. I believe 3:30 would allow plenty of time.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3:30 o'clock p. m. tomorrow the Senate proceed to vote on Senate Resolution 81 and any amendments or motions relating thereto, and that the time be equally divided between the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the order is made.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That on the calendar day of Tuesday, June 17, 1947, at the hour of 3:30 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed, without further debate, to vote upon any amendment or motion that may be pending, or that may be proposed to, the resolution (S. Res. 81) authorizing the Committee on Civil Service to investigate the appointment of first-, second-, and third-class postmasters, and upon the question of agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Ordered further, That the time intervening between the meeting of the Senate on said day and the hour of 3:30 o'clock p. m. be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents of the resolution, to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. LANGER and the Senator from Illinois, Mr. LUCAS.

MEETING OF SUBCOMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce begins hearings tomorrow morning on a communications bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee be granted permission to sit during the remainder of this week while the Senate is in session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 17, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 16 (legislative day of April 21), 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Herschel V. Johnson, of North Carolina, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister of the United States of America.

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Uruguay.

William J. Sebald, of the District of Columbia, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Donald D. Edgar, of New Jersey, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 3, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Charles D. Withers, of South Carolina, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6,

vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Thomas Boylan, Jr., of Pennsylvania
David C. Cuthell, of Connecticut.
Robert D. Davis, of Oklahoma.
John B. Dexter, of Maryland.
Leon G. Dorros, of New York.
John N. Gatch, Jr., of Ohio.
Andrew W. Green, of Pennsylvania.
Norman B. Hannah, of Illinois.
Gergory Henderson, of Massachusetts.
William W. Kaufmann, of New York.
John Keppel, of the District of Columbia.
Richard M. McCarthy, of Iowa.
Francis T. McCoy, of Florida.
Ellwood M. Rabenold, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
John W. Rozier, of Georgia.
Samuel O. Ruff, of North Carolina.
William E. Scott, of Illinois.
Ernest L. Stanger, of Utah.
William Perry Stedman, Jr., of Maryland.
Philip H. Valdes, of New York.
Theodore A. Wahl, of New York.
Stephen Winship, of Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Irving J. Higbee, of New York, to be United States attorney for the northern district of New York. (Mr. Higbee is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired April 16, 1947.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Loomis E. Cranor, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky. (Mr. Cranor is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires June 14, 1947.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Francisco Corneiro, of the Virgin Islands, to be district attorney for the District Court of the Virgin Islands, vice James A. Bough, resigned.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidate for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of oath of office:

Lydia B. Edwards

The following-named candidates for promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

Surgeon to be senior surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel):

Hiram J. Bush

Senior dental surgeon to be dental director (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel):

Stanmore P. Marshall

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Cranford Coleman Bryan Warden, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from August 4, 1944.

Maj. Robert Loomis Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1946.

Maj. Thomas Edward Pickett Barbour, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1946.

TO AIR CORPS

Lt. Col. Gilbert Hayden, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1945.

Maj. George Harold Graham, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 9, 1946.

Maj. Harold Elworthy Todd, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 20, 1945.

Capt. Henry James Heuer, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 13, 1947.

Capt. Robert Muirhead Reed, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 17, 1940.

First Lt. Earl Morse Bradford, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from January 11, 1943.

First Lt. William Kneedler Cummins, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Frederick Charles Engelman, Finance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Edgar Max McGinnis, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 10, 1944.

First Lt. Edward Blakslee Reed, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from March 14, 1944.

First Lt. Milton Frederick Ritterbush, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 11, 1941.

First Lt. Joe Neal Swanger, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 10, 1945.

First Lt. Robert Andrew Wys, Chemical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 26, 1944.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

To Thee, our Father, out of the busy voices of life, we lift our breath in prayer. In Thy providential guidance Thou hast not dealt more tenderly with any other nation; therefore, make us humble and grateful, and lift us to the realization that, if our country is to be saved, it must serve with emphasis the spiritual and moral values. Keep in our remembrance that life consists not in the abundance of things we possess.

Today, bowed in the shadows of tragic sorrows, we see many hopes and prospects tragically shattered. We pray for Thy special comfort and peace to abide with the valiant ones who suffer from the inexorable uncertainties of fate. In the viewless light of stricken homes, O nourish them with all Thy goodness, and when their sunset pales to dusk, give them Thy hand that bids all weary ones to rest.

"There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,
The desert and illimitable air,
Lone wandering, but not lost.

* * * * *

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

Hear us, O Lord, and give us Thy peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 13, 1947, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On April 28, 1947:

H. R. 2102. An act to provide for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program, and for other purposes, and

H. R. 2413. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes.

On April 30, 1947:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to restore the name of Hoover Dam.

On June 14, 1947:

H. R. 1288. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a private right-of-way to Roscoe L. Wood.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Daily Jefferson County Union of Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include some editorial and news material.

Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by Edward F. Poss, past grand worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. JONES of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Seattle Times.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial entitled "A Fairy Tale Forms."

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NATIONAL HOUSING SHORTAGE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a resolution calling for the appointment by the Speaker of a select committee to investigate the national housing shortage. It is shocking and inexcusable that the critical housing shortage should be allowed to go unchallenged almost 2 years after the ending of the war. I believe that the vast majority of the American people are tired of labor, industry, and government bickering about who is guilty in "the case of the missing home."

Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor in the House of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, H. R. 2523, the only comprehensive housing measure seeking to do something about the housing shortage, but I am by now convinced that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House does not plan to hold hearings on this measure this session—though I asked for them as long ago as April 26—and in any case the facts developed by the proposed investigation are essential to the effective functioning of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill when enacted.

The Committee on Banking and Currency may well believe that private enterprise will within the next 6 months make the turn upward from the disastrously low point of housing construction where we now stand. Whether or not this be a vain hope, whether excessive costs of building materials and labor and unduly restrictive municipal building codes make it impossible for private enterprise to do the job under present conditions for the moderate- and low-income groups, will be determined while Congress is in recess. Unless we authorize this investigation, we will be charged with completely neglecting America's No. 1 domestic problem at a time when its solution hangs in the balance. We will be coming back here, not to enact a high-priority emergency program if the situation continues to be as catastrophic as it is now, but we will be arguing about where to place the blame.

Mr. Speaker, this investigation of America's No. 1 domestic problem is Congress' No. 1 domestic must.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and that they be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TERMINAL-LEAVE BONDS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, it is rumored that the President intends to veto the tax bill, and it is also the general understanding that it will not be possible to override his veto; therefore I want to make a suggestion, particularly to the leadership on my side of the aisle, and that is this, that we immediately arrange to pay or make negotiable the terminal-leave bonds that were given to the GI's who served this country during the war. That is an obligation of the Government, it is an obligation that should be met, and we can make them negotiable so that those who need the money can cash in their bonds and those who want to retain the bonds and draw interest for the 5 years can do so. In that way we will be paying off on the debt and we will be meeting the obligations of the men who served in the armed forces.

On January 3, I introduced H. R. 170 which provided for the payment of terminal leave bonds for those who need the money. I am urging that the bill introduced by myself or some similar measure be reported by the committee and submitted to the House for action before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. This law should be enacted before we adjourn.

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREE UPON SPEAKER MARTIN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Tufts College bestowed upon our distinguished and beloved Speaker the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Two weeks ago he was awarded the same degree by the Pennsylvania Military College, and last month he was made a doctor of civil law by Boston University.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend to you congratulations on these academic honors that recently have been bestowed upon you.

Such honors come to few men. They are a recognition of the outstanding contribution you have made, and continue to make, to the welfare of our great country. They attest to your ability. And, more than that, Mr. Speaker, they attest to the intellectual honesty, high purpose, and devotion to God and country with which you have applied the exceptional talents that are yours.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure I express the unanimous sentiment of this House when I say we are proud of you. It is a great privilege to serve in this body, as a Representative of the people. And we can be sure that so long as men of your character and ability are selected to preside there will always be a House of Representatives where the rights of all the people, of whatever political faith, will find protection.

In the fullest sense of the word, Mr. Speaker, you are one of the Nation's great. Those who honor you bring honor to themselves. In congratulating you we are congratulating ourselves in having you as our presiding officer.

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

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I take this moment to say that every word uttered by the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], is echoed by me and every Member on this side of the aisle. It makes us proud of the institution of which we are a part that we have as the head of that institution a man who deserves these high and distinguished honors.

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

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased with the honors conferred upon our Speaker, and more particularly because of the honor conferred by Boston University, because that makes the distinguished Speaker and myself both honorary degree men of that great university.

As the gentleman from Indiana well said, the honor conferred upon the Speaker is one that is, in fact, conferred upon the entire House. The gentleman from Massachusetts, our distinguished Speaker [Mr. MARTIN], is beloved by every Member of the House regardless of party. Throughout the many years of our association, myself a Democrat and the Speaker a Republican, there has been a most profound feeling of respect on my part for him and a strong feeling of friendship, which I know is reciprocated by him.

I join with our distinguished majority leader in the fine words of commendation that he has expressed, and in the expression of appreciation to these great universities for the deserved recognition that they have conferred upon our distinguished and beloved Speaker.

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

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I have had the honor, pleasure, and distinction of serving under nine different Speakers. They were all great Americans, patriotic, honorable men. I did not at all times agree with all of them, but I feel that they were fair and conducted themselves as real men. With all the love that I have had for many of the Democratic Speakers, I want to say that our present Speaker, JOE MARTIN, undoubtedly will be recognized by history as a fair and firm presiding officer who reflects credit on his high office. I join with the gentleman from Indiana, the gentleman from Texas, and the gentleman from Massachusetts in congratulating the Speaker upon the honor that has been given him, and I hope it will not be the last one that will be his.

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

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to add just a word to what has been said. I have never known a man to preside over this House with more ability and impartiality than our present Speaker.

He is a great American. He is rendering a great service to his country and he richly deserves the honors that have been bestowed upon him.

AIR ACCIDENTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce whose unhappy duty it is to make investigations of air accidents, may I say that we are very much concerned over the accident which occurred last Friday evening. Let me also say for the benefit of the Members of the House that in these three accidents which have occurred recently there is no apparent similarity. I, myself, cannot see as yet any apparent reason for condemning any aircraft or personnel. However, the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman will do what it can to learn as rapidly as possible the cause of this third of a series of accidents and to make any recommendations that we may feel desirable.

AIR SAFETY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, President Truman yesterday named a five-man special fact-finding board to make an investigation into air safety. The members of the board are Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Brig. Gen. M. W. Arnold, vice president of the Air Transport Association; James M. Landis, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board; H. B. Cox, American Air Lines pilot; and Theodore P. Wright, Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that in the course of the committee's extensive hearings on air safety the committee has had occasion to hear the testimony of all of these men or representatives of the organizations which they represent. The committee heard both Mr. Landis and Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, respectively. Mr. John W. Crowley, Jr., acting director of research, appeared before the committee on behalf of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. General Arnold, as well as Mr. Ramspeck, a former Member of this House, appeared on behalf of the Air Transport Association. Finally, the Air Line Pilots Association was represented by its president, David L. Behncke, and members of the association employed by different air lines appeared; Ernest A. Cutrell, American Airlines; Robert N. Buck, Transworld; J. E. Wood, Eastern Air Lines, in addition to John M. Dickinson and Brant W. Phillips, appeared before this committee and gave testimony.

It will be the purpose of this committee to make available to the new investigating board appointed by the President all of the testimony and other information supplied to this committee by over a hundred witnesses who appeared in the course of the committee's air-safety investigation. It is my fervent hope that the new board will be able to further add to our knowledge as to how to prevent recurrences of these accidents.

I assure the House that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will continue its own investigation, of all air accidents in recent months, and, of course, include those that have so recently happened.

It is expected that the committee will be in a position to make a report on the over-all study it has made within the next 2 weeks or so.

WEATHER OVER THE WATER GATE

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today is a most unusual day in the history of weather. At the risk of infringing upon the prerogatives of the Weather Bureau, I should like to give an entirely unofficial but likely prognostication of the meteorological conditions to be expected in this city for the next 24 hours.

A low-pressure area is expected to reach Washington early this evening, accompanied by mounting temperatures. It will center at Water Gate, on the Potomac, and will be accompanied by high winds, blowing alternately hot and cold. Freezing temperatures can be expected in the vicinity of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and on the minority side of the House of Representatives. Silver clouds will be in evidence, turning a deeper red about nightfall. Gentle variable winds emanating in eastern Europe will increase to tornado proportions and all loose items in the way of foreign policy and dollar credits should be battened down. Tomorrow, fair and warmer.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by our colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Hon. SAM RAYBURN, at the annual dinner of the New Jersey Bar Association last Saturday evening.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Rotarian.

LEWIS DESCHLER, DOCTOR OF LAWS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, 1947, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon the Honorable Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, by the National University School of Law. The ceremony conferring this degree upon Mr. Deschler was held at the United States Chamber of Commerce Building, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

George P. Barse, as chancelor of the National University, in conferring upon Mr. Deschler the honorary degree of doctor of laws, had the following to say:

At this point I take pleasure in presenting the Honorable Lewis Deschler, Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, as a candidate for the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Mr. Deschler has held the office of Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives for more than 20 years. Appointment to that high office is personal with each Speaker elected by the House, and the fact that Mr. Deschler has served continuously during a period of more than 20 years demonstrates his outstanding ability and qualifications for that office and the efficiency with which he performs his duties. During his term of office and up to the present time the following have been Speakers of the House: Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Hon. John N. Garner, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, Hon. Joseph W. Byrnes, Hon. William B. Bankhead, Hon. Sam Rayburn, Hon. Joseph W. Martin.

Some of the outstanding phases of his record as parliamentarian are:

He is editor and coauthor of Rules and Practices of the House of Representatives, which, combined with an edited Jefferson's Manual and an annotated Constitution of the United States, constitute an official publication of the House of Representatives.

He is the source of the additional material used in maintaining the present and future editions of Hind's Precedents, which in parliamentary law, occupies a place similar to the Reports of the Supreme Court.

He is recognized in the United States as an expert in parliamentary law, and, in addition to his services as Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, his opinions and interpretations of problems of a parliamentary nature arising in the States of the United States are often requested, respected, and followed.

His services to this country during the past two decades have been of great importance in that during that period there developed unusual legislative and parliamentary problems arising from the prolonged depression of the late 1920's and the early years of the next decade; the reconstruction period thereafter; the prewar period of the last world war and the years of that war, as well as the reconstruction phases following the war, which have not as yet been completed.

Mr. Deschler is no stranger to National University. He was formerly a student here and took the required courses leading to the degree of J. D. and M. P. L., which were conferred upon him in 1932. In order to receive these degrees he had to attain and maintain better than average grades in the subjects and courses pursued by him. I may say at this point, that I had the pleasure of having

Mr. Deschler as a student in some of the courses taught by me at this university during the years he was working for his degrees.

Mr. Deschler, by authority of the board of trustees of National University, I take pleasure in conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD COMMUNISM

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, following the remarks of the gentleman from California, I wish to state that we are now spending $400,000,000 to stop communism in Greece and Turkey while the Secretary of State is now preparing a program whereby it has been announced that in a few years we are going to spend $25,000,000,000 more. While we are doing that overseas in all of the countries in the world, tonight one of the leading Communist-front organizations is using Federal Government facilities to propagate their propaganda. They are being allowed to use a Federal facility for a springboard so that throughout the world they will be recognized as speaking officially for the Government of the United States of America.

A few days ago we had a report by the Committee on Un-American Activities describing the true character of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, one of the most leading and most conspicuous Communist-front organizations within our borders. Yet that organization today, this evening, is using Federal property and Federal facilities at the expense of the taxpayers to propagate their propaganda to the people of America and to the people of the world.

To me, it appears that we are the laughing stock of the universe, spending billions of dollars to stop communism abroad, but embracing them in official circles and allowing them to use Federal Government facilities for their propaganda. What a travesty on the taxpayers of America to dish out billions to stop communism everywhere except in the United States of America. This is proof that the present demonstration hates communism in Europe—but it loves communism in the United States of America.

FATHER O'DONNELL AND NOTRE DAME

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article from the South Bend Tribune.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a telegram, late Thursday evening, from Father John J. Cavanaugh, president of the University of Notre Dame, brought the sad announcement that had been expected for several days.

The Reverend J. Hugh O'Donnell, wartime president of Notre Dame, had passed away at the infirmary on the campus that he loved so well.

From prep-school days, through the university as an outstanding student and athlete during the undergraduate days of the immortal Knute Rockne, during his years in the priesthood, culminated by his two illustrious terms as president of the university, the life of Father O'Donnell is the history of the growth of Notre Dame during the past 35 years.

In his passing, Notre Dame and the Nation have lost one of the truly great men of our times, and at a time when we can ill afford to lose them.

The life of Father O'Donnell is best portrayed in the following story from the South Bend Tribune of June 13, 1947. It follows:

DEATH CLOSES O'DONNELL'S LONG CAREER—NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY'S WARTIME CHIEF DIES AT 52

Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C. S. C., former president of the University of Notre Dame, who guided the institution through the trying period of World War II and saw it reach its largest enrollment in history, died in the infirmary at the university at 5 p. m., Tuesday.

Details of the funeral had not been worked out early this afternoon except that it will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning in Sacred Heart Church on the campus with burial in the community cemetery at Notre Dame.

The body of Father O'Donnell was taken to the McGann funeral home. It will be returned to the university Saturday afternoon and will lie in state in the parlors in the main building until the hour of the funeral. Members of the lay faculty club and the Knights of Columbus are arranging an honor guard.

Death came to the 52-year-old administrator, scholar, and orator after a long illness, the seriousness of which first became apparent last February. At that time his ill health halted his preparations to embark on a mission for the Congregation of Holy Cross to visit its establishments in South America.

EXAMINED AT CLINIC

A subsequent examination in a clinic in Rochester, Minn., disclosed that Father O'Donnell was suffering from cancer. He returned to the university and had remained bedfast most of the time as his health steadily declined.

At his bedside when death came were members of his immediate family, Mrs. Gertrude Graziani, a sister, of Chicago; Dr. Frank J. O'Donnell, a brother, and Mrs. O'Donnell and their two children, Patricia and Michael O'Donnell, all of Alpena, Mich.

Also in the room were a number of the clergy, including the recently consecrated Bishop Lawrence L. Graner, C. S. C., of Dacca, India; Rev. Thomas Steiner, C. S. C., provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross; Rev. Christopher O'Toole, C. S. C., and Rev. Kerndt Healy, C. S. C., assistant provincials; Rev. Matthew Walsh, C. S. C., former president of Notre Dame; Rev. John H. Murphy, C. S. C., vice president of the university; Rev. Thomas P. Irving, C. S. C., professor of religion, and Rev. Richard J. Grimm, C. S. C., superior of Holy Cross Seminary. Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C., president of the university, was in Providence, R. I., where he gave the commencement address at Providence College. He left immediately for South Bend.

Last rites of the church were administered to Father O'Donnell about 10 days ago when his condition took a sudden turn for the worse. Father O'Toole gave the last blessing to him as he died.

COGNIZANT OF CONDITION

Father O'Donnell was fully cognizant of his condition and accepted his fate stoically. He was in Detroit, Mich., when first stricken with what appeared to be an attack of jaundice. Upon the advice of his brother he went to the Mayo clinic in Rochester, where an operation disclosed that he was suffering from cancer of the pancreas.

Because of the shock of the operation to his system he was not told that he was suffering from cancer until after his return to the infirmary at Notre Dame a few weeks later. Then two of his closest friends, Father Steiner and Father Walsh, visited him one day and as sparingly as possible told him the nature of his disease and that he had only a few months to live.

Father O'Donnell told them that he had suspected his condition, but had hoped that it was not true. Then after a few moments he asked the two priests to accompany him to the infirmary chapel while he made an act of resignation.

From that time until his death he maintained a cheerful outlook and welcomed visitors to his room. During his illness he kept up a steady correspondence with the hundreds of friends, former students, members of the clergy and business associates who wrote him messages of cheer. Until several weeks ago he dictated personal replies.

AT NOTRE DAME 35 YEARS

With the exception of 3 years when he was president of St. Edward's university, Austin Texas, Father O'Donnell was associated practically uninterruptedly with Notre Dame's activities for 35 years. Leaving St. Edward's in 1934, he came to Notre Dame as vice-president. He served in that capacity until January, 1940, when he was advanced to the acting presidency.

At that time he succeeded Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C. S. C., D. D., who resigned to become supervising bishop of the United States army and navy diocese. Father O'Donnell was appointed president by the provincial council of the priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross in July, 1940, and was renamed for another 3-year term in July 1943.

Father O'Donnell relinquished the presidency in July, 1946, and was succeeded by Father Cavanaugh, who had been serving as vice-president. Since his retirement Father O'Donnell had served in an advisory capacity to university officials. In recognition of his many years of service he was awarded an honorary doctor of laws at the recent commencement exercises.

LED NEW ACTIVITY

Under the leadership of Father O'Donnell, Notre Dame embarked on an entirely new phase of educational activity during the war. More than 25,000 of the Nation's young men received training on the campus for service as officers in the United States Navy. Nearly 12,000 were commissioned as ensigns, a total greater than the officer strength of the Regular Navy at the start of World War II.

It was chiefly through Father O'Donnell's efforts that the naval reserve officers' training corps, the V-12 program and the midshipmen school were established on the campus and utilized facilities of the university in their training.

Meanwhile, the laboratory facilities of the university were employed for special research in atomic energy, chemistry, metallurgy, aeronautics, and other scientific endeavors in behalf of the Government. Thirty-six

members of the faculty left Notre Dame either to join the armed forces or for research in direct connection with the war effort.

PROBLEMS COMPLICATED

From the end of the war until his retirement, Father O'Donnell's postwar problems at the university were complicated by a large influx of war veterans seeking to begin or continue their educations. Notre Dame's normal enrollment of 3,200 jumped to 4,500 in his last semester as president, mainly because of students returning from the war.

As a private institution, Notre Dame normally receives no aid from the Federal or State Governments. Therefore, it must depend on the generosity of its friends, both Catholic and non-Catholic, to help meet its annual deficits.

To aid in increasing the university's endowment, smallest for any institution of comparable size in the United States, Father O'Donnell directed the establishment of a department of public relations in 1941. The endowment was increased from $1,000,000 to $3,650,000 in his presidency.

Father O'Donnell also worked toward the expansion of Notre Dame's graduate school. In the spring of 1946 the medieval institute was established to provide a medium of study for graduate students in the early civilization and Christian culture of the Western World. He appointed Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, founder and director of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, Canada, at the director of the institute at Notre Dame.

BORN IN GRAND RAPIDS

Father O'Donnell was born June 2, 1895, in Grand Rapids, Mich., and entered Notre Dame in 1912 as an undergraduate student. He was the son of the late Edward J. and Sarah A. (O'Grady) O'Donnell.

Father O'Donnell was a star athlete and honor student in his undergraduate career at Notre Dame. He won a monogram on the football team in 1915.

After receiving a bachelor of literature degree at Notre Dame in 1915 he entered the seminary of the Congregation of Holy Cross. On December 28, 1921, he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in Sacred Heart Seminary, Grand Rapids, by Most Rev. Edward D. Kelly, D. D., then bishop of that diocese. The next year Father O'Donnell received a doctor of philosophy degree at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., where he specialized in American church history.

In the spring of 1923 he was named rector of Badin Hall on the Notre Dame campus. In 1924 he became prefect of discipline and supervisor of student activities, a post which he held until 1931, when he went to St. Edward's to become president.

ON NATIONAL BROADCAST

Father O'Donnell was a pioneer in the early work of the Catholic Students Mission crusade, which antedated the current Catholic Youth Organization in this country. He was an active member of the American Catholic Historical Association, serving on its executive council 2 years. He also was a contributor to the Catholic Historical Review and other periodicals. He spoke on the Catholic Hour and Church of the Air radio programs and other national broadcasts during his presidency and addressed various clubs and forums.

Father O'Donnell was named by the late President Roosevelt to serve on the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1942 and 1943. He was a member of the Federal Government's Committee on Postwar Science and was a trustee and member of the executive council of the Nutrition Foundation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks and include therein three editorials.

CONDUCT OF EMPLOYEES OF COMMON CARRIERS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege from time to time to travel about this country and unofficially arrive on busses, planes, trains, and boats as an ordinary common citizen. I am convinced that common carriers, hauling human cargo, have lost a considerable degree, and perhaps an overwhelming percentage, of their respect for the traveling public. The personnel from the low to high in those industries, in my opinion, no longer look upon the traveling public as a great part of their institution. There is too much carelessness, there is too much inattention, there is too much ignoring of the fact that handling human cargo is a delicate operation which requires sobriety, above all, and common sense, and a friendly attitude to those who travel. This applies all the way along the line from the ground crews to the pilots who fly at the highest levels. All I know about the airplane industry is to ride a plane and pay my fare. I am afraid that when you get to the bottom of these accidents you will find a great deal of it is due to bad personnel. I hope the committees will not overlook that phase in their investigation.

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

FLOODS IN IOWA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, the most disastrous flood in the history of the State of Iowa came in torrents down several rivers in Iowa last week, reaching flood stage above the high-water mark, with a loss of at least 6 lives at the city of Ottumwa, Iowa. That city of thirty-five or forty thousand is suffering a recurrence of that flood at this very moment, with one-third of the city under water, and 10,000 people driven from their homes.

In 1944, the Army engineers made a survey of the Des Moines River valley and estimated that floods could be controlled at an outlay for dams and levees of $15,000,000. Probably the estimate now would go to $20,000,000, but the property loss alone in the city of Ottumwa is $10,000,000 at the present moment, with uncounted millions of dollars lost to crop lands in the rich Des Moines River valley. I ask the Appropriations Committee to consider the situation at this very time. I have invited the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and members of this committee to visit Iowa and see the destruction from flood waters at this very moment.

Other towns, notably Eddyville, a flourishing community of 1,000 persons, is entirely under water, with every man, woman, and child forced to higher ground.

The American Red Cross, as well as the Navy personnel stationed at the Ottumwa Naval Air Station, has performed valuable service in this emergency with first-aid equipment and with serum to prevent an epidemic. The city water supply of Ottumwa has been cut off entirely and drinking water has been supplied by towns from as far away as 75 miles.

Millions of acres of cropland in southern Iowa will have to be almost entirely replanted and this is the area that produces a great deal of the food of the country, notably corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Undoubtedly the effects of this disaster will be felt throughout the country.

I repeat that this country cannot afford a repetition of the flood disaster in this rich producing area of our country. We must proceed with flood control measures.

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

VETO OF THE TAX BILL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I am told there lies upon the Speaker's table the President's veto message of the tax bill. If this is true, then there remains but one thing for the President to do to completely dissipate the cloud upon which leans his ladder of hope, and that is to veto the labor bill.

RETIREMENT FOR FBI PERSONNEL

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, within a short time the House will consider H. R. 2826, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service.

Every Member of this House knows of the efficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In a matter of a few years it has become the greatest law-enforcing body in the world. It has served the country well both in peace

and in war. It is a law-enforcing organization with character.

The House should bear in mind that the entrance requirements both physical and mental for the Federal Bureau of Investigation are much higher than those of either West Point or Annapolis. Not only must the applicant be a college graduate, he must also be the possessor of a life that will stand the most rigid investigation. The work, itself, for both Director and agents, requires a 24-hour day and a 7-day week. The Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and his family know no holidays. They have become acquainted with the fact that they cannot plan any leisure or social life 24 hours in advance. The work requires long and frequent absences from the family fireside. The morning never knows what the night will bring. It is a life of peril and sacrifice. I have not the slightest doubt that the men in this Bureau with 10 years of service have worked more hours in that time than the average Federal worker will in 30 years of service. It is a field for youth and youth alone. The men who are in the service know that after they reach the age of 45 or 50 their usefulness to the Bureau and to the country is limited. It is but natural that these men must look to their future and for the security of their families. Due to the fine reputation that the Bureau has, private industry is constantly trying to recruit Federal Bureau of Investigation men. Each time that a member of the Bureau resigns and goes into private industry, it is a distinct loss to our people. We are losing the training and valuable experience of a man who is absolutely needed in the firing line in the ever-present war against the criminal elements. Many of the men who leave the service, leave solely because of the lack of security they have under the existing pension system. They like the work and they know that they will miss the wonderful esprit de corps that has been developed by their Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, yet they know the limitations of the service and feel that they must protect their families.

If this bill is passed it will keep many good men in the service, for they will know that middle age will no longer mean insecurity. It is my sincere hope that this House will pass the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by John L. King, radio and research director of the Washington State Grange.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address delivered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] at a rally in Brooklyn last Wednesday.

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

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution from the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Atlanta Journal.

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include this morning's broadcast by George E. Reedy relating to air accidents.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Southwest American published at Fort Smith, Ark.

Mr. KERR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a very able editorial from the News Observer of Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter from the former head of the Petroleum Administration, Mr. Ralph K. Davies.

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

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 15 minutes today following the order of business for the day and the special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give testimony to the patriotism, the high character, and splendid worth of Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University or North Carolina.

I say, without hesitation, mental reservation, or secret evasion of mind that he is one of the outstanding men of the Nation. He is not a Communist nor a fellow traveler, nor a Communist sympathizer. He is a great American, a man of the highest caliber and character, and as patriotic as will be found anywhere. He measures up to the highest standards of citizenship.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to read a message I received from Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

* * * * *

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand that those words be taken down. He cannot get up on the floor of the House and read a vicious attack on Members of Congress like that. If he is not willing to withdraw it and take it out of the RECORD, I am going to move that it be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from California ask consent to withdraw the telegram?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I do not consider that this message should be withdrawn.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the words be taken down.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman objecting to the words in the telegram?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; the words read from the telegram.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair feels that the last sentence is unparliamentary. It says, "We completely repudiate the lies and half-truths of the report that was issued and consider it un-American." Those words reflect upon the character and integrity of the membership of a committee and, the Chair feels, are unparliamentary.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the entire statement from the RECORD, and on that I ask for recognition.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have already been recognized.

The SPEAKER. A motion to table is preferential and not debatable.

The question is upon the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] that the motion be tabled.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand a division.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York had previously asked for a division.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 10, noes 147.

So the motion to table was rejected.

REPORT ON SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE—HENRY WALLACE'S SPEECH

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is the second time within the last few days

the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] has taken the floor to directly or indirectly attack the Committee on Un-American Activities; a committee that has taken more abuse from the un-American elements in this country than any other committee that has ever been created by the Congress of the United States; a committee that is rendering one of the greatest services this House has ever known.

Mr. Speaker, I want to read from a speech that has been much publicized. Tonight, Henry Agard Wallace will probably repeat his attacks made in California down here at the Water Gate. Looking down on that will be the monuments of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, and Robert E. Lee. I would love to know their reactions. If they could all speak, I am sure they would all manifest their disapproval—especially if he followed his usual line.

Mr. Wallace went out to California recently and made a speech, and somebody had it rebroadcast over the radio. I sent for the transcript, and I want to read you just a few words from that speech to let you know what kind of a battle we are in in this country:

Among other things, Mr. Wallace said—now listen to this:

> We branded ourselves forever in the eyes of the world, for the murder by the state of two humble and glorious immigrants—Sacco and Vanzetti.

He is referring to those two criminal anarchists that were executed by the State of Massachusetts after they had been convicted in a fair and impartial trial, and after the State had leaned backward and had the case reinvestigated by impartial judges. Then he goes on and he proceeds to say:

> We had to relearn—

This is Mr. Wallace speaking—

> We had to relearn the meaning of democracy from the contrast between our own cowardice and the courage of these men.
>
> These acts today fill us with burning shame—

Says Mr. Wallace:

> Now other men seek to fasten new shame upon America.
>
> I speak of only one source of shame to decent Americans who want their country to be admired by the world. I mean the group of bigots first known as the Dies committee, then the Rankin committee, now the Thomas committee—three names for Fascists the world over to roll on their tongues with pride.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I would send for a psychiatrist or not if a man made that statement in my presence, but it sounds like the ravings of a maniac. I cannot understand how anybody could make that statement in the light of what is going on and what has gone on in the past.

He brands me as being the very opposite of Sacco and Vanzetti; and I am delighted to acknowledge the soft impeachment.

What we are trying to do is to save our country from being undermined by those communistic elements that are today trying to debase America, destroy our Government, destroy Christianity, destroy freedom, and reduce Americans to communistic slavery as they have done elsewhere.

They make an attack on us for trying to turn back the tide in Hollywood, where attempts are being made by some elements to drag the American moral standard down to the level of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] gets up here and defends Mr. Frank Graham. I say to him that all the Members from North Carolina do not share his illusion about Mr. Graham, neither do the white people throughout the Southern States and the better elements of the Negroes in the South share that illusion. If he were the great patriot he claims to be, he would not be mixed up with this red front organization that is stirring race trouble all over the Southern States.

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

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

Mr. COX. The man, Clark Foreman, referred to in the telegram the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] read, hails from my State. If he is not a Communist or a fellow traveler, he performs like one; and that which I say with respect to him I say with respect to Dr. Graham of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. RANKIN. The South has gone through many travails in the last 85 years. She has known the terrors of war and the bitterness of defeat. She has known the horrors of reconstruction and the struggles through depressions. In those old days of reconstruction, the worst enemy the South had was what we called the scalawags, the local men who turned against us and tried to make personal or political capital by abusing and misrepresenting and undermining the people of the Southern States.

That is exactly what this Southern Conference for Human Welfare is doing today. It is full of these scalawags. This committee branded it correctly when they said it is a Communist-front organization. It is trying to undermine and destroy everything on which this Government is based, trying to undermine and destroy the American way of life, and using the high-sounding names of a few men like Clark Foreman, Frank Graham, and Aubrey Williams and others who ought to know better, and do know better, to deceive the public.

Mr. Speaker, from this statement of Henry Wallace you can see that it is not sectional. He turns and maligns the State of Massachusetts, and in other portions of his speech he maligns the Southern States. If that is what we are going to have at the hands of these mugwumps, these parlor pinks, these left-wing fellow travelers, and these scallawags, it is about time that we turned the pitiless sunlight of merciless publicity upon them and let the American people know who they are and what they are up to. Let the American people know that our brave boys who fought and died in this war to preserve our freedom and our form of government did not die in vain; let them know that these boys who have come back wounded, maimed, and blind, and disabled have not offered their services in vain; let them know that the suffering fathers and mothers did not shed their tears in vain when we told them that we were fighting to preserve American institutions and the American way of life.

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

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. COX. While it is true that the Committee on Un-American Activities has been subjected to much abuse, should not the gentleman find comfort in the fact that no committee of the House of Representatives in all of its history ever carried on more completely supported by the membership of the House? I want the gentleman's committee given money sufficient to investigate communism in our public schools and colleges.

Mr. RANKIN. There has never been a committee, a controversial committee, in all the history of Congress that has been more thoroughly supported by patriotic Democrats and patriotic Republicans than has the Committee on Un-American Activities.

It is not a pleasant job for us. It is not a pleasant job for our investigators. But when you read the testimony that they have taken and when you find what is going on, you will realize that it is one of the most necessary committees in the American Congress.

We expect to carry on the fight to save America for Americans, to save our country from destruction at the hands of these Communists, crooks, pinks, punks, stooges, crackpots, and fellow travelers; and I do not care whether they are camouflaged as members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare or outspoken members of the Communist Party.

Under permission granted me to extend my remarks, I am inserting at this point the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities on this so-called Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The matter referred to follows:

REPORT ON SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

(Southern Conference for Human Welfare, formerly 212½ Union Street, Nashville, Tenn., now 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La.)

1947–48 officers: Frank P. Graham, honorary president; Clark Howell Foreman, president; James A. Dombrowski, administrator; Frank C. Bancroft and Mrs. Edmonia Grant, assistant administrators.

Vice presidents: Paul R. Christopher, Roscoe Dunjee, Virginia Durr, Lewis W. Jones, William Mitch, Harry W. Schacter.

Board of representatives: E. L. Abercrombie, Mary McLeod Bethune, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Louis Burnham, Sam Freeman, Helen Fuller, Percy Greene, R. L. Hickman, Myles Horton, J. C. Jacques, Lucy Randolph Mason, Mortimer May, George S.

Mitchell, Frank Prohl, Samuel Rodman, Mrs. A. W. Simkins, Alva W. Taylor, John B. Thompson, Charles Webber.

Ex officio: Henry Fowler,[1] Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, Joseph L. Johnson, Lee C. Sheppard, Aubrey Williams.

Advisory associates: Melvyn Douglas, Mrs. Marshall Field, Kenneth DeP. Hughes, Michael M. Nisselson, Channing H. Tobias, Henry A. Wallace, Palmer Weber.

Tarleton Collier, secretary; J. Daniel Weitzman, treasurer.[2]

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South. In the early history of the organization, some well-intentioned persons were misled into joining. Many of them have since severed their connections on learning its true character.

Careful examination of its official publication and its activities will disclose that the conference actually is being used in devious ways to further basic Soviet and Communist policy. Decisive and key posts are in most instances controlled by persons whose record is faithful to the line of the Communist Party and the Soviet union.

ORIGIN

In reporting to its constituents, the conference is extraordinarily vague as to the exact origin of the organization. "It was born in the hearts and minds of a large group of devoted southerners known as the Southern Policy Committee." No names are given. This nondescript group met several times early in 1938 in Birmingham, Ala. "Several other persons were asked to attend a meeting on July 21, and the idea of a Southern Conference was presented to them." The report does not say who presented the idea or who was present. "The persons present voted themselves in as sponsors and members of the arrangements committee" and subsequently a permanent organization meeting was called at Birmingham on September 6, 1938. (Report of the Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, November 22, 23, 1938, pp. 3 and 4.) Its claim to represent any significant proportion of southern opinion is, therefore, entirely self-assumed.

While the conference has suceeded in confusing certain elements in the North by its pretentions, representative southerners harbor no illusions as to its real character. The Democratic Women's Club, of Alabama, an organization of long standing in the South, publicly demanded the disclosure of the names of the initiators of the conference, who provided the necessary finances, and who appointed the delegates. They charged that the conference was of "questionable origin and purpose" (Birmingham News, November 25, 1938).

In their own inner circles the Communists were not nearly so reticent in claiming responsibility for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. In his article in the Communist of January 1939, official monthly organ of the Communist Party, Robert Fowler Hall, then secretary of the Communist Party, of Alabama, and speaker at the April 1940 session of the conference, reveals the moves behind the scenes. Referring to an earlier speech of Earl Browder, at that itme general secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Hall wrote:

"Comrade Browder's remarks thus anticipated the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in Birmingham, November 20–23 * * *. Let us estimate the Southern Conference in the light of Comrade Browder's remarks at the tenth convention of the Communist Party * * *. In this sense, we can say that the Southern Conference was a brilliant confirmation of the line of the democratic front advanced by Comrade Browder at the tenth convention * * *. Our comrades * * * naturally watched the conference preparations closely and helped wherever possible * * *. Southern State organizations of the Communist Party were represented at the conference by five southern Communist delegates. Our party contributed in a modest but constructive manner to the success of the conference * * *. In strengthening this movement, our party has before it a great task. On this basis, our party can and must proceed to recruit from the progressive ranks many hundreds of members" (pp. 57, 60, 61, and 65).

In other words, the Communists were using the conference as a specific application of the so-called popular-front policy in the South. This line had been adopted by the Communist International at its seventh congress in Moscow in 1935 and was being applied by the Communist parties throughout the world prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact. The honest liberals drawn into the conference were merely the most convenient guinea pigs.

While the Communist Party as such boasted of few delegates, it must be remembered that the bulk of the Communist supporters came from front organizations under their control, which participated in the conference. This was ultimately proven by test votes on various controversial issues.

Communist Party writers made every effort to emphasize the significance of the Conference for Human Welfare. Robert F. Hall, who today is Washington correspondent for the Daily Worker, called it a "representative of the new forces" in the South, working for the "development of a powerful movement of the southern masses for peace, democratic rights, and security" (Communist, August 1940, pp. 690–702). Thus the conference supplemented the activity of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the chief Communist front during this period.

James W. Ford, Negro Communist candidate for Vice President, speaking of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Conference, declared, with considerable pride, that "The Communists, through their pioneering work in the South, may justly claim to have laid the foundation for these great social movements" (Communist, September 1938, p. 828).

In a radio address delivered on November 27, 1938, over Station WOL, Earl Browder expressed the opinion that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was one of the signs of the awakening of the American people. In a public hearing before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities he identified it as one of his party's "transmission belts."

Evidence before our committee indicates that the central committee of the Communist Party was intimately concerned with the affairs of the conference from its very inception. William Weiner, former treasurer of the Communist Party, testified that a subsidy of $2,000 had been paid to the Communist Party of Alabama in 1938, when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was founded, that this conference had been discussed with Robert F. Hall, when he was in New York, and that it had also been discussed by the central committee of the Communist Party. Mr. Browder publicly admitted that the Communist Party had "suffered great hardships to maintain the growing southern movement."

Communist manipulation

Not only do the Communists claim the conference as their own product, but they even disclose how they pulled the strings. Mr. Hall, apparently the chief moving spirit, points out that the main work of the conference was carried out through sections or panels and that resolutions adopted in the panels were usually adopted by the conference as a whole (Communist, January 1939, p. 58). Here is how this plan actually operated.

A resolution on education was presented by Paul Crouch for the Communist Party of Alabama and unanimously adopted (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 6). Crouch was a member of the editorial staff of the Southern Worker, official organ of the Communist Party in the South. Associated with him on this board were Robert F. Hall and Ted Wellman, Communist Party State secretary for Tennessee. Crouch was convicted for treasonable activities within the armed forces of the United States in Hawaii on June 8, 1925. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Moscow where he paraded in a Red Army uniform (Daily Worker, May 1, 1928, p. 5).

Members of the resolutions committee of the November 20–23, 1938, conference were: Chairman, Clyde M. Mills, Georgia; Prentiss M. Terry, Alabama; William Mitch, Alabama; George Googe, Georgia; R. R. Moore, Alabama; Lucy Randolph Mason, Virginia; Father Rambouts, Louisiana; Donald Comer, Alabama; Stanton E. Smith, Tennessee; Virginia Henry Mayfield, Alabama; Dr. Arthur Raper, Georgia; Myles Horton, Tennessee; Roy Lawrence, North Caroina; Julia F. Allen, Kentucky; Barry Bingham, Kentucky; Elizabeth Hawes, South Carolina; W. C. Kelley, Florida; Edwin A. Elliott, Texas; F. D. Patterson, Alabama; Leonard Logan, Oklahoma; Mrs. D. D. Terry, Arkansas; George McLean, Mississippi.

There is no record in the proceedings or elsewhere of their opposition to the activities within the conference of such outstanding Communists as Paul Crouch, Robert F. Hall, Ted Wellman, John P. Davis, and Edward E. Strong. The committee adopted the following Communist Party line resolutions: Demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys, endorsement of the Communist-dominated Congress of Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples, and condemnation of the Dies committee.

Joseph Gelders was active in the conference's committee on plans for a permanent organization. Representing the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Gelders was also the secretary of the strategy committee in the campaign for the Geyer anti-poll-tax bill. He was formerly secretary of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, which has been cited as subversive by Attorney General Biddle. Gelders personally accompanied Earl Browder on a visit to the Scottsboro boys (convicted of rape in Alabama) (Daily Worker, September 15, 1936, p. 3). He raised his voice in protest against the arrests of Communists in Chattanooga (Daily Worker, April 6, 1938, p. 3). He was also leader of a lobby for the American Peace Mobilization, which conducted a picket line about the White House and denounced President Roosevelt as a "war monger" (Sunday Worker, September 8, 1940, p. 3).

John P. Davis, identified as a leading member of the Communist Party by testimony before our committee and former secretary of the National Negro Congress, cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General, was a leading speaker in the panel on constitutional rights of the first conference in 1938, and the 500 delegates applauded his report. He was also vice president of the conference (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 6; April 17, 1940, p. 4).

[1] See p. 10.

[2] The Southern Patriot, December 1946.

Yelverton Cowherd, signer of a resolution against the Dies committee in 1939, who appeared before the La Follette committee in 1937 to defend the case of Joseph Gelders, was a member of the nominating committee at the first conference, according to its official proceedings.

Edward E. Strong, described by James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate, as "a coming leader of the Negro people," present secretary of the National Negro Congress, contributor to the Communist youth magazine, the Champion, and signer of a statement in March 1941 defending the Communist Party, was a prominent speaker in the panel on youth problems in the 1938 conference, together with Howard Lee, attorney for Oscar Wheeler, Communist candidate for Governor of West Virginia. Strong was elected a member of the executive committee of the Council of Young Southerners, described on its letterhead as having "its origin at the Youth Commission of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare." He has been cited as a member of the special branch of the Young Communist League.

Dr. Herman C. Nixon was elected executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in 1938. He had been forced out of Tulane University for his social views. He had been cochairman of the Citizens Committee To Investigate Vigilantism in Gadsden, Ala., an offshoot of the International Labor Defense, and a member of the National Committee for People's Rights and the provisional committee of the National Conference on Constitutional Liberties. The International Labor Defense, as well as the last two committees named, have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Nixon's book, Forty Acres and Steel Mules, has been highly praised by Robert F. Hall, then Communist secretary for Alabama, in the New South of February 1939 (p. 10).

Two known Communist Party members who have supported the conference in recent years are Don West, poet and professor; Langston Hughes, writer. Paul Robeson, who has frequently defended the Communist Party and attended its meetings, voiced an appeal for the release of Earl Browder at the conference's meeting in 1942. His appeal was echoed by Frank P. Graham in a statement sent to the President.

James Dombrowski

At the April 1942 sessions of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, James Dombrowski was elected executive secretary. He was the signer of a statement defending the Communist Party in March 1941 and a speaker for the National Conference for Constitutional Liberties in 1940. The latter organization has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Dombrowski, together with Myles Horton, a member of the present board of representatives of the conference, helped launch a joint Socialist-Communist united-front movement in the South in 1935. As Socialist Party leaders in Tennessee, the two men endorsed a united-front plan of action which included campaigns against the AAA and for a "rank-and-file" movement in the American Federation of Labor (Chattanooga Times, January 28, 1935, p. 5). They have both been charged with operating as stooges for the Communist Party within Socialist circles.

A clue to Dombrowski's political views is given in his book, the Early Days of Christian Socialism in America (1936). Dombrowski asserts that the Reverend George D. Herron, whom he considers "by far the most able man" in the early days of the Christian Socialist movement, pointed out in the last decade of the nineteenth century, "That class lines were becoming more sharply defined, that the logic of the inherent contradictions within capitalism was leading inevitably to more and more concentration of wealth, to the enrichment of the few at the expense of the masses" (p. 30).

Dombrowski goes on to defend Herron's views on violence. Herron, he says, "did not think that violence was inimical to a religious approach to social change. Peace at the expense of justice was not a religious solution to social problems. And resorting to his social interpretation of the cross, according to which all moral progress is made at the expense of suffering and sacrifice, he looked upon a revolution by violence, provided it promised a more just society, as a possible technique for social change worthy of the sanction of religion (p. 193):

"In his acceptance of the fact of the class struggle went the implicit recognition of the necessity for coercion" (p. 192).

Frank P. Graham, head of the University of North Carolina, was the first chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and today remains as its honorary president. He is not a Communist and no doubt on occasion has had some differences with the Communist Party. He is, however, one of those liberals who show a predeliction for affiliation to various Communist-inspired front organizations.

Graham urged freedom for Earl Browder and served as sponsor for a dinner which the publication, Soviet Russia Today, held to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army. He also was associated with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party; American League for Peace and Democracy; American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; American Friends of Spanish Democracy; China Aid Council; China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy; Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression; Conference to Lift the Embargo; Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; Medical Bureau; and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Other officers

The roster of conference officers for 1947–48 shows that pro-Communists and fellow travelers still hold the reins of the organization. James Dombrowski continues to occupy his same key position under the new title of administrator. Serving as his associate and also as editor of the conference organ, the Southern Patriot, is Frank C. Bancroft, who has a lengthy record of Communist Party front activity.

Bancroft defended the Communist Party on March 5, 1941, and April 26, 1947, and also defended Sam Darcy, a Communist Party candidate for Governor of California, who was convicted of perjury. Bancroft signed an open letter calling for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and held the responsible post of managing editor with Social Work Today, a publication which promulgated Communist propaganda among social workers.

His other Communist front associations incude the American Peace Mobilization, which picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler Pact; the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which defended Communist cases; the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which defended Communist teachers; People's Institute of Applied Religion, headed by Claude C. Williams, Communist Party member; and the Social Workers Committee for Russian War Relief.

Rounding out the administrative staff of the conference is Mrs. Edmonia Grant, also an associate to Dombrowski. A member of the conference since its inception, she defended the Communist Party on April 26, 1947, and supported the front organization, National Negro Congress.

Clark Howell Foreman

Clark Howell Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, has no open affiliation with the Communist Party. He has frequently denied any such affiliations or connections. He has been most successful in confusing the people as to the Communist-front character of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Foreman has written a book entitled "The New Internationalism" in which his understanding of the international Communist movement and his sympathies with it are reflected on almost every page. The book displays marked contempt for European democratic Socialists and reformists, who are equivalent in this country to liberals who prefer democratic rather than revolutionary methods. Foreman does not hestitate, however, to exploit and deceive such liberals to the limit in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. And although he ventures certain mild criticisms of Soviet policy, he has not recently expressed any such strictures toward either the Soviet Government or the American Communists.

We cite certain passages from Foreman's book to illustrate his views:

"Karl Marx arose as the great philosopher for the laboring man" (p. 26).

"Lenin correctly described the Russian bourgeoisie as the weakest link in the capitalist chain" (p. 44).

After showing the break-down of capitalist internationalism, Foreman quotes G. M. Stekloff, well-known Russian Communist writer, as follows:

"But whereas the internationalism of the bourgeoisie is continually frustrated by the mutual competition of national capitalism, the internationalism of the proletariat is nourished and strengthened by the active solidarity of the interests of all the workers, regardless of their dwelling place or nationality" (p. 74).

"* * * The Paris Commune stands next to the Russian revolution as an achievement of the Socialist theory" (p. 77).

Criticizing the reformist Socialist leaders, Foreman quotes J. Lenz, a leading Communist writer:

"The overwhelming majority of the party and trade-union leaders drew from the experiences of the Russian revolution the opposite conclusion—that of retreat from decisive conflicts with the class enemy, of avoiding struggles which demanded sacrifice as the struggles in Russia had done, of adaptation to the bourgeois order of society, of limiting the movement to parliamentary methods of struggle" (p. 79).

"In an appeal to the Socialists of all countries, the Petrograd Soviet said: 'This war is a monstrous crime on the part of the imperialists of all countries who, by their lust for annexations, by their mad race for armaments, have prepared and made inevitable the world conflagration'" (p. 83).

"The militant leaders of the Marxian bolsheviks, under the cry of 'Peace, Bread, and Land,' appealed to the popular desires of the masses" (p. 84).

"To all the colonial and semicolonial peoples, however, Russia's successful break from the capitalist system was a great inspiration" (p. 88).

"* * * the more powerful Stalin had banished Trotsky and his friends and had eloquently announced to the world his 5-year plan of industrialization" (p. 90).

"Internally, the Russians, despite their liberality to the minorities in the U. S. S. R., were almost inevitably bound to consider their success in nationalist terms" (p. 90).

"With such a set-up it is patent that the U. S. S. R. is potentially capable of being both self-sufficient in case of war and prosperous in times of peace" (p. 139).

Foreman is associated with the Progressive Citizens of America, an alledgedly liberal organization which believes in cooperating with Communists. He has also been affiliated with the following Communist-front groups: The Win-the-Peace Conference; the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which defended Communist cases before the United States Civil Service Commission; and the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

FOREIGN POLICY

The most conclusive proof of the Communist domination of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is to be found in the organization's strict and unvarying conformance to the line of the Communist Party in the field of foreign policy. It is also a clear indication of the fact that the real purpose of the organization was not human welfare in the South but rather to serve as a convenient vehicle in support of the current Communist Party line.

In 1938, when the Communist Party was advocating collective security of the democracies against the Fascist aggressors, a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt brought 2,000 conference delegates to their feet cheering (Daily Worker, November 22, 1938, p. 1). The conference voted to endorse "an American peace policy, such as proposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, to promote the national security of our country, to curb aggression, and assist the democratic peoples of the world to preserve peace, liberty, and freedom."

The change of the Communist line resulting from the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact invoked a bitter struggle in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at its meeting in April 1940. Robert F. Hall, secretary of the Communist Party of Alabama, acting as the Communist whip, presented an eight-point program which demanded "an uncompromising peace policy." The liberals led by Frank P. Graham and W. R. Couch, of the University of North Carolina, supported the policy of the Roosevelt administration. At one stage in the battle there was a threat of fisticuffs. But the liberals were no match for the Communist steam roller, which castigated them with the high crime of being anti-Soviet. The thousand delegates denounced war and pro-Allied propaganda, as threatening America with war. They declared themselves "unalterably opposed to loans to the Allies and other belligerents" and denounced war appropriations "at the expense of the welfare of the American people at home." The only consolation which the liberals salvaged from the fracas was a mild resolution condemning aggression by "Nazis, Communists, or imperialists." The Communists could grant their opponents this convenient sop since in their eyes the Soviet invasion of Finland and Poland was not aggression but liberation (Daily Worker, April 17, 1940, p. 4).

The rift between the Communists and the liberals was quickly healed as soon as Hitler invaded the Soviet fatherland and the Communists suddenly relinquished their "unalterable" opposition to the war. Wholehearted agreement marked the sessions of the conference held on April 19, 20, and 21, 1942, devoted to "the South's part in winning the war for democracy." The convention demanded that all "join in a great offensive now, to work, to produce, to sacrifice, to win." (Daily Worker, April 23, 1942, p. 3.)

With the end of World War II, the attitude of the conference on foreign policy veered once more in line with the new policy of the Communist Party. A resolution supported by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and several other organizations, in April 1947, declared: "Monopoly corporations' profits are draining dry the Nation's purchasing power; and this lust for profits is not only threatening our Nation with early economic disaster but is leading, behind the smoke screen of the false issue of communism, to imperialist adventures and more profit hunting abroad, and may yet pile a war on our heads as well as an economic depression." (Daily Worker, May 6, 1947, p. 5.)

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party in America, voiced exactly the same idea in his pamphlet, What America Faces, March 1946 (p. 14): "We are witnessing how the monopolists and their reactionary congressional coalition, aided by the administration, are reconverting. Theirs is a reconversion * * * as they hope, to union busting and the open shop, to soaring profits and prices and sinking wages and living standards, to aggression upon the democratic rights of the people here and upon the democracies abroad; theirs is a reconversion which, if they are permitted to pursue their course, is the road to the Hoover years of the great crisis, and to a new world war as the 'way out' of capitalist crisis."

The new Communist Party doctrine is critical of any American "interference" in foreign politics but entirely favorable toward Russian expansionism. The conference organ, the Southern Patriot, clings closely to this line in its April 1946 issue. It quotes a leading conference spokesman as saying: "It was easy to gang up on the Russians * * * while the Czars were fighting the people of the country with their perfidious policies and police. It was easy to gang up on the Russians during the days of the Russian revolution. It has been easy for the rest of us to gang up ever since. I do not want to be a party to such a process" (p. 3).

"* * * It comes with ill grace for certain world powers whose troops are stationed in every nation from Egypt to Singapore to make a world conflagration out of the movement of a few troops a few miles into a neighboring territory to resist an oil monopoly which they enjoy. And if American foreign policy is made the scapegoat for such imperialism it is more stupid than I thought it possible for it to be * * *" (p. 5).

"* * * Before us then is the choice, war or peace, poverty or plenty, hopelessness or hope. If this decision were left to a free choice of the people of America, to the people of the Big Three, to the Russians whose faces were wreathed in smiles and friendship when one said, "Amerikanski" to them, I know what the decision would be" (p. 5).

The Southern Patriot editors suggested that readers could get full copies of this "strong and brilliant" appeal from the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship—and went on to recommend the council's biweekly propaganda sheet, Reported on American Soviet Relations, as presenting "many facts not often available in the daily press."

President Truman's foreign policy in Greece and Turkey came in for abuse at the annual meeting of the conference's Washington committee in Washington, D. C., on April 7, 1947.

J. Raymond Walsh, a "frank apologist for the Communist line," according to Prof. John H. Childs, of Columbia University, speaking for the Southern Conference in Washington, flayed President Truman's foreign policy in Greece and Turkey.

Insisting that America is a "radical nation," Walsh called upon the members to "defy fear and defy the forces who made the empty tables here tonight." "Some were afraid to come," he admitted.

Entertainer at the Washington meeting was Susan Reed, employed by Cafe Society, a night club owned by Barney Josephson, brother of Leon Josephson, leading Communist, Soviet Secret Service operative, charged with passport frauds. Mrs. Leon Josephson also owns an interest in this enterprise. Barney Josephson has been a supporter of the New York branch of the Southern Conference.

Conference President Clark Foreman, as toastmaster at the Washington meeting, denied that "anyone is afraid of communism."

The Washington committee of the conference obtained Henry Wallace, foremost critic of President Truman's foreign policy, for a public speech in the Nation's Capital, June 16, 1947. The committee scheduled on the same program Zero Mostel, a favorite entertainer at Communist affairs and member of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League.

The Washington committee's executive secretary is Robert Ware Straus, Information Director for the Office of Emergency Management, who tried to get an OEM job for Ruth McKenney, well-known writer for the Communist publications, the Daily Worker and New Masses. Sponsors of the Washington group include Morris and Samuel Rodman, brothers, associated with the pro-Communist Metropolitan Broadcasting Co.; and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, a delegate to the Communist-controlled Women's International Democratic Federation in Paris in 1945.

At the South-wide fourth biennial convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in New Orleans, November 28–30, 1946, the chief speaker devoted most of his talk to a defense of Russia as a "misunderstood" Government which will continue to remain at peace with the United States (Washington Daily News, November 29, 1946, p. 3, and New York Daily Worker, November 30, 1946, p. 4).

In January of that year the Southern Patriot listed a Senator who calls for a strong Germany as one of the "Representatives of the South in Congress, whose abandonment of the program the people voted for in 1944 should be remembered by their constituents when they come up for reelection" (p. 7). This position is in line with the discredited Morgenthau plan which has received enthusiastic Communist support.

The stand of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on various other issues in which the Communist Party has been primarily concerned serves to clinch the charge that the organization is merely a pliable instrument in the hands of pro-Communist wire pullers behind the scenes.

Public record fails to reveal that the conference has ever officially denounced communism or opposed Soviet policies.

The chairman of the committee for Virginia, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, after seeing the preliminary press announcement of the committee's report, requested the committee to include by any mention of his name in the report, a notation that he had resigned from all affiliations with the southern conference as of April 15, 1947, after a membership of 1 year. His letter of resignation was duly acknowledged on April 28, 1947, by James A. Dombrowski, administrator. The reason he assigned for his resignation was stated in his letter as follows:

"The decisive factor in my present decision is the absence in the southern conference of any clear and positive stand against communism and the inclusion of Communists in the working organization and the unwillingness of my own State committee to initiate steps which would require a facing of this issue."

Elsewhere in his letter of resignation it appears that the State committee had rejected a resolution proposed by Mr. Fowler which expressed opposition to totalitarianism, be it Fascist or Communist, and would require each applicant for membership to assert by written pledge that he or she was "not a member of the Communist Party, or the Ku Klux Klan, or any other group or

organization which to his knowledge, is opposed to the purposes and ideals of the organization as stated in this pledge."

JOINT ACTIVITY WITH COMMUNIST FRONTS

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has further revealed itself as a Communist front organization by its cooperation with other Communist-dominated front groups.

Among these groups following the lead of the Communist Party in support of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are the University of Virginia Chapter of the American Student Union (Student Almanac, p. 44), International Labor Defense (Yearbook 1939–41, p. 25), New South (October 1938, p. 15), Workers Alliance (Daily Worker, November 21, 1938, p. 1), Labor Research Association (pamphlet, Southern Labor in Wartime, p. 22), and the American Federation of Teachers at that time under Communist control (American Teacher, December 1938, p. 7).

In recent years, cooperation has also come from these Communist-controlled organizations: National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (April 4, 1946); United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO (April 4, 1946); International Workers Order (February 1, 1947); League of Women Shoppers (September 8, 1946); United Public Workers of America, CIO (February 1, 1947); United Negro and Allied Veterans (September 8, 1946).

Samuel Neuburger, attorney for the Communist Party and for Leon Josephson, Soviet Secret Service operative charged with passport frauds, was one of the chief speakers at a mass meeting sponsored in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1946, by the local organizations of the Southern Conference, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Clark H. Foreman) was a member of the initiating committee of the Congress on Civil Rights, which met in Detroit, April 27–28, 1946, and which is now defending Gerhart Eisler, Comintern agent.

When the New York committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held a 3-day street collection called Lend a Hand to Dixie Land, September 19–21, 1946, the Communist-controlled American Labor Party of New York announced that its Bronx County clubs would hold street rallies in support of the drive. (Daily Worker, September 21, 1946, p. 5.)

The Daily Worker of May 27, 1947, publicized with approval the stand taken on southern issues by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the New Jersey State secretariat of the Communist Party, Civil Rights Congress, and the Progressive Citizens of America. Activities of the Southern Conference are generally featured prominently in the Daily Worker.

It is also interesting that funds totaling $1,500 were received by the conference in 1942 from the Robert Marshall Foundation—an organization which has donated heavily to the support of Communist-front groups.

The Southern Patriot gives publicity to activities of such other front organizations as the Southern Negro Youth Congress and the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

In June 1947 the conference organ also urged readers to demand local radio-station outlets for a new weekly union radio broadcast, sponsored by the Communist-controlled United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO (p. 7).

Other publications recommended to Southern Patriot readers significantly include Facts and Fascism, by George Seldes, who edits the pro-Communist gossip and scandal sheet known as In Fact. Seldes' views have received high commendation from the Soviet press.

The Southern Patriot editor also has offered as reading suggestions: We Have Seen America, a collection of addresses by three Soviet journalists who toured America and bitterly criticized it, appropriately published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; The Races of Mankind, a eulogy of Russia's treatment of minority groups that was condemned by the War Department; All Brave Sailors, a eulogy of the leftist National Maritime Union, written by John Beecher; and How Is Your Health? published by the Physicians Forum, a Communist front.

The conference publication in addition has defended the book, Our Good Neighbors in Soviet Russia, which was taken off the Texas school textbook list because of its pro-Soviet bias. The Southern Patriot has printed quotations from War Department orientation fact sheet No. 64—a fact sheet so suited to the Communist cause that the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, had it reprinted. The War Department subsequently withdrew this pamphlet from circulation.

NEGROES

In allying themselves with the Communists and in permitting the Communists to control policy and strategic positions, the non-Communists in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are wittingly or unwittingly promoting the following fundamental principles of the Communist Party in dealing with the Negro question:

1. The Communists are not interested in the long-range welfare of the Negro. They are interested rather in using the issue as explosive and revolutionary tinder in destroying American democracy.

2. They have placed themselves on record as favoring an independent Negro Soviet Republic in the southern Black Belt which in essence is a call to civil war in which the Negro population would be the unhappy victims and in which all their social gains made in recent years would be sacrificed.

DENOUNCED BY SOUTHERNERS

The pro-Communist bias of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been publicly attacked on several occasions. This committee formally cited the organization as a Communist front on March 29, 1944.

CIO leaders in April 1946 renounced the aid of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in the union's southern organizational campaign, declaring: "No crowd, whether Communist, Socialist, or anybody else, is going to mix up in this organizing drive" (Baltimore Sun, April 19, 1946, p. 17).

The Daily Worker quickly sprang to the defense of the conference and denounced the CIO for a "red baiting" attack (Daily Worker, April 20, 1946, p. 5).

The Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans adopted the following resolution on November 14, 1946:

"Be it resolved, That the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans go on record as being opposed to the activities of the organization known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, that the press and city officials be notified that many of the national officers of this group have definite communistic tendencies."

INTERLOCKING WITH COMMUNIST CAUSES

One could reasonably conceive of a group of individuals motivated by a desire to form an organization to promote human welfare in the South and with no trace of Communist sympathy or affiliation. One could even conceive of a group of well-intentioned but non-Communist individuals being enticed by camouflaged Communists into an enterprise strictly limited to this humanitarian cause. In the light of the fact that a significant number of the leading lights of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare are associated with organizations or campaigns for the defense of the Communist Party or individual Communists, or with organizations defending the Soviet Union, or its policies—issues which have nothing to do with the South—one is forced to the conclusion that, by and large the common bond among its supporters is a certain degree of sympathy for the Soviet Union and/or the Communist Party, rather than any primary interest in human welfare in the South. One is further forced to conclude that the professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (name and position)	Statement defending Communist Party	Support or defense of individual Communists	Organizations defending Communists	Pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organizations	Organizations defending Soviet foreign policy
Ameringer, Oscar, sponsor			NFCL		ALWF, APM, CDAKOW.
Bancroft, Frank C., editor	Mar. 5, 1941	Darcy	ACDIF, NFCL	RWR	APM.
Bethune, Mary McLeod, member, board of representatives.		F. Smith, Herndon	ACPFB, NFCL	NCASF	ALPD.
Blanchard, Myles D., speaker			NFCL		ALPD
Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, member, board of representatives.	Apr. 26, 1947	Mar. 18, 1945, Schappes	NFCL		WPC.
Buckmaster, Henrietta, member, New York, executive board.		Dimitrov, Schappes	JARC, WCDA	NCASF	
Burnham, Louis, member, board of representatives.		Browder	NFCL, ILD		APM.
Clement, Rufus E., member, executive board.			ACDIF, ACPFB	ACSR	
Coffee, John M., sponsor		Bloor	NFCL, NYCIR, ILD, JARC, WCDA, WTMC.	NCASF	ALPD.
Davies, Joseph E., sponsor			JARC	NCASF	
Davis, John P., sponsor, vice president		Herndon	NFCL, NYCIR, IJA, ILD, JCDBP, CRF, NLG, WCDA.		ALPD, APM.
De Lacy, Hugh, sponsor		Browder, Bridges, Schappes.	NFCL, ACPFB, ILD, ACDIF	NCASF	APM.
DeLancy, Hubert T., sponsor		F. Smith, Herndon	NLG		
Dinwiddie, Courtenay, sponsor		Browder			
Dobbs, Malcolm Cotton, Alabama executive secretary.			NFCL		APM, CDAKOW.
Dombrowski, James, executive secretary, administrator.	Mar. 5, 1941		NFCL		
Douglas, Melvyn, advisory associate					ALPD.
Dunjee, Roscoe, vice president	Apr. 26, 1947	Schappes, Herndon			

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (name and position)	Statement defending Communist Party	Support or defense of individual Communists	Organizations defending Communists	Pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organizations	Organizations defending Soviet foreign policy
Durr, Virginia Foster, vice president			NCPR		
Emerson, Thomas I., sponsor			NLG, IJA		
Ezekiel, Lucille, supporter			WCDA, WTMC		
Feinberg, William, member New York executive board.		Dimitrov	JARC	RWR	
Foreman, Clark H., president			WCDA		WPC.
Frazier, E. Franklin, sponsor		Browder	WCDA		
Gelders, Joseph	Apr. 6, 1938		NCDPP, ILD, NFCL		APM.
Graham, Frank P., honorary president		Browder	ACDIF, ACPFB, ILD	NCASF	ALPD.
Grant, Edmonia, associate administrator.	Apr. 26, 1947				
Granger, Lester, sponsor		Prestes	ILD		
Hall, Robert F., congress delegate, 1940[1]					
Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden, supporter			JARC	ASCRR, NCASF	
Harris, Gerald, member, executive board.			NFCL	ACASF	APM, CDAKOW.
Hastie, William H., sponsor			NFCL, ILD, WCDA		
Hawes, Elizabeth, sponsor		Bloor, Flynn	NECDR	ACSR, NCASF	
Houston, Charles H., sponsor	Mar. 5, 1941 Apr. 26, 1947	Schappes, Herndon	ACPFB, WCDA, NFCL	NCASF	
Hughes, Langston, sponsor		Browder, Foster, Schappes	NCDPP, NFCL	FSU, NCASF	ALWF, APM.
Ickes, Harold L., speaker				NCASF	ASC.
Jernagin, William H., sponsor			NFCL, WCDA, WTMC		ALPD.
Jones, David D., sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947	Schappes	NFCL		
Josephy, Robert, sponsor		Browder	ACDIF, NFCL	ARI	
Kirchwey, Freda, sponsor		Schappes, Stamm, Bloor	ACDIF, LDC, NFCL	RWR	AAAIL.
Lee, Canada, sponsor		Schappes, F. Smith	ACPFB, ILD, SLDC		APM.
Lindeman, Eduard C., member, New York executive board.		Browder	JARC, NYCIR	ACSR	ALPD.
Mays, Benjamin, member, nominating committee, 1947-48.	Mar. 18, 1945 Apr. 27, 1947	Bridges		NCASF	
McAvoy, Clifford, supporter	Mar. 5, 1941	Bridges, Browder, Darcy, Schappes.	ACDIF, NFCL, ACPFB, ILD	ACSR, NCASF	ALPD, CDAKOW.
McMichael, Jack, member, New York executive board.	do Apr. 29, 1947		NFCL		ALPD, APM, CDAKOW, WPC.
Mollegan, Albert T., sponsor	Mar. 19, 1940	Browder	NFCL, WTMC		ALPD.
Nixon, Herman C., executive secretary			NFCL, ILD, NCPR		
Parker, Dorothy, member, New York executive board.			ACPFB, NYTMC, HLDA, JARC, CRC.	ACSR	ALPD.
Peters, E. C., sponsor			ILD	ACSR, NCASF	
Pressman, Lee, sponsor			IJA, NFCL, WCDA, NLG		
Reid, Ira DeA., speaker	Apr. 26, 1947	Browder	ACPFB, NFCL		ALWF.
Robeson, Paul, member, New York executive board.	July 23, 1940 Sept. 23, 1940 Mar. 5, 1941 Apr. 26, 1947	Bridges, Browder, Schappes, F. Smith.	ACDIF, NFCL, ACPFB, JARC	RWR, NCASF	APM, WPC.
Smith, Lillian, sponsor		Browder			APM.
Smith, Mason, speaker		Browder, Schappes			APM, CDAKOW.
Spottswood, Stephen G., sponsor	Apr. 26, 1947				
Strong, Edward E., sponsor	Mar. 5, 1941				ALPD, APM, CDAKOW.
Taylor, Alvah W., member, board of representatives.	Mar. 18, 1945	Schappes, Bridges		ACSR	
Thompson, John B., member, board of representatives.			ACPFB		APM, CDAKOW.
Tobias, Channing, advisory associate		Dimitrov	NFCL	NCASF	ALPD, WPC.
Wallace, Henry A., advisory associate	May 29, 1947		ACPFB, ACDIF	ARI	
Walsh, J. Raymond, speaker	Dec. 14, 1939		ACPFB, NFCL	ACSR	
Webber, Charles C., member, nominating committee, 1947-48.		Bridges	ACSR, JARC, NFCL		ALWF.

[1] Member, national committee, Communist Party, USA.

TABLE OF SYMBOLS

AAAIL	All American Anti-Imperialist League.
ACDIF	American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.
ACPFB	American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
ACSR	American Committee for Soviet Relations.
ALPD	American League for Peace and Democracy.
ALWF	American League Against War and Fascism.
APM	American Peace Mobilization.
ARI	American Russian Institute.
ASC	American Slav Congress.
ASCRR	American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia.
CDAKOW	Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War.
CRC	Civil Rights Congress.
CRF	Civil Rights Federation.
FSU	Friends of the Soviet Union.
HLDA	Hollywood League for Democratic Action.
IJA	International Juridical Association.
ILD	International Labor Defense.
JARC	Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
JCDBP	Joint Committee for the Defense of Brazilian People (Prestes).
LDC	Labor Defense Council.
NCASF	National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
NCDPP	National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners.
NCPR	National Committee for People's Rights.
NECDR	National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.
NLG	National Lawyers Guild.
NYCIR	New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.
NYTMC	New York Tom Mooney Committee.
RWR	Russian War Relief.
SLDC	Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee.
WCDA	Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
WPC	Win-the-Peace Conference.
WTMC	Washington Tom Mooney Committee.

CONCLUSION

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is perhaps the most deviously camouflaged Communist-front organization. When put to the following acid test it reveals its true character:

1. It shows unswerving loyalty to the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy.

2. It has consistently refused to take sharp issue with the activities and policies of either the Communist Party, USA, or the Soviet Union.

3. It has maintained in decisive posts persons who have the confidence of the Communist press.

4. It has displayed consistent anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias, despite professions, in generalities, of love for America.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 146, noes 7.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and nineteen Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast by George E. Reedy.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one instance with reference to a bill which she is introducing today on migratory farm labor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, so that no one will have to wonder and no one will have to make a report, I take this opportunity of informing the House that

I am going to avail myself of the opportunity tonight of going to hear our former Secretary of Agriculture, our former Vice President, our former Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, a distinguished American, when he addresses the Southern Conference at Washington, D. C.

The American way is to listen, to read, to try to think for yourself, and then come to some conclusion. God help America if freedom of speech or freedom of assembly is ever seriously threatened.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, here is a remarkable illustration that the Communist Party line is working in perfect coordination to accomplish the veto of the Taft-Hartley bill. It will be interesting to see what effect the party line will have on President Truman when he finally decides what to do with the bill on Friday of this week.

I have here a copy of a radio speech made in New York City by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, over the Nation-wide Mutual radio network on June 10 at 10:15 to 10:30 p. m. Among other things he said, and I quote:

> The workers don't want merely a formal veto, the workers * * * demand that President Truman besides vetoing the Taft-Hartley bill should also, as Democratic Party leader, mobilize the Democrats in Congress to sustain his veto.

I also have a copy of the Labor Herald, official California CIO newspaper dated June 10, the same date as the broadcast in New York City and, of course, published before 10 p. m. on that date, which states, and I quote:

> The Los Angeles CIO Council warned President Truman this week that a formal veto of the Taft-Hartley bill will not satisfy labor, as head of the Democratic Party we urge you to use the full force of party leadership to bring the Taft-Hartley bill to sure and final defeat.

The striking similarity of the two statements, one uttered over the radio by William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party in New York City, the other published in the CIO newspaper in California 3,000 miles away and on the same day, shows that the Communist Party line is working in perfect cooperation to defeat the Taft-Hartley labor bill.

I wonder if the President of the United States will yield to this kind of demand and warning pressure. I wonder if he will have as much courage as Ramadier, Premier of France, who successfully resisted such pressure when he told the Communists to go to. Or I wonder if the Communist Party have a pipe line into the White House.

I hope not. We do not intend to paint the White House red in order to accommodate Mr. Foster and others. I hope I am right in my belief that President Truman will not yield to the demands and threats of the Communist Party. I cannot believe he will after his recent urgent demand for $400,000,000 to stop the advance of communism in Greece.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some radio comment by Mr. George E. Reedy.

TODAY WAS TO BE DEBT-FREE DAY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD briefly.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, June 16, 1947, was to have been the day when the United States would be out of debt. That was the program adopted by the Congress back in 1922, believe it or not. We are reminded of the fact by the following words which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald of yesterday:

TODAY IS DEBT-FREE DAY

> The time is the period just after World War I. Congress was wrestling with the problems arising from the cost of the Nation's biggest war. About ten billions was owed to holders of Government bonds and about nine and one-half billions had been loaned to other nations.
>
> To put the retirement of this debt on a businesslike basis, Congress came up with the Sinking Fund Act of March 3, 1919, and the War Foreign Debt Funding Act of 1922. The domestic and foreign debts were divided into two categories, and orderly provision was made for their retirement.
>
> That's what Congress did, back in the pre-European default, predepression and pre-World War II days of the early twenties. By 1945 the entire domestic debt was to be paid off. By 1947 the foreign debt was to be wiped off the books. Then United States dollars, to coin a phrase, were to be sound as a dollar.
>
> That happy day was to have been reached on June 15, 1947. And June 15, 1947, finds the United States debt around $260,000,000,000.
>
> Howdy, taxpayers.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a commencement address by Hon. KARL STEFAN delivered on June 6 before the law class of National University Law School.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

THE WHISKER'S CLUB

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district has been acclaimed far and wide for its outstanding accomplishments and I want to call the attention of the House today to another achievement for which we are gaining added fame.

I am referring to the Waynesboro Beards, better known as the Whisker's Club. In anticipation of Waynesboro's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, July 6–11, 1947, the Sesqui Whisker's Club was organized last February. Since then hundreds of men have joined the rolls. The beards will not be shaved off until after the sesquicentennial celebration. Waynesboro's beards will be the official and genuine old-time dress of local men for the celebration.

As a preliminary to the sesquicentennial anniversary 200 members of the Whisker's Club and a band will be in Washington on Sunday, June 22 next, at 11 o'clock on the Capitol steps, and I am authorized to extend this invitation to the membership of the House to come out and meet these men.

Members of the Whisker's Club are coming to Washington 200 strong in six chartered busses, headed by Waynesboro's burgess, Harry C. Funk, who has good naturedly been raising a beard since February, and Edward V. Kotserba, publicity manager of the beards. They will pose on the Capitol steps for newspapers and newsreel cameramen before they embark for Griffith Stadium where they will attend the double-header between the Washington Senators and the St. Louis Browns.

During sesquicentennial week you are all invited to come to Waynesboro where a daily pagent will be held each evening in Fairview Avenue Stadium. There will be firemen's contests, float parades, band contests, shirt-tail and bearded-men's parades. Prizes amounting to $6,000 will be awarded.

Tom Breneman, who hails from Waynesboro, will be on hand to present his radio show Breakfast in Hollywood daily at 11 o'clock from Fairview Stadium.

We expect upward of 100,000 people to attend the Waynesboro celebration. Governor Duff, of Pennsylvania, Senator EDWARD MARTIN, and our own Speaker JOE MARTIN have been officially invited by the sesquicentennial committee.

Now do not forget, it is next Sunday, June 22, at 11 o'clock, on the Capitol steps. Come out and join us. If you look for me I will be there, probably behind an ersatz beard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made previously today and include the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement prepared by Joseph Leib, relative to the recent air crashes.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the motion to table that was presented a few minutes ago and voted for the motion to strike, but I want you to know that I can see some danger creeping into this thing.

I thought the telegram went too far, especially the last part that was called to our attention by our distinguished Speaker. I thought that was highly improper, but I am not sure about all of the telegram being of unparliamentary language. Certainly we must recognize the fact that we are not perfect and all we do is not sacrosanct; that people do have a right to criticize us the same as we have a right to criticize others; and we must be careful, Mr. Speaker, that we do not trespass upon the right of freedom of speech in this great country of ours.

I definitely expect to always be found, to the full strength of my soul, fighting to maintain freedom of speech.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM R. GREEN

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain that request but without objection will recognize the gentleman for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty of announcing to the Members of Congress the passing of a former Member of this body, the Honorable William R. Green. At the time of Mr. Green's resignation from Congress he was chairman of the important Ways and Means Committee of this House. Some who sit on this floor today remember well the valuable, patriotic, unselfish service which Mr. Green rendered to this country. I listened with a heavy heart to the last words spoken at the grave this morning when this great American was laid to rest in a beautiful silent valley in Rock Creek Cemetery here in the District of Columbia.

We who know him best recognized him as one of the most outstanding public servants and loyal Americans who ever graced the floor of this House.

Mr. Green was a resident of my home county, Audubon, when I was a boy, and I can truly state that he has always been an inspiration to me. I have the honor of representing in this Congress the same district which this great patriot represented so ably for 17 years. The editor of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil had this to say about Hon. William R. Green:

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT

William R. Green, who served as district judge from 1894 to 1911, Member of Congress from this district for 17 years, and member of the Federal court of claims for 12 years, died the other day at the age of 90.

Judge Green was well known to many of the older residents of Council Bluffs and Southwest Iowa. As a district judge he held court in many counties. As a Member of Congress he became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which drafts the tax laws. He helped determine the taxes which paid for the First World War. After it was over he helped work out the reductions which brought about relief to the taxpayers but brought in sufficient revenue to reduce the national debt at a rapid rate.

He retired from Congress to become judge of the Court of Claims which was busy dealing with suits brought against the Government resulting from the war.

The last time we saw Judge Green, we believe it was in 1939, the court had comparatively little to do. He retired in 1940 and made his home with his daughter in New York.

Judge Green was a gentleman of the old school, who served his country in many capacities, always with distinction, and to the satisfaction of the public.

Southwest Iowa has reason to be proud of his long and distinguished record.

I know I have expressed the feeling in the hearts of those who knew the Honorable William Green. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family. God rest his soul.

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

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. One of the first men I met when I came to Congress was William R. Green. He and his elegant wife and daughter lived in the same hotel that we did. I served with him from that time until he resigned to take a place on the bench. I certainly join in everything the gentleman from Iowa has said about him. He was one of the finest characters I have ever known. He was a great American, an able Representative of the great State of Iowa.

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

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It was not my good fortune to be personally acquainted with Hon. William R. Green, although I feel I know him because of the praise of his service which I have heard from the lips of so many folks back home long before I came to Congress.

Since coming to Congress many Members of this House of Representatives who served with Mr. Green have told me of his great ability, statesmanship, and high purpose. I join with my colleague from Iowa in what he has said. Iowa and America have lost a great citizen.

LYNCHING BEING LYNCHED

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the editorial entitled "Good Mayor," in the Washington Post last Saturday, is worthy not only of the perusal of every Member of the Congress, but also it challenges the best thoughtful pondering of every citizen.

It is important enough to enjoin the prayerful attention of everyone who has ears to hear.

GOOD MAYOR

Just as a community which tacitly encourages a lynching deserves the full impact of public scorn, so officials who act sensibly to avert a lynching merit commendation. Hurtsboro, Ala., nearly had a lynching Tuesday. A mob had a rope all ready for a Negro youth accused of attempted attack on a white woman. The mayor, Hurt Vann, appeared in time to persuade the crowd to release the prisoner because he said, "That is the best way—we ought to let the law take its course." This enlightened conception of basic justice implies no sympathy with the alleged crime. It does, however, indicate a growing sensitivity to government by law instead of by mob. That in itself is a step forward. The more public officials can be induced to see their duty as did Mayor Vann, the more their example will serve to put resort to primitive torture on the wane.

Not only does this editorial turn the powerful spotlight of enlightened cordial approval upon a good man incarnating his righteous thought into effective action, but also it again points the moral that such conduct is the only way the crime of lynching is being or can be stopped. Whether demonstrated by officers or by private citizens it is the way, and the only way, that the number of lynchings has been reduced about 99 percent. In 1892, 1 citizen in every 300,000 was lynched. Fifty years later there was 1 in 15,000,000. In 1945 there was none.

Of course, there have been many other murders. Some are called gangster killings, or, if not in the South, they have been described as "done by a group of 500 righteously indignant citizens." But wherever human life is taken, except by due process of law, it is murder or some lesser degree of homicide.

The challenge is to every good citizen so to live that no life may be jeopardized or taken lawlessly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include editorials and newspaper articles.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.

NINETY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 16, 1947.*

REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX PAYMENTS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 322)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1, entitled "An act to reduce individual income-tax payments."

The right kind of tax reduction, at the right time, is an objective to which I am deeply committed. But I have reached the conclusion that this bill represents

the wrong kind of tax reduction, at the wrong time. It offers dubious, ill-apportioned, and risky benefits at the expense of a sound tax policy and is, from the standpoint of Government finances, unsafe. Proposals for tax reduction must be examined in the light of sound and carefully related fiscal and economic policies. Unless they are consistent with the demands of such policies, they should not be approved.

In my budget message of January 10, 1947, I said:

As long as business, employment, and national income continue high, we should maintain tax revenues at levels that will not only meet current expenditures but also leave a surplus for retirement of the public debt. There is no justification now for tax reduction.

Developments since January do not warrant a change in that conclusion. Total employment in May increased by a million and a half over that in April, and the total number now employed is over 58,000,000. The number of unemployed is now less than 2,000,000, practically a peace-time minimum. Income payments to individuals are estimated to be at the record annual rate of $176,000,000. Department store sales in May were up 6 percent over April, and equaled the all-time high in dollar volume. The number of houses begun by private enterprise in May was the largest in any month since VJ-day. Despite many gloomy predictions, there is no convincing evidence that a recession is imminent.

Ample evidence points to the continuation of inflationary pressures. Tax reduction now would increase them. If these pressures are long continued, and if essential readjustments within the price structure are long deferred, we are likely to induce the very recession we seek to avoid.

Reductions in income-tax rates are not required now to permit necessary investment and business expansion. There is no shortage of funds for this purpose in any wide sector of our economy. As a matter of fact, the amount of liquid funds in the hands of corporations and individuals at the present time is nearly $200,000,000,000. Under these circumstances, tax reduction is not now needed to provide additional funds for business expansion.

The argument is made that the funds added to consumer purchasing power through this tax reduction are needed to maintain employment and production at maximum levels.

It is true, as I have pointed out many times, that the purchasing power of large groups of our people has been seriously reduced. We must take every step possible to remedy the disparity between prices and the incomes of the rank and file of our people, so as not to put brakes on our continued prosperity and lead us toward a recession. Tax reduction as proposed in H. R. 1 is not the proper way to remedy the current price situation and its effect upon consumers and upon prospective employment. Necessary adjustments in incomes, production, and prices should be made by wise policies and improved practices of business and labor, not by hastily invoking the fiscal powers of Government on a broad scale.

The time for tax reduction will come when general inflationary pressures have ceased and the structure of prices is on a more stable basis than now prevails. How long it will take for this point to be reached is impossible to predict. Clearly, it has not been reached as yet. Tax reduction now would add to, rather than correct, maladjustments in the economic structure.

Sound fiscal policy also requires that existing tax rates be maintained for the present. I have always been keenly aware of the necessity for the utmost economy in government and of the need for a progressive reduction in Government expenditures to the greatest extent possible consistent with our national interests. However, necessary expenditures for essential Government operations are still high. We are still meeting heavy obligations growing out of the war. We continue to be confronted with great responsibilities for international relief and rehabilitation that have an important bearing on our efforts to secure lasting peace. We are still in a transition period in which many uncertainties continue. In the face of these facts, common prudence demands a realistic and conservative management of the fiscal affairs of the Government.

A time of high employment and high prices, wages, and profits, such as the present, calls for a surplus in Government revenue over expenditures and the application of all or much of this surplus to the reduction of the public debt. Continuing public confidence in Government finances depends upon such a policy. If the Government does not reduce the public debt during the most active and inflationary periods, there is little prospect of material reduction at any time, and the country would, as a result, be in a poorer position to extend supports to the economy should a subsequent deflationary period develop.

With the present huge public debt, it is of first importance that every effort now be made to reduce the debt as much as possible. If H. R. 1 were to become law, the amount available for debt retirement would be entirely too low for this period of unparalleled high levels of peacetime income and employment.

The integrity of the public debt is the financial bedrock on which our national economy rests. More than half of the American people are direct owners of Government securities. A major portion of the assets of banks, insurance companies, and trust funds is invested in Government bonds. To maintain the integrity of the public debt, we must now reduce it by substantial amounts.

In addition to the fact that this is not the time for tax reduction, there is a fundamental objection to this particular bill. An adjustment of the tax system should provide fair and equitable relief for individuals from the present tax burden, but the reductions proposed in H. R. 1 are neither fair nor equitable. H. R. 1 reduces taxes in the high income brackets to a grossly disproportionate extent as compared to the reduction in the low income brackets. A good tax reduction bill would give a greater proportion of relief to the low-income group.

H. R. 1 fails to give relief where it is needed most. Under H. R. 1, tax savings to the average family with an income of $2,500 would be less than $30, while taxes on an income of $50,000 would be reduced by nearly $5,000, and on an income of $500,000 by nearly $60,000.

Insofar as take-home pay is concerned under H. R. 1, the family earning $2,500 would receive an increase of only 1.2 percent; the family with an income of $50,000 would receive an increase of 18.6 percent; and the family with an income of $500,000 would receive an increase of 62.3 percent.

If H. R. 1 were to become law, the inequity of its provisions would be frozen into the tax structure. The reduction in Government receipts resulting from this bill would be such that the Government could ill afford to make fair tax reductions at the proper time in the form of a carefully considered revision of our entire tax structure.

Now is the time to plan for a thoroughgoing revision of the tax system. We should consider not only individual income tax rates, but also the level of personal exemptions and many other adjustments in the personal income-tax structure. We should also consider changes in excise tax laws, gift, and estate taxes, corporation taxes, and, in fact, the entire field of tax revenues. Such a program of tax adjustment and tax reduction should be geared to the financial and economic needs of this country. It will be an important contribution to economic progress. The timing of such a program is highly important to achieve economic stability, to promote the investment of capital, and to maintain employment, purchasing power and high levels of production.

For the compelling reasons I have set forth, I return H. R. 1 without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 16, 1947.*

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further consideration of the veto message on the bill H. R. 1 be postponed until tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

MAKING CRIMINALLY LIABLE PERSONS WHO NEGLIGENTLY ALLOW PRISONERS IN THEIR CUSTODY TO ESCAPE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 26) to make criminally liable persons who negligently allow prisoners in their custody to escape.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 138 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 244) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Whenever any marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person has in his

custody any prisoner by virtue of process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or commissioner, and such marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person voluntarily suffers such prisoner to escape, he shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than 2 years or both. Whenever any marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person has in his custody any prisoner by virtue of process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or commissioner, and such marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person negligently suffers such prisoner to escape, he shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOVERY OF UNDERCHARGES AND OVERCHARGES BY CERTAIN COMMON CARRIERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2759) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide limitations on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicle, common carriers by water, and freight forwarders.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. KEAN objected.

JUDICIAL CODE AND JUDICIARY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3214) to revise, codify, and enact into law title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary."

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 966) to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387).

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

SECRETARIES FOR CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2746) to provide secretaries for circuit and district judges.

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

Mr. DEANE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman who considered this bill what appropriation will be necessary to carry it into effect?

Mr. GRAHAM. At the present moment every Federal judge has a secretary. The purpose of this bill is to provide that each circuit judge and each district judge may appoint a secretary and also to provide that each senior circuit judge and each senior district judge in districts where there are five or more district judges for law clerks for the senior district judges to assist in the expedition and handling of the business. So far as salaries are concerned, there will only be an increase in the salaries of these extra clerks. All other judges have secretaries and clerks at the moment, but due to the action of the Committee on Appropriations, there being no basic law, it was necessary to enact this legislation in order that they may be paid.

Mr. DEANE. How much over and above the amount that was included in the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations?

Mr. GRAHAM. I am not familiar with that. I am not able to answer the gentleman.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PROMOTING UNIFORMITY OF GEOGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1555) to promote uniformity of geographic nomenclature in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to make a brief explanation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will give legal sanction to an important function of the Federal Government which has been carried on for 57 years under an Executive order originally issued by President Benjamin Harrison in 1890. It was introduced by me at the request of the Department of the Interior and has the backing of the Department of State, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Post Office Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the Central Intelligence Group.

The enactment of this legislation will eliminate duplication of effort in various executive departments and result in a saving to the Government. The Central Intelligence Group, which is charged with the planning and coordination of Government intelligence activities in the United States, asks the passage of the bill for security and national defense.

I have taken advantage of this opportunity to explain the purpose of the meritorious measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2938) to amend section 1 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497; 5 U. S. C., sec. 488), fixing the price of copies of records furnished by the Department of the Interior.

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

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CAIRO BRIDGE COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1610) to amend the act of June 14, 1938, so as to authorize the Cairo Bridge Commission to issue its refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding the outstanding bonds issued by the commission to pay the cost of a certain toll bridge at or near Cairo, Ill.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Cairo Bridge Commission, or the successors of said commission, to acquire by purchase, and to improve, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Cairo, Ill., approved June 14, 1938 (Public, No. 601, 75th Cong., 52 Stat. 679), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The power granted to the commission by this act to issue its negotiable bonds for the payment of the cost of said bridge and its approaches and the necessary lands, easements, and appurtenances thereto, shall include the power to refund said bonds, including the payment of any redemption premium thereon, by the issuance of negotiable refunding bonds of the commission, bearing interest at a lower rate or rates, in an aggregate principal amount not in excess of the principal amount of outstanding bonds to be refunded plus the amount of the redemption premium payable on said outstanding bonds at the date of the redemption thereof. All of the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of said act of April 13, 1934, relating to the bridge constructed, to the bonds issued, and to the trust agreement entered into under the authority of said act, and relating to the collection of bridge tolls and to the application of such tolls, shall apply to the bridge acquired and to the bonds issued or to be issued under the authority of this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRESPASSING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1826) making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public.

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

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have some explanation of what this bill embraces.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, this bill reduces the penalty now provided by law for illegal entry into national forests. At present the law provides that the penalty for illegal entry shall be a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than one year. Obviously, that penalty is too severe. So at the request of the Forest Service, this bill

has been introduced, to make the penalty not more than 6 months. That is all there is to the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. How about the fine?

Mr. HOPE. The fine is left just as it is. The fine has been $500 and it is left at $500.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. In other words, it does not change the law as it stands except as to lessening the imprisonment.

Mr. HOPE. It changes the law as to the maximum imprisonment that may be imposed.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did I understand the gentleman to say the maximum penalty is $500?

Mr. HOPE. The maximum penalty is $500 and one year in jail at present. This bill does not change the maximum penalty as far as the fine is concerned but it does reduce the imprisonment term from 1 year to 6 months.

Mr. HARRIS. Does it have a minimum fine attached to it?

Mr. HOPE. No. There is no minimum.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it was not until the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, indicated that this bill amended existing law that we of the committee were aware of that fact. Certainly the bill itself does not indicate that existing law relating to penalties for trespass is modified in any respect. The report itself does not comply with the rule of the House, known as the Ramsayer rule, if the bill actually does modify existing law. While there is no objection to the bill itself, in order that the report may be complete and everybody understand the full import of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING RECLAMATION LAWS TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1274) to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas.

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

Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GATHINGS, and Mr. LARCADE objected; and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT JUDGE IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1436) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the southern district of New York.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state it seems rather difficult there should be any opposition to this bill which provides for the filling of a vacancy created by the resignation of a district judge in the southern district of New York. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary. It has the approval of the Judicial Conference. It has the approval of the Administrator of the United States Courts. It has the approval of all bar associations having jurisdiction in the southern district of New York. It has the approval of the Department of Justice. It is rather difficult, therefore, to understand why there is objection. I hope, therefore, the gentleman from New York instead of objecting will permit the bill to be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. COLE of New York. That was my request that the bill be passed over.

Mr. CELLER. Excuse me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the bill may be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

INCREASING MINIMUM ALLOWANCE PAYABLE FOR REHABILITATION IN SERVICE-CONNECTED CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3308) to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill involves too much money for consideration on the Consent Calendar.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE ORGANIC ACT OF PUERTO RICO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3309) to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12 of the Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 771) is hereby amended by repealing the second sentence thereof and substituting the following: "At the general election in 1948 and each such election quadrennially thereafter the Governor of Puerto Rico shall be elected by the qualified voters of Puerto Rico and shall hold office for a term of 4 years commencing on the 2d day of January following the date of the election and until his successor is elected and qualified. No person shall be eligible to election as Governor unless at the time of the election he is a citizen of the United States, is at least 30 years of age, is able to read and write the English language, and has been a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the immediately preceding 2 years. Such election shall be held in the manner now provided by law for the election of the Resident Commissioner."

SEC. 2. Section 12a is hereby added to the Organic Act to read as follows:

"SEC. 12a. The Governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The House of Representatives of Puerto Rico shall have the sole power of impeachment. Impeachment shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the house of representatives. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Governor of Puerto Rico is tried, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members of the senate. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of Puerto Rico. The person convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law."

SEC. 3. Section 13 of the Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 775) is hereby amended by repealing the second, third, and fourth sentences and substituting the following therefor: "The heads of all executive departments and agencies shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Puerto Rico. Each shall hold office during the term of the Governor by whom he is appointed and until his successor is qualified, unless sooner removed by the Governor"; and the following is hereby added at the end of the section: "In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, or if for any reason the Governor is temporarily absent from Puerto Rico or unable to perform his duties, the attorney general shall act as Governor with all the powers and duties of the office for the remainder of the term in case of a vacancy, or during such temporary absence or disability. If the attorney general is unable to act, the treasurer, the auditor, and such other person as may be provided by the laws of Puerto Rico, in that order, shall act as Governor."

SEC. 4. Section 40 of the Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 861) is hereby amended by changing the colon in the second sentence to a period, by deleting the words following through "States," and by substituting therefor the following: "All vacancies occurring in the offices of the chief justice and associate justices shall be filled by appointment of the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate of Puerto Rico. All justices of the supreme court shall hold office during good behavior."

SEC. 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are repealed to the extent of their inconsistency.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 12 of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico (48 U. S. C., sec. 771) is hereby amended by repealing the second sentence thereof and substituting the following:

"At the general election in 1948 and each such election quadrennially thereafter the Governor of Puerto Rico shall be elected by the qualified voters of Puerto Rico and shall hold office for a term of four years commencing on the second day of January following the date of the election and until his successor is elected and qualified. No person shall be eligible to election as Governor unless at the time of the election he is a citizen of the United States, is at least thirty years of age, is able to read and write the

English language, and has been a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the immediately preceding two years. Such election shall be held in the manner now or hereafter provided by law for the election of the Resident Commissioner."

"SEC. 2. Section 12a is hereby added to said Organic Act to read as follows:

" 'SEC. 12a. The Governor shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The House of Representatives of Puerto Rico shall have the sole power of impeachment. Impeachment shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of all of the members of the House of Representatives. The Senate of Puerto Rico shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation and the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members of the Senate. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government of Puerto Rico. The person convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.'

"SEC. 3. Section 13 of said Organic Act (48 U. S. C., secs. 773, 775) is hereby amended by repealing the second, third, and fourth sentences and substituting the following therefor: 'The heads of the executive departments set forth in the first sentence of this section shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Puerto Rico. Each shall hold office during the continuance in office of the Governor by whom he is appointed and until his successor is qualified, unless sooner removed by the Governor.'

"SEC. 4. Section 24 of said Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 772) is amended to read as follows:

" 'SEC. 24. In case of a vacancy in the office of the Governor, the person holding the position of Attorney General at the time the vacancy occurs shall succeed to the office of the Governor, and to all the duties and emoluments for the remainder of the term. If for any reason the Governor is temporarily absent from Puerto Rico, or unable to perform his duties, the Attorney General shall act as Governor, with all the powers and duties of the office during such temporary absence or disability. If in such event the Attorney General is unable to act, the Treasurer shall act as Governor, and if the Treasurer is unable to act, such other person as may be provided by the laws of Puerto Rico shall act as Governor during such temporary absence or disability. In the event that because of death or any other reason a newly elected Governor is unable to take office, a temporary successor shall be elected by a majority vote of the full House and Senate of Puerto Rico meeting at a joint session of the legislature at the next succeeding term thereof, who shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified at a special election to be held within 120 days from the date of adjournment of said session.'

"SEC. 5. Section 40 of said Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 861) is hereby amended by changing the colon in the second sentence to a period, by deleting the words following through "States", and by substituting therefor the following: "Until otherwise provided by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, all vacancies hereafter occurring in the offices of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico shall be filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Puerto Rico. Until otherwise provided by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, all justices of the supreme court shall hold office during good behavior."

"SEC. 6. Section 50 of said Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 797) is hereby amended by deleting the following words from the third sentence thereof: 'appointed by the President and also those appointed by the Governor of Puerto Rico.' "

Mr. COLE of New York (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment may be considered as read, and that for purposes of amendment the committee amendment may be considered as an original bill.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know what the amendment is. I am a member of the committee, but I do not know what the amendment is.

The SPEAKER. It is in the committee print of the bill. If the gentleman has a copy of the bill, he can see what the amendment provides.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Is this H. R. 3372?

The SPEAKER. This is H. R. 3309.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I did not object to the present consideration of this bill, because it is of small value to the people of Puerto Rico and utterly meaningless. I do, however, want to expose its empty and illusory character. It will be utilized by imperialist elements in the United States and by opportunists in Puerto Rico as a means by which to evade and postpone the determination of the basic issue—the status of Puerto Rico. This bill is not a reform in any real sense. The mere election of a Governor of Puerto Rico does not grant to the people of Puerto Rico any sovereignty. It merely adds an embellishing facade on an ugly and rotten colonial structure.

This Puerto Rican question, the question of the political status of that island, has been talked about in this Congress for many years. Last year the President of the United States made a recommendation to Congress requesting that Congress act on the proposal of submitting to the people of Puerto Rico four propositions: The question of independence, the question of present status, the question of statehood, and the question of commonwealth. The President also stated that before submitting any of these questions to the people of Puerto Rico for a choice, Congress should first state in advance which status Congress would be willing to give. He advised us that it would be unfair to present to the people of Puerto Rico certain propositions and then have Congress refuse to grant them that which they had chosen. I took the position then, and reiterate it now, that the only just and realistic referendum that can be submitted is one granting the choice between independence and colonial status.

The President's recommendation was presented to Congress, a bill was introduced in both Houses, hearings were held, but nothing has happened. Now we have this bill. Let no one be deceived. It is offered for the sole purpose of bypassing the issue raised in the President's recommendations. It is offered to avoid granting self-determination to the people of Puerto Rico.

This bill leaves Puerto Rico just where it has been: Subject to the shipping monopolies, subject to the tariff, subject to colonial exploitation, subject to the colonial regime that has been taking the lifeblood out of the people of Puerto Rico.

The people of Puerto Rico want an opportunity to determine for themselves their status in this world. It seems to me that at a time when we speak so much of self-determination and freedom for peoples throughout the world, that we are holding ourselves up for severe condemnation before the people of the world when we refuse to grant to the people of Puerto Rico the right to choose for themselves their own form of government.

Puerto Rico is an island two-thirds the size of Connecticut with a population of 2,000,000 people. Those people have been subjected to the worst kind of exploitation on the part of Wall Street sugar monopolies and various other imperialist groups. The economy of Puerto Rico has been destroyed by that exploitation. The people of Puerto Rico have been deprived of their freedom. Today they are clamoring for it and all we do is to give them this bill, this exhibition of hypocrisy which, again I say, will be used for one purpose and one purpose alone; that is, to evade our responsibility at this time to grant to the people of Puerto Rico the right to self-determination.

I have not objected to the consideration of the bill because I recognize it as an empty gesture. It is not even a realistic reform within the colonial system, but I do not want to deprive the people of Puerto Rico of even this gesture after we have deprived them of so much and so often. Mr. Speaker, we must not permit this bill to be used as a device by which we can escape our responsibility of granting freedom to a people who have a desire for freedom as strong as ours, a tradition for freedom as great as ours, a culture as old as ours, a right to be free which this bill, this gesture must not negate. We must act on the question of Puerto Rico's status now. The people of Puerto Rico, I sincerely believe, want independence — a free Puerto Rico. I am confident that the American people agree with them. Let Congress therefore not evade or postpone. Congress must keep faith with both the people of Puerto Rico and of the United States by granting to Puerto Rico its freedom now.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert as a part of my remarks a declaration unanimously approved by the Central Committee of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico on May 15, 1947, with respect to this bill.

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

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

A DECLARATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO ON MAY 15, 1947, AND ADDRESSED BY THEM TO CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTIVELY

The Puerto Rican reform bill now pending consideration by the Congress of the United States, is clearly unsubstantial. In no way does it alter the colonial nature of the regime established in Puerto Rico, to wit: under its provisions, the undemocratic quality of the regime, imposed upon the Puerto Rican people and revocable at the will of the United States Congress, would continue to be.

The amendments thereto additioned do not change the existing economic colonial structure, not one single concession being made to Puerto Rico through them. We would remain exactly as at present, lacking powers to legislate on the question of the coastwise laws, tariff and customs regulations; to protect the development of our industries against outside competition or to interfere in the drafting of commerce affecting our economy; lacking powers, in sum, of facing our great economic problem with any possibilities of success.

The amendments only aim toward the reorganization of the executive branch of the present government; and there is a probability of having the powers now held by the Governor transferred to the hands of some new officer whose post may be created by Congress and who would act as a direct link between the President of the United States and our colonial government, as well as coordinator of the numerous federal agencies which might then function and their activities.

The authority of our legislative assembly is in no way increased under the bill, nor is its jurisdiction, nor is permanent character conferred the scant powers granted. Our legislative remains as it is now, without even being recognized those simple powers enjoyed by legislative bodies the world over—the right to go over the veto power of the executive and to enact by a two-thirds majority of its members fundamental legislation.

Besides, the powers granted the officers concerned by the amendments proposed are fixed by the Congress of the United States, in whose powers it remains to increase, reduce, or totally eliminate them at will, just as it may also create a new officer, to be known as coordinator, commissioner, auditor, or by any other title, who could declare void, or control or postpone action of the powers to be exercised by officers elected by the people of Puerto Rico.

In no way does the bill increase the powers of the colonial governor to affect the functions of the multiple federal agencies and officers which now are all powerful in Puerto Rico. Nor does it increase the judicial jurisdiction of our courts, while the Federal court continues to act with absolute independence and on the other hand, our "Supreme" Court remains submitted to the jurisdiction of the Boston circuit court and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and—this yet of greater importance—the Congress of the United States continues to exercise its authority over the territory of Puerto Rico and over its people just as if we were chattels, and continues to hold the power to amend, repeal or substitute any laws enacted by our Legislature. Congress likewise retains the powers to legislate for Puerto Rico and the power therewith to deprive us of any concessions which we may now enjoy and to modify the present regime in such a way it may all result a joke.

The amendments proposed are all of a colonial nature, just as the present Jones Act which they pretend to amend is, since they are not to be freely adopted by our parliament, and they must be passed upon and adopted at its sole discretion by the Congress of the United States, the feelings and will of the Puerto Rican people to the contrary notwithstanding, while they are the most concerned party; and since they may be likewise modified or repealed by that same Congress.

The people of Puerto Rico want irrevocable powers. The powers which only full sovereignty guarantees, in the economic, judicial, social, and cultural orders, so that our collective life may be adequately organized.

Every power which is revocable is thereby of a colonial nature and is likewise unsubstantial. Every revocable power is a mere cheat, an inexcusable cheat, thrust in the face of honest, noble people which through its long history has fought and hoped, while it has received nothing but indifference and disdain from the dominating nation and treason at the hands of politicians whom it trusted.

If this bill were accepted by us without our protest and without a declaration to the effect that the highest interests of the Puerto Rican people demand a definite solution to its problem of sovereignty, may result in postponing that solution for still another 50 years.

The people of Puerto Rico are a highly civilized people, who for at least a century have been worthy of assuming the responsibilities entailed by full sovereignty. In 1897, Spain granted us an autonomous chart by which we were essentially guaranteed such powers of sovereignty as placed our destiny in our own hands. With the American occupation in 1898, we saw those rights trampled upon. First the Foraker Act (1900) and later the Jones Act (1917 up to date), established and maintained on our soil an iniquitous, backward, unjust, overpowering, anachronic regime, which violates our rights and is as much unworthy of the nation which forcefully imposes it, as to those who in the domineered country, patiently suffer and support it.

The history of Puerto Rico from 1900 up to date, has the character of a tenacious, continued fight to end the colonial regime imposed upon us and for the establishment of a regime founded on right, directly emanating from the will of our people and from the clear principles contained in a constitution freely framed by the people through its legal representatives and ratified in a free election by the voters.

From 1900 up to date our people have resisted the efforts of a minority group of political leaders who have taken shelter under the wing of Puerto Rican independence and pretended to defend our liberties but who really have tried to satisfy the people with what they call reforms liberalizing the regime, in order to come into favor with Washington bureaucrats and settle themselves in the saddle of colonial power, caring nothing about the anguish and agony of the Puerto Rican masses. The Campbell bill, sovereignty within American sovereignty and other such inventions, have been some of the new formulae contrived by colonial politicians in order to reach their objectives of personal profit and power.

Nevertheless, the Puerto Rican people have always defeated these appeasers and selfish men. In recent times, within the old Puerto Rican Liberal Party, the present claudicating leaders of the Popular Democratic Party fought against proposed riders to the independentist platform, to procure the granting of measures liberalizing the regime, jointly with the demand for political independence. The present Popular Party chief, Señor Luis Muñoz Marin, proclaimed at that time and fixed it into the party's platform that more reforms to the regime were not to be sought for. The rest is present-day history. Señor Luis Muñoz Marin split the Liberty Party and pitilessly anathematized and fought the then Liberal chief, Don Antonio R. Barceló, under the pretext of defending independence and of attacking the colonial regime and any proposed patch to it. Señor Muñoz Marin then said that seeking an elective governor by those having a right to demand independence looked like a man who, having a house to rent, hung this sign on the front door: "To rent for $200. Will accept $25." Would any prospective tenant offer more than $25? was the question then put up to the Puerto Rican people by the one-time independence fighter.

After that Señor Muñoz Marin, while calling himself "president of the Genuine Liberal Party," accused Señor Barceló and Mr. Walter McJones, at that time national committeeman of the Democratic Party of the United States, of seeking reforms in violation of the Liberal Party's platform. In those days Muñoz Marin was self-proclaimed champion of independence and the chief leader of the forces fighting against colonial reforms.

It was at this time that, on the occasion of a document being submitted to the consideration of a United States Senate Commission investigating the general situation in Puerto Rico over the signatures of Don Rafael Martinez Nadal, president of the Puerto Rican Republican-Union Party, and Don Antonio R. Barceló, in which the right to elect our governor and a plebiscite between the solutions of independence and statehood for the future were demanded, that Muñoz Marin accused Martinez Nadal and Barecló of seeking for an alliance which, according to Muñoz Marin, constituted a coalition of reactionary forces. Señor Barceló was accused by Muñoz Marin of "compromising once more arbitrarily and on his own account when his country's destiny was at stake," for seeking the elective governor jointly with the plebiscite promise.

Judging upon the action taken by Barceló and Martinez Nadal, Señor Muñoz Marin then declared:

"I only wish to point out briefly two points in the nature of this pact: (1) That it does not contain any claim for economic powers (the authors of the pact, he added, hastily corrected this revealing defect; but the fact that they overlooked it in the beginning indicates how unsubstantial their real position was); and (2) that it places the cart before the oxen—an old defect in our public life—asking for dilatory reforms of the colonial regime firstly and feebly demanding a plebiscite to solve the political status lastly. Afterward—always afterward. Always later—at any time but not now. Such is the reason to which Puerto Rico has been a victim so many times."

"The logical, the sincere, the intelligent, the honest way," he goes on to say, "is for the people of Puerto Rico to decide before upon its future sovereignty and then upon the basis of such popular decision and in harmony thereto any reforms considered convenient were transitorily established. Any reform which is revocable by the United States Congress is useless to Puerto Rico, unless it be proceeded by a decision by the Puerto Rican people itself, based upon a promise by Congress, which would amount to taking an irrevocable decision upon the definite destiny of Puerto Rico, with the consent and by a mandate of the Puerto Rican people themselves.

"The all-important thing is," he then added, "for the people to decide upon its future by itself and without any further delay."

Afterward Señor Muñoz Marin, first in 1940 and later in 1944, sought a popular mandate to definitely and permanently end the colonial regime and agreed to consult the people directly, not later than the moment when world peace would be structured, as to the final political status. Señor Muñoz Marin and with him his most conspicuous coleaders in his party, declared themselves at that time against the elective governor and against any other colonial reforms.

All that belongs now to the past. It was the prologue. The present is different. Their labor now is quite another. Señor Muñoz Marin today commits "the old treason to which the Puerto Rican people have been a victim so many times." The present chief of colonial government rides against his own history and forgetting the party he split and the men he indicted, asks for, without any authority to that effect, "the sincere backing of every Puerto Rican" for a bill less ample than that backed by Messrs. Barceló and Martinez Nadal and makes ready to go to Washington to ask for amendments which fall short of those he fought against in the past.

That is treason, committed by a leader who delivers his people for a few crumbs of colonial power, forgetting his promises and violating the mandate he received from the people. This is treason. But the people cannot hark to the voice of treason.

The present moment is not—cannot be—the proper one to demand reforms of a minimum, unsubstantial nature. The moment is the right one to demand, clearly and definitely, the liquidation of the present colonial regime and the establishment in Puerto Rico of a sovereign government resulting from the will of the people, for the people, and by the people.

The pledge of the present-day leaders of the Puerto Rican government is that they would demand a definite solution to our political status now. If instead of backing minimum reforms those leaders would rise upon their feebleness and their petty affairs and would courageously and honestly demand the solution of our sovereignty problems, we hold no doubts that their demand would be granted. But if they limit themselves to saying that it is well to get what is given us and they assume an undignified, weak position, they will be doing the same as the landlord who announced he wanted to rent his house for $200 but would accept $25.

The position of the Puerto Rico Independence Party, born to political life to bring about the independence of the country, is that nothing should be sought short of recognition of our full sovereignty. Any other position would be contrary to our right, to our dignity, and to this moment of world vindications brought about with the blood and suffering of thousands of Puerto Ricans.

We shall not seek nor ask for colonial reforms. And if, despite the plain right owed us, the present reform bill should be enacted, we shall tell the Congress and the people of the United States, and the entire world likewise, that the concession of an elective governor shall not solve any of our substantial problems. And that we shall continue to demand that we shall use any concessions of a colonial nature given unto our hands to go on demanding political independence and to disclose at every international meeting wherein there may be the occasion so to do, the way in which the right of the Puerto Rican people is trampled under the foot by the leaders of the Nation which tries to assume at this very moment world's democratic leadership.

A governor elected by the Puerto Rican people, under the insignia of the Independence Party, would be in duty bound to be the speaker, before the people and the Government of the United States and before the entire world, for the majority independence forces in Puerto Rico; and would likewise be in duty bound to consider, upon making every appointment to office and on approving all legislative matter submitted to him, that his outstanding obligation as our executive officer would be to bend his every effort to promote, insure, guarantee, and defend the independence of Puerto Rico.

Considering all the aforesaid, we invite the people of Puerto Rico to address themselves to the United States Congress in a lofty, patriotic demand to the effect that our political status be solved now, at once, and that a government be established in Puerto Rico which may be called a regime of freedom, in harmony with justice owed our people, and with the respect which the United States owes itself.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York to the committee amendment:

On page 7, line 8, strike out the words "Until otherwise provided by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, all" and insert "All."

Page 7, line 13, strike out "until otherwise provided by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, all justices of the Supreme Court shall hold offices during good behavior."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD to the committee amendment:

On page 7, line 20, after section 6, insert:

"SEC. 7. Section 3360 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"'(c) Deposit of internal-revenue collections: Not to exceed 75 percent of all taxes collected under internal-revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in Puerto Rico and transported to the United States, or consumed in the islands, shall be deposited in a special fund of the Treasury of the United States to be available for appropriation by Congress for the construction of public works, hospitals, roads, sewage and water systems, and other public works and for public relief and other public purposes in Puerto Rico.'"

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane. The amendment is with respect to the collection of customs. The bill is limited solely to the political aspects of Puerto Rico and solely for the election of a governor and members of the Supreme Court. Furthermore, this amendment is one another committee of the House has jurisdiction over and our committee has not had anything to do with this amendment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the point of order. This bill seeks to amend the organic act of Puerto Rico. The amendment deals with the tax laws and, consequently, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. I submit it is not germane, and therefore clearly out of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

Unquestionably the amendment proposed is a matter that comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means; therefore not germane to the pending amendment or to the bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASEMENT TO LONG BEACH, CALIF., FOR STREET PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3252) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Long Beach, Calif., for street purposes an easement in certain lands within the Navy housing project at Long Beach, Calif.

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

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of the bill if he would give me a more definite explanation of what is involved in this transaction?

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to say to the gentleman that the purpose of H. R. 3252 is to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Long Beach, Calif., for street purposes, an easement in certain lands within the new housing project at Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Perhaps we can expedite this. Was there any consideration on the part of Long Beach to the Navy for the easement that was granted?

Mr. ELSTON. There is no consideration passing from the city to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department itself will benefit from the improvement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is there in the easement, if anything, that would obligate an expenditure on the part of the Navy to keep up the streets or any appurtenances thereto?

Mr. ELSTON. There is no obligation on the Navy Department to keep up the improvements. That is the obligation of the city.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Was this requested by the Navy Department or the city of Long Beach?

Mr. ELSTON. It was requested by the Navy Department. The Navy Department appeared before our committee and requested the legislation.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey to the city of Long Beach, Calif., on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, a perpetual easement for street and public-utility purposes, in, over, under, and across two strips of land within the boundaries of Navy housing project CAL-4904N at Long Beach, Calif., said strips being 20 feet in width and 600 and 300 and 30 feet in length, respectively, and being adjacent to the west side of Santa Fe Avenue in the city of Long Beach, the metes and bounds descriptions of which are on file in the Navy Department.

SEC. 2. This grant shall be at no cost to the Government.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC HIGHWAY, HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3053) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Territory of Hawaii an easement for public highway and utility

purposes in certain parcels of land in the district of Ewa, Territory of Hawaii.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey to the Territory of Hawaii a perpetual easement for public highway and utility purposes in, over, under, and across 28 parcels of land, containing thirteen and eighty-eight one-thousandths acres of land, situated in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in the district of Ewa, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the metes and bounds description of which are on file in the Navy Department.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASEMENT FOR GEORGIA PUBLIC ROAD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3056) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Macon, Ga., and Bibb County, Ga., an easement for public road and utility purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga., and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey to the city of Macon, Ga., and Bibb County, Ga., under such terms and conditions as he may deem in the Government's interest, a perpetual easement for public road and utility purposes, in, under, over, and across a 50½-foot strip of land at the naval ordnance plant, Macon, Ga., containing approximately ninety-one one-hundredths acre of land, metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department: *Provided*, That said grant shall be at no cost to the Government: *Provided, further*, That such conveyance shall contain an express provision that neither the city of Macon, Ga., nor Bibb County, Ga., shall at any time build any residences or other customarily occupied buildings within 1,000 feet of the present south boundary of the naval ordnance plant, Macon, Ga.: *And provided further*, That such conveyance shall contain an express provision that the said grantees shall not dispose of the property owned by them within such a distance without first giving the United States an opportunity to purchase the property, on such terms and conditions as may then be agreed upon by the parties.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETIRING BOARDS TO CONSIDER CASES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3251) to amend the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, so as to authorize naval retiring boards to consider the cases of certain officers, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman in charge of this bill would explain to the House just what it consists of? It seems to be very meritorious, but it carries an estimated cost of $52,500. Would the gentleman explain it, please?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. LYNDON JOHNSON, to answer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is general legislation, but I have an individual case that is covered by this bill. Under existing law a temporary officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, who was an enlisted man of the Regular Navy before he became an officer, cannot be retired for physical disability unless he appears before a retiring board within 6 months from the date of his discharge. There are some 50 former enlisted men who, at the time of their retirement, were temporary officers but who were unable to appear before retiring boards because in many instances—and in the individual case in which I am interested—the officer was bedridden. Further, the 6 months' limitation applies to enlisted men but does not apply to officers of the Regular Navy. This bill is endorsed by the Navy Department, by the Bureau of the Budget, and unanimously by the Armed Services Committee. I understood there would be no objection from the objectors on either side of the House.

Mr. BROOKS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent bill. It removes the discrimination against the enlisted man. Where the officer has an opportunity to file his application, the enlisted man is denied it because of the lapse of time. I think that is one reason this is an excellent bill.

Mr. DEANE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection 8 (d) of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 604; 34 U. S. C. 350g (d)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) An officer of the retired list of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps who incurs physical disability while serving on active duty in the same rank as that held by him on the retired list shall, if not otherwise entitled thereto, receive 75 percent of the active-duty pay to which he was entitled while serving in that rank."

SEC. 2. Subsection 8 (e) of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 604; 34 U. S. C. 350g (e)), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "the next" as they appear in line 4 thereof and substituting therefor the word "such."

SEC. 3. Subsection 8 (g) of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 605; 34 U. S. C. 350g (g)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(g) The provisions of this section shall not apply in any case if the proceedings of the naval retiring board be commenced subsequent to a date 6 months after the termination of the temporary appointment or release from active duty of the individual concerned, whichever may occur later, except in the case of an individual whose temporary appointment shall have been terminated prior to the date of enactment of this amendment, or who, prior to such date, shall have been released from active duty."

SEC. 4. This act shall become effective as of August 10, 1946, and no back pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue to any person by reason of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 13, strike out "six months" and insert "one year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMISSION OF ALIEN SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3149) to amend the act approved December 28, 1945 (Pub. Law 271, 79th Cong.), entitled "An act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizen members of the United States armed forces."

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved December 28, 1945 (Pub. Law 271, 79th Cong., ch. 591, 1st sess.) (59 Stat. 659; 8 U. S. C. 232–236), is amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 6, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. The alien spouse of an American citizen by a marriage occurring before January 1, 1947, shall not be considered as inadmissible because of race, if otherwise admissible under this act."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "January 1, 1947" and insert "30 days after the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMISSION OF ALIEN FIANCÉES OR FIANCÉS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3398) to extend the period of validity to the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I call attention to an unusual situation which arises as a result of this bill, and perhaps to the growth of a practice of which many of us will disapprove heartily. It amounts to this:

By rulings now in effect, German girls who are engaged to American soldiers may also take advantage of the provisions not of this bill, but of similar provisions, on the theory that American soldiers engaged to German girls should have the benefit of this immigration procedure for their fiancées. This bill, which is here on the Consent Calendar, does not apply to these German girls as it relates only to nationals of countries whose immigration quota has been exhausted, while the German quota is open. German citizens other than DP's and refugees are generally not receiving visas. But—and this is the big point—these German girls get not temporary visas, as do other nationals under the pending bill, but permanent visas; so that when they get into the United States, and if their plans for marriage fail—and they are required, before getting their visas, to submit proof that they are seriously expecting to marry when they get here—

they may stay here as permanent residents. Thus they can get a preference over Germans other than German DP's and refugees, despite the fact that it is our national policy to keep such Germans out at the present time.

I would, therefore, urge the Committee on the Judiciary to look into this question very carefully with a view to determining if an amendatory law is required, in order to avoid giving these German girls a better opportunity in entering the United States than is given to the fiancées of GI's from other countries which were our allies in World War II whose quotas are exhausted.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the authority conferred upon the Secretary of State and the Attorney General under the provisions of the act approved June 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 339), shall be extended to December 31, 1947, midnight.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PLAN FOR HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3072) to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodeling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building.

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

Mr. KEAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will my colleague from New Jersey explain the bill?

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I will be very glad to.

This bill authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to draw up preliminary plans for an increase in office space in the Old House Office Building or the erection of a new House Office Building for the accommodation of our Members' offices. The demand for offices is so great right now that there is no extra space available for anyone or any committee. This makes it imperative that something be done to relieve the situation. A similar measure has been passed by the Senate to relieve the office congestion over there. It is hoped that if this bill is passed and favorably acted upon we may soon be able to have some concrete plans worked out for this relief.

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the gentleman left the wrong impression with the House. The bill provides for plans for remodeling of the Old House Office Building rather than the construction of a new House Office Building.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. The construction of a new House Office Building was one of the plans submitted, if the gentleman will recall, to the committee when this matter was considered.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the direction and supervision of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized and directed to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for (1) the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings for the use of the United States House of Representatives, including accommodations for parking of automobiles; (2) the remodeling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building to provide additional office accommodations for Members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose the sum of $25,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, after the semicolon insert "and (3) the renewal of plumbing in the Old House Office Building."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVAL AVIATION CADET ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2314) to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended, so as to authorize lump-sum payments under the said act to the survivors of deceased officers without administration of estates.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 738), as amended by the act of October 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 574), as so amended, is hereby further amended by striking out that part of the said section which appears before the first proviso thereof and substituting therefor the following: "When officers commissioned pursuant to this act or the Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 819) are released from active duty that has been continuous for one or more years, they shall be paid a lump sum of $500 for each complete year of continuous commissioned active service, or, in the event of the death of such officers, after continuous active duty for one or more years, the beneficiaries specially designated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy may be paid such sum, or, if no beneficiary has been specially designated and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of the deceased officer's estate, the decedent's widow, or legal heirs may be paid such sum in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; second, if the decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at the time of settlement, then to the children or their issue, per stirpes; third, if no widow or descendants, then to the father and mother in equal parts; fourth, if either the father or mother be dead, then to the one surviving; fifth, if there be no widow, child, father, or mother at the date of settlement, then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters, per stirpes; and in the event of the death of such officers not the result of their own misconduct, or if released from active duty otherwise than upon their own request or as a result of disciplinary action, this lump-sum payment shall be prorated for fractional parts of each year of such service."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 5, after the word "officers", add a comma, and strike out the words "after continuous active duty for 1 or more years."

On page 2, line 7, strike out the word "may" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "shall."

On page 2, line 11, strike out the word "may" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "shall."

Add a new section, numbered section 2, as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1524), as amended by section 2 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 559), as amended by section 6 of the act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 240), as so amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of the section the following: '*Provided*, That in the event of the death of such officer, the beneficiaries specially designated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War shall be paid such sum, or, if no beneficiary has been specially designated and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of the deceased officer's estate, the decedent's widow or legal heirs shall be paid such sum in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; second, if the decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at the time of settlement, then to the children or their issue, per stirpes; third, if no widow or descendants, then to the father and mother in equal parts; fourth, if either the father or mother be dead, then to the one surviving; fifth, if there be no widow, child, father, or mother at the date of settlement, then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters, per stirpes; and in the event of the death of such officer, not the result of his own misconduct, this lump-sum payment shall be prorated for fractional parts of each year of such service.'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended, and to amend section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, as amended, so as to authorize lump-sum payments under the said acts to the survivors of deceased officers without administration of estates."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES IN THE SENATE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 125) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of such act to the Official Reporters of Debates in the Senate and persons employed by them in connection with the performance of their duties as such reporters.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of such subsection the following:

"For the purposes of this act, the Official Reporters of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and persons employed by them in connection with the performance of their duties as such reporters shall be deemed to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government, and service heretofore or hereafter rendered as an Official Reporter of Debates of the Senate

or as a person employed by the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate in connection with the performance of their duties as such reporters shall be deemed to be service as an officer or employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any such Official Reporter or person employed by them until he gives notice in writing to the said Official Reporters of his desire to come within the purview of this act. In the case of any such Official Reporter or person employed by them who is in service on the date of enactment of this subsection, such notice of desire to come within the purview of this act must be given within 6 months after such date. In the case of any such Official Reporter or person employed by them who enters the service subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection, such notice of desire to come within the purview of this act must be given within 6 months after the date of such entrance into the service. No provision of this or any other act relating to automatic separation from the service shall be applicable to any such Official Reporter or person employed by them."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMANENT CENSUS OFFICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1045) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census).

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has passed an identical bill, S. 614, which is on the Speaker's table. I ask unanimous consent that the identical Senate bill, S. 614, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," approved March 6, 1902, as amended (U. S. C., title 13, sec. 111), is amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the words: "*Provided*, That where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information relative to membership, such information shall not be required."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1045) was laid on the table.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3511) to extend the provisions of section 1 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, until June 30, 1948.

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

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the author of the bill if this is the bill which extends the provisions of the bill sponsored last year by me and which was signed by the President on August 2, which takes care of those Federal employees who are discharged or demoted as a result of the reduction of personnel in Federal departments?

Mr. JONES of Washington. It is, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FORAND. There is another bill pending that would strike out the age clause of 55. This does not strike out the age clause requirement of 55 in the bill, does it?

Mr. JONES of Washington. No; it does not.

Mr. FORAND. It merely extends the date?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Yes; for 1 year.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the committee will see fit to take up the other bill striking out the 55-year clause and also eliminate the termination date because we are gradually throwing out of the Government people who have had 25, 28, and 30 years of service who have not yet reached the retirement age.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (e) (1) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1947" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1948."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILITARY LEAVE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1845) to amend section 371, title 10, United States Code (military leave for Federal employees).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 371, title 10, United States Code, be amended by adding the words "and the Enlisted Reserve Corps" following the words "the Officers' Reserve Corps" wherever the latter appears in said section.

With the following committee amendment:

2. Strike out all after the enacting clause and add the following:

"(a) That the third and fourth paragraphs under the subheading 'Ordnance stores and equipment for Reserve Officers' Training Corps' in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes,' approved May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 72; 10 U. S. C. A. 371), are hereby amended by inserting in each such paragraph, after the words 'the Officers' Reserve Corps', the words 'or the Enlisted Reserve Corps.'

"(b) The fourth paragraph under the subheading 'Ordnance stores and equipment for Reserve Officers' Training Corps' of the act of May 12, 1917, as amended, as it appears on page 72, volume 40, Statutes at Large, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of the said paragraph, substituting a colon therefor, and adding the following proviso: '*Provided further*, That no existing law shall be construed to prevent any member of the Officers' Reserve Corps or the Enlisted Reserve Corps from accepting employment in any civil branch of the public service nor from receiving the pay incident to such employment in addition to any pay and allowances to which he may be entitled under the laws relating to the Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, nor as prohibiting him from practicing his civilian profession or occupation before or in connection with any department of the Federal Government.'

"SEC. 2. Section 80 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 203; 32 U. S. C. 75), is hereby amended by striking out the period as it appears at the end of the said section, substituting a comma therefor, and adding the following: "for periods not to exceed 15 days in any one calendar year: *Provided*, That all members of the National Guard who are in the employ of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia and who are ordered to duty by proper authority shall, when relieved from duty, be restored to the positions held by them when ordered to duty: *And provided further*, That no existing law shall be construed to prevent any member of the National Guard from accepting employment in any civil branch of the public service nor from receiving the pay incident to such employment in addition to any pay and allowances to which he may be entitled under the provisions of law relating to the National Guard, nor as prohibiting him from practicing his civilian profession or occupation before or in connection with any department of the Federal Government.'

"SEC. 3. Section 9 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1177; 34 U. S. C. A. 853g), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the period as it appears at the end of the said section, substituting a colon therefor, and adding the following proviso: '*And provided further*, That all members of the Naval Reserve who are in the employ of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia and who are ordered to duty by proper authority shall, when relieved from duty, be restored to the positions held by them when ordered to duty.'

"SEC. 4. The words 'officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia' as used in the third paragraph, subheading 'Ordnance stores and equipment for Reserve Officers' Training Corps,' of the act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 72; 10 U. S. C. A. 371), as now or hereafter amended, as used in that part of section 80 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 203; 32 U. S. C. 75), as now or hereafter amended, which precedes the proviso, and as used in the first proviso of section 9 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1177; 34 U. S. C. A. 853g), as now or hereafter amended, shall be construed to mean all officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia, permanent, or temporary indefinite, without regard to classifications or terminology peculiar to the Federal Civil Service System."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend existing laws relating to military leave of certain employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia so as to equalize rights to leave of absence and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2826) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE CODE WITH RESPECT TO MANUFACTURE OF WINES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1945) to amend sections 2801 (e) (4), 3043 (a), and 3045 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman from California explain this bill, and he might also make a brief reference to the next two bills on the calendar.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to the floor with the unanimous endorsement of the Ways and Means Committee. It is what you might call a wine industry modernization bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. California wine?

Mr. GEARHART. Affecting California wine, yes. The changes which will be effected are all technical in their nature. The bill was prepared by representatives of the Wine Institute, to which nearly all wine concerns belong, in collaboration and consultation with the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Treasury has no objection to the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. And briefly about the next two bills.

Mr. GEARHART. The next two bills are of the same character. They are industry bills which have been prepared in consultation with the Treasury, and the Treasury has no objection to their enactment.

Mr. McCORMACK. What particular industry do the other two relate to?

Mr. GEARHART. The same favored industry.

Mr. McCORMACK. Wine?

Mr. GEARHART. Wine, the finest of wine.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am well acquainted with it during my 10 years' experience on the Ways and Means Committee.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, until the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] undertook to answer the inquiries of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] it had been my understanding that this bill had relationship to wines produced all over the continental United States. I did not realize that it was directed primarily and principally to the wines made in California. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from California if this and the next two succeeding bills will not apply to wines made in New York State as well as those made in California?

Mr. GEARHART. If I have given any impression that the bill is confined in its operation to California such was not my intention. The bill will apply to all of the States of the Union, as is customary with legislation passed in this House.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The inference was drawn from my friend's observations and mine; wine and California. The gentleman comes from California. So he is, with usual zeal, looking after the interests of his people, which in the case of any Member, properly exercised, is an important duty.

Mr. GEARHART. I must add that in the minds of a great many people the words wine and California are synonymous, both in fame and excellence.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is why I took the floor, to make sure that New York was also considered as a wine-producing State and covered by the legislation.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Internal Revenue Code be, and it is hereby, amended as follows:

1. Section 2801 (e) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended (a) by deleting from the second sentence thereof the words "having no interior communication with any other department or part of such premises", and (b) by adding immediately at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent to aperitif wines other than vermouth."

2. Section 3045, Internal Revenue Code, is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: ": *Provided*, That in the case of wines produced from loganberries, currants, or gooseberries, respectively, having a normal acidity of twenty parts or more per thousand, the volume of the resultant product may be increased more than 35 per centum but not more than 60 per centum by the addition of sugar and water solution under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe."

3. Section 3043 (a), Internal Revenue Code, is amended by deleting the colon in the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ", nor to apply to or prohibit the fermentation of grape wine retsina with resin on bonded winery premises."

4. Section 3044 (b), Internal Revenue Code, is amended by deleting the words "and not more than 13 per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and not more than 13 per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation of, if sweetened, after complete fermentation and sweetening."

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment. If it is not in the bill, I offer it at this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GEARHART as a committee amendment: In the title of the bill insert after the figure "3043 (a)," the figure "3044 (b)."

On page 2, rearrange sections 2, 3, and 4 in their correct order, renumbering section 3 section 2; renumbering section 4 section 3; and renumbering section 2 section 4.

On page 2, line 22, in section 4, as the bill is now drawn, prior to the foregoing amendment, strike out the word "of" following the word "fermentation" and insert in lieu thereof "or."

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. That request comes too late. We have already read amendments to the bill.

Mr. CORBETT. Then I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The objection comes too late.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

PERMITTING THE BLENDING AND AGING OF BRANDIES IN BOND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1946) to amend section 2801 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (e) of section 2801 of the Internal Revenue Code be, and it is hereby, amended by adding the following new numbered paragraph:

"(5) Blending of beverage brandies: Fruit brandies distilled from the same kind of fruit at not more than 170 degrees proof may, for the sole purpose of perfecting such brandies according to commercial standards, be mixed or blended with each other, or with any such mixture or blend, by the distiller thereof in any internal revenue bonded warehouse operated by him exclusively for the storage of brandy or wine spirits, and the provisions of this section and of sections 2600 (a) (5) and 3254 (g) relating to rectification or other internal revenue laws of the United States shall not be held to apply to or prohibit such mixing or blending, and brandies so mixed or blended may be packaged, stored, transported, transferred in bond, withdrawn from bond tax-paid or tax-free, or be otherwise disposed of, in the same manner as such brandies not so mixed or blended: *Provided*, That, in addition to the tax imposed by this chapter on the production of distilled spirits, there shall be paid a tax of 30 cents as to each proof gallon (and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon) of brandy so mixed or blended (except when withdrawn tax-free and accounted for or when lost and allowance is made therefor), such tax to be paid by rectified spirits stamps affixed to the packages at the time of withdrawal. The Commissioner, under rules and regulations to be by him prescribed with the approval of the Secretary, upon the presentation of proof to his satisfaction of the loss by leakage, evaporation, theft, or otherwise of fruit brandies so blended or mixed, not occurring as the result of any negligence, connivance, collusion, or fraud on the part of the warehouseman or his agents, is hereby authorized to remit or refund the taxes assessed or paid upon such lost brandies: *Provided, however*, That such remission or refund shall be allowed only to the extent that the warehouseman is not indemnified or recompensed for such tax, and that losses of fruit brandies occurring prior to any such mixing or blending shall be allowable in accordance with section 2901. The term 'distiller' as used herein shall include any one or more distillers associated as members of

any farm cooperative, or any one or more distillers affiliated within the meaning of section 17 (a) (5) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended, or any fruit distiller for whose account, recorded with the district supervisor at the time of production, the brandy to be blended was produced. The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary, make such rules or regulations as he may deem necessary to carry these provisions into effect."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMITING LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS AND OTHERS IN REGISTERED DISTILLERIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1947) to amend section 2800 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2800 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Every proprietor or possessor of any still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom: *Provided*, That in the case of a registered distillery or registered fruit distillery any person so interested other than the proprietor, shall be liable under this subsection for such taxes only if such person (1) has defrauded, or aided or abetted in defrauding, the United States of such taxes, or (2) has profited, directly or indirectly, by the receipt of dividends or otherwise, from any defrauding or evading of payment of such taxes, in which event he shall be liable only to the extent of such profits."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Clerk called the bill (H. J. Res. 193) to grant authority for the erection of a permanent building for the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the chairman of the Committee on Public Works if he will kindly undertake an explanation of this bill, for the reason that it appears to me to be a very unusual measure in that the Congress is giving consent to a local charitable institution to construct out of its own funds a building upon public ground and that after the building is erected the title to the building shall be in the United States Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross appeared before our committee, indicating that they desired to erect a building here that would cost probably a million and a half dollars, on property which belongs to the United States.

It may be somewhat new to many Members to know that the title to the property on which the present Red Cross Buildings stand here in the District of Columbia is in the name of the United States. The Red Cross has its own money but they cannot build without the consent of the Congress of the United States.

Every agency of Government to which this bill has been submitted has reported favorably. There is no objection whatever, and there is no cost to our Government. The Government has the land. Because of certain recent developments in the District the Red Cross is forced to vacate some buildings which they have occupied rent free for a long period of time. They must move out. They are preparing the plans to build the building. Consent of Congress is needed to facilitate the construction of this "workshop" as the Red Cross calls it, a workshop badly needed here in the District of Columbia for this particular organization.

Mr. COLE of New York. But why is it necessary to have the consent of Congress as a prerequisite to the construction of the building?

Mr. DONDERO. Because it is going to be on land title to which is in the United States Government, and they are not permitted to erect a building on that land without the consent of Congress.

Mr. COLE of New York. If it is possible for them to put up a building on public land others might likewise get the consent of Congress.

Mr. DONDERO. That might be possible. I am in no position to answer that, but I presume the gentleman is correct.

Mr. COLE of New York. I can understand that it is entirely worth while for a charitable or eleemosynary institution of a Nation-wide character; but when we grant this authority to a local chapter of a national organization it seems to me we are establishing a precedent which may someday rise up to plague us. I want to make sure that the Committee on Public Works has considered the possible danger from that source.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. McGREGOR. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to a committee amendment which will add section 10 to the bill and which takes care of the very question the gentleman raises.

Mr. COLE of New York. That still will not make it impossible for a person in future years to say that this is a precedent in spite of the fact that the bill itself says it shall not be construed as a precedent.

Mr. DONDERO. Being here in the Nation's Capital, however, we think it deserves special consideration over any other chapter throughout the United States.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

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

Resolved, etc., That authority be, and is hereby, given to the American National Red Cross to erect upon the south half of square 104 in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a permanent building for the use of the District of Columbia Chapter, American National Red Cross in connection with its work, in cooperation with the Government of the United States and its responsibilities under its charter granted by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the plans of the proposed building shall first be approved by the American National Red Cross, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the erection and design thereof shall be under the supervision of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended and as hereby further amended.

SEC. 3. That the cost of the removal of the buildings on this site shall be borne by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, without expense to the United States.

SEC. 4. That said permanent building shall remain the property of the United States but under the supervision of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency and the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, shall, at all times be charged with the responsibility, care, keeping, and maintenance of said building without expense to the United States.

SEC. 5. That moneys of the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, available for the construction of the aforesaid building, including any amount administratively determined necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expenses, may be transferred to and expended by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, and such funds may be consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to prepare drawings and specifications for this building prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to such acquisition.

SEC. 6. That said building shall be appropriate in design and character and shall be used by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, and shall cost not less than $1,000,000: *Provided*, That this expenditure shall include complete equipment.

SEC. 7. That the person, firm, or corporation which the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall select to furnish professional architectural and engineering services required for the project shall be chosen from nominations made by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter.

SEC. 8. That the National Capital Housing Authority is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Administrator such part of the site for said building as is now under the jurisdiction of said Authority: *Provided*, That the Treasurer of the United States is authorized and directed to credit said Authority with the fair market value, at the date of transfer, of the property so transferred: *Provided further*, That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to utilize the property so transferred, as well as that part of the site already under his jurisdiction, for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. That the Federal Works Administrator, through the Public Buildings Administration, is hereby authorized to furnish steam from the central heating plant for the heating of said building, such steam to be paid for for by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, at such reasonable rates, not less than cost, as may be determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator, through the Public Buildings Administration, is authorized to prepare plans and specifications and to super-

vise and to contract for the work necessary to connect said building with the Government mains and to pay the cost of such work and services, including administrative expenses, from the funds consolidated into the Treasury pursuant to section 5 thereof.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, after line 21, add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 10. The enactment of this joint resolution shall not be construed as establishing a policy of the United States Government to furnish building sites for Red Cross chapters or any eleemosynary institution at any other place."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEATH GRATUITIES FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1380) to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval personnel.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the provision contained in the act approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (34 U. S. C., Supp. 943), is hereby further amended by striking out the words "not the result of his or her own misconduct," wherever appearing therein.

SEC. 2. The act of May 12, 1930 (46 Stat. 268, 34 U. S. C. 944), entitled "An act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to beneficiaries of transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who die while on active duty," is hereby amended by striking out the words "and not as a result of their own misconduct," appearing therein.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 4, insert the following:

"SEC. 3. The act of December 17, 1919, chapter 6 (41 Stat. 367), entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of 6 months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Reguar Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct,' as amended (10 U. S. C. 903), is further amended by striking out the words 'not the result of his own misconduct,' wherever appearing therein."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval and Army personnel."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUDIT OF RECORDS OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3138) to provide for the periodic audit of the records of the accountable officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States shall, not less frequently than once each year, detail assistants to audit the fiscal records of accountable officers of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States and shall report to the respective Houses on the results of each such audit.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1974) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the author of this bill will give us some indication as to the possible cost.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, having introduced this bill I am very glad indeed to answer the gentleman's inquiry. I may say that no new appropriation is expected to be requested at this session under this bill, which is designed to provide cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and private agencies in controlling infestations of our forests by insect pests.

One of the basic reasons for submitting the bill is that in the infestation of forest areas by defoliators, bark beetles, and other destructive forest insect pests often the area infested includes private timber lands, State timber lands, and also Federal timber lands. This Congress earlier in the session, due to a heavy infestation by the tussock moth, a defoliator, in northern Idaho, my district, made an appropriation to eradicate this pest. It was provided in that appropriation bill for cooperation with State and private owners. This provision for cooperative effort might have been subject to a point of order on the floor had such point been raised, but it was not, and the control campaign is now going on.

The State of Idaho appropriated $210,000 to combat the pest, the private owners put up something over $100,000, this Congress $375,000, and joining efforts DDT is being sprayed by airplane. When one of these infestations comes it is hardly effective to just fight the pest on Federal land or State land or private land for the control measures must cover the whole of the infested area.

The bill provides that when any Federal money is used the Forest Service may provide what cooperation will take place from the other owners that are interested. May I say also that I claim no pride of authorship because the same bill was introduced in the Senate and I invite attention to No. 176 on today's calendar, an identical bill, which passed the Senate and is over here for consideration. Thus this bill has the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senate and our own committee on Agriculture. The procedures outlined by the bill are not only of the highest importance to my own State but to the future protection of every forest area in the United States.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOFF. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE of California. May I say for the benefit of the Members of the House, in answering the inquiry of the gentleman, that the present appropriation—the one for the present fiscal year—is $480,000. In other words, that is the amount which is now being appropriated for the sort of thing which this bill seeks to do. The bill, however, authorizes a more efficient use of that money because it will permit the Federal Government to cooperate with State and private owners. At the present time the Federal Government has no authority at all to go into a cooperative deal, even where land ownerships are mixed. You can appreciate the inefficiency of trying to control insects on Federal land, where the adjacent private landowner is not doing anything or where the State is not doing anything on contiguous land. This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to go into a cooperative agreement with the other landowners for the purpose of fighting those insects on a cooperative basis. It does not provide any money. It merely provides for a more efficient use of the money which the Congress may see fit to make available for this purpose.

Mr. GOFF. I thank the gentleman.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 597, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by reducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the United States independently and through cooperation with the governments of States, Territories, and possessions, and private-timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irrespective of ownership.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or possession, organization, person, or public agency, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available

for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and purposes of this act: *Provided*, That any operations planned to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion and out of any money made available pursuant to this act, make allocations to Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands held or owned by the United States in such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control, suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases affecting forests on said lands.

SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions toward the work as the Secretary may require have been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed. Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such procedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act are intended to supplement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing, existing legislation.

SEC. 7. This act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1974) was laid on the table.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ANGOSTURA PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2167) to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura water conservation and utilization project of certain lands owned by the United States.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to add to and make a part of the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, situated in Custer and Fall River Counties, S. Dak., and established pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. (and Supp.) 590y–590z–11), any lands of the United States acquired under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), or title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm-Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010–1013), within the Bad Lands-Fall River land utilization project, administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, which are found to be suitable for water conservation and utilization purposes. All lands so added to and made a part of the Angostura water conservation and utilization project shall thereafter be subject to all laws applicable to agricultural lands acquired under the provisions of section 5 (a) of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590z–3 (a)); the costs incurred by the United States in acquiring such lands, as well as the costs incurred in the improvement thereof for water conservation and utilization purposes, shall be returned in the same manner as though such lands had been acquired under the provisions of said section 5 (a).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, following the word "Angostura", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization" and substitute in lieu thereof "unit of the Missouri Basin."

Page 2, line 7, following the word "for", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization purposes." and substitute in lieu thereof "such transfer."

Page 2, line 9, following the word "Angostura" strike out the words "water conservation and utilization project" and substitute in lieu thereof "unit."

Page 2, line 15, following the word "for", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization" and substitute in lieu thereof "irrigation."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota to the title of the bill: Strike out "water conservation and utilization" and insert "unit of the Missouri Basin."

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSERVATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 2721) to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes."

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

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have this bill explained.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill simply provides and directs full consideration and recognition of the needs of fish and other wildlife on the part of the United States Engineer Corps in maintaining certain pool levels in the upper Mississippi River during the wintertime. The bill does not apply to the navigation season and only requires cooperation during the winter months of the year when we have several feet of ice on the river. It was the practice during the wartime for the War Department to draw down the pools and virtually drain some of the pools during the winter months, and thousands of tons of fish were destroyed or smothered at the time because the water was removed leaving the fish in pockets without water. Now the War Department has agreed to cooperate in the maintenance of the pool levels during these months. It does not affect navigation in the lower Mississippi River or any other part of the Mississippi because the provisions of this cooperation do not relate during the period of the navigation season.

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

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Where does it say that it applies only during the winter?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It says: "Shall operate and maintain pool levels as though navigation was carried on throughout the year."

Of course, the pool levels are maintained during the navigation season. The bill provides for the maintenance of adequate water in pools during the winter months to stop destruction of fish.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, the gentleman knows what our concern is, that there are certain seasons of the year in dry years when the water is so low over the chain of locks above St. Louis that unless there is some draw-down the navigation cannot be carried on. May I ask the gentleman, have the navigation people on the Mississippi River expressed any objection to this bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The navigation people, headed by one of the gentleman's constituents, Mr. Strong, are strongly in favor of this bill, and have agreed to it.

Mr. JUDD. That is what I want to know.

Mr. MACKINNON. Why did the War Department object to this bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The War Department has agreed to cooperate in maintaining pool levels during the winter months to save fish and other wildlife. Because they agreed to do it, they raised an objection to the passage of the bill and said it was not necessary. This bill simply seals the agreement with the War Department.

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

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. I repeat what I have said to the very able and distinguished gentleman from Minnesota privately on many occasions, that very many people in my district are keenly interested in this legislation, and I urge its immediate enactment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Iowa has been very active for this bill. I might say that a similar bill affecting almost the whole country passed the House by unanimous consent last year and was stricken out in the Senate. This bill has been restricted to the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Illinois, and Minneapolis, where most of the damage was done during the war years as a result of the draining of pools in the wintertime.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is very necessary to preserve a proper balance between the conflicting interests

involved. We should give each his due but not permit either to operate to the destruction of the other. The divergent interests are the two groups, one concerned with the preservation of our wildlife, and the other concerned with navigation on the river. I am pleased to hear my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] say that these groups have compromised their differences and agreed on this bill. In view of the gentleman's statement that this does not operate during the navigational season, I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I can assure my colleague from Minnesota that there is no conflict of interest so far as this legislation is concerned, as it simply provides for cooperation on the part of the War Department in the conservation of fish in the upper Mississippi River. The War Department has agreed to cooperate in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 401), as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732, 79th Cong.), is hereby amended to include the following new section:

"SEC. 5A. In the management of existing facilities (including locks, dams, and pools) in the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn., administered by the United States Corps of Engineers of the War Department, that Department is hereby directed to give full consideration and recognition to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters, without increasing additional liability to the Government, and shall operate and maintain pool levels as though navigation was carried on throughout the year."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLYING UTILITIES TO PERSONS NEAR ARMED ACTIVITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3055) to permit the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to supply utilities and related services to welfare activities, and persons whose businesses or residences are in the immediate vicinity of naval or military activities and require utilities or related services not otherwise obtainable locally, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, or their designees within their respective establishments, are authorized to sell, under such regulations and at such prices as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, to welfare activities and private persons in the immediate vicinity of naval activities such utilities and related services as are not otherwise available from local, private, or public sources.

SEC. 2. The utilities and related services authorized to be sold under this Act are (1) electric power, (2) steam, (3) compressed air, (4) water, (5) sewage and garbage disposal service, (6) gas (natural, manufactured, or mixed), (7) ice, and (8) mechanical refrigeration: *Provided*, That any utility or related service provided and sold under the authority of this Act shall not be so provided unless it is determined by the Secretary concerned that the utility or related service is not available from a private or other public source, and that the furnishing thereof is in the public interest.

SEC. 3. As may be required by the local needs, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, in carrying out the purposes of this act, are authorized to effect minor expansions and extensions of the necessary distributing systems or facilities within the naval or military activity for those activities which it is determined may supply local services and utilities as described by section 2 herein.

SEC. 4. The act of June 13, 1940 (54 Stat. 383, 34 U. S. C. 553), is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, before "activities" insert "or military."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETURN OF REMAINS OF THOSE BURIED IN FOREIGN LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3394) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," approved May 16, 1946, in order to provide for the shipment of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the deceased or of next of kin, to provide for the disposition of group and mass burials, to provide for the burial of unknown American World War II dead in United States military cemeteries to be established overseas, to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish United States military cemeteries thereon, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 16, 1946, entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States" (Public Law 383, 79th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Congress hereby declares it to be in the public interest to provide for the interment of the remains of certain persons who died on or after September 3, 1939, and whose remains are buried in places located outside the continental limits of the United States and could not be returned to their homeland for burial due to wartime shipping restrictions, by authorizing their permanent interment outside the continental limits of the United States or their evacuation and return either to their homeland or to the homeland of their next of kin, and to centralize in one agency the task of accomplishing the purpose of this act.

"SEC. 2. All activities herein provided for are hereby made a responsibility of the Secretary of War.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed upon application by the next of kin in the case of individual identified remains to return such remains to the homeland of the decedent or of his next of kin for interment at places designated by the next of kin, including national cemeteries provided such remains are entitled to interment therein; and he is further authorized at his own discretion in the case of group of mass burials, which include the remains of one or more known individuals, to cause them to be interred in such places as he may direct: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to the remains of persons who died on or after September 3, 1939, and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States, and who were—

"(a) members of the armed forces of the United States and who died in the service;

"(b) civilian officers and employees of the United States;

"(c) citizens of the United States who served in the armed forces of any government at war with Germany, Italy, or Japan and who died while in such service and who were citizens of the United States at the time of such service;

"(d) citizens of the United States whose homes are in fact in the United States and whose death outside the continental limits thereof can be directly attributed to the war or who died while employed or otherwise engaged in activities contributing to the prosecution of the war; and

"(e) such other citizens of the United States, the disposition of the remains of whom under the provisions of this act would, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, serve in the public interest.

"SEC. 4. With respect to the remains of all persons who are included in the categories set forth in the preceding section of this act, the Secretary of War is further authorized and directed upon application by the next of kin in the case of individual identified remains, and authorized at his own discretion in the case of unidentified remains and in all cases of identified remains which are not returned to the homeland under the provisions of this act to inter the remains in United States military cemeteries established outside the continental limits of the United States.

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, 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), land or interest in land in foreign countries necessary for the purposes of this act, and to establish thereon United States military cemeteries. Cemeteries established by the Secretary of War under the authority of this act are subject to the provisions of section 12, Public Law 456, Seventy-ninth Congress.

"SEC. 6. The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, said sums to be made available for civil functions administered by the War Department, 'Cemeterial expenses, War Department,' to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

"SEC. 8. This act and the authority granted therein and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder shall terminate on December 31, 1951, or upon such earlier date as may be specified in a proclamation by the President, or in a concurrent resolution by the two Houses of Congress as the date beyond which further continuance of the authority granted by this act is not necessary in the public interest, whichever date is earliest: *Provided*, That as to any applications provided for under sections 3 and 4 filed prior to such termination date, the provisions of this act and such rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto shall be treated as remaining in force for the purpose of providing for the return or overseas burial of remains in the proper cases."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFERRING VESSEL "JOSEPH CONRAD"

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3333) to authorize the transfer of the *Joseph Conrad* to the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn., for museum purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Maritime Commission is authorized to give and deliver to the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn., the *Joseph Conrad* for use by the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn., as a museum to be in large part devoted to creating interest in the merchant marine and maritime matters. The transfer of said ship to carry a provision that in the event the Maritime Commission should need the ship for training purposes, then it shall be transferred to the Maritime Commission. The Maritime Commission is also authorized to place in the museum pictures, relics, flags, displays, and documents, for the purpose of creating interest in the American merchant marine and maritime matters.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after "deliver" insert "(at her present location, St. Petersburg, Fla.)."

Line 7, after "museum" insert "and for youth-training purposes."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Page 2, at the end of line 7 insert the following: "In the event the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn., should fail to accept under this act, the Maritime Commission is authorized to deliver the said ship to the city of St. Petersburg, Fla., for museum and youth-training purposes."

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, the amendment contemplates that in the event that for any reason the Historical Association at Mystic, Conn., could not take the vessel up there and should decline the authorization contained in this bill, the city of St. Petersburg would like to have the opportunity to have it turned over to the city.

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

Mr. PETERSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRADLEY. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, before which this bill was heard, considers this amendment as advisable and meritorious. The committee recommends that it be accepted by the House and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. PETERSON. I am grateful to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think this amendment should carry because the city of St. Petersburg has had the opportunity already to accept the ship and has turned it down. There are a number of other historical bodies, some in my own district, that are interested in this ship. I do not think this matter ought to be passed over so lightly.

Mr. PETERSON. The only reason we are putting this amendment in the bill is that, as stated, originally we had contemplated and would have liked to have it in St. Petersburg. The ship is located there now.

Then the question of raising that thirty-five or forty thousand dollars came. It is now contemplated that the *Conrad* may not be seaworthy, so that it could not be taken somewhere else, and in that event, that it could not be taken to Mystic, they could take it elsewhere.

Mr. POTTS. I think it should be ironed out in some way later on when the whole situation should be considered.

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

Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the consideration of the disposition of this ship the city of St. Petersburg asked for the custody of the *Joseph Conrad* as a historical memento or for a museum. Finding that the cost would be considerable, the city of St. Petersburg withdrew its request. Shortly thereafter the Marine Historical Association, of Mystic, Conn., made request for the ship, and the committee gave it full consideration. There have been several requests from organizations, some in the vicinity of New York, and in each case the organization has been asked to appear before the committee and make a presentation of its desires. In every case, such organization has failed to appear and has made no effort whatsoever to present its case.

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

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, in this particular instance this constituent of mine asked me to see if this ship could not be obtained for the Bluejackets Patriotic Organization, and the reason nothing was done on it, although my suggestion was transmitted to the authorities, was that there was a bill pending in the Congress and, therefore, their request could not be considered until this bill was disposed of. But I do not think they ought to be turned down so abruptly. They ought to have a chance to put in a bid for the ship.

Mr. BRADLEY. In several instances I informed the inquirers from the gentleman's district that the ship was available and of what the probable cost would be to make the ship seaworthy. In no case did they see fit to follow up on their inquiries. Even at the present time it appears that the cost of moving this ship may be so great that the museum of Mystic, Conn., will not accept it, and that is the reason that the city of St. Petersburg has requested that this bill be amended as now proposed. I think the amendment should be accepted. We have fooled around with this thing for the past 4 months and I hope that we can get somewhere with it.

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

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. If the Mystic, Conn., people should not accept the ship, what harm is done by voting down the amendment and allowing the New York people or any other people to have their say at some time in the future?

Mr. BRADLEY. May I say to the gentleman that the Maritime Commission has had this ship available for disposal for a long time. It is alongside a dock at St. Petersburg, Fla., and is costing the Government money to keep it up every single day it is there. It is about time that we got rid of it and got it off our expense account. We have given various groups 3 or 4 months to present their cases in order to get this ship off our hands, and no one has appeared to actually ask for it except these two organizations.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Will not this ship be declared surplus property on June 30 if it is not taken now?

Mr. BRADLEY. This ship will be declared surplus at any time that we can find somebody to take care of it. Nobody wants to buy it. It cost the Government $1; nobody really wants it now except as a souvenir. It will cost close to $40,000 to put it in condition to be used as a training ship of any kind, and I do not know of any private organization which is going to be willing to spend that much money on it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the transfer of the Joseph Conrad to the Marine Historical Association of Mystic, Conn., for museum and youth-training purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION RULES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2293) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of rule 3 in the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 33, sec. 252 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, a bright white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the vessel, namely, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 5 miles. Such light shall be at a greater height above the water than the side lights required by subdivisions (b) and (c)."

SEC. 2. Subdivision (e) of rule 3 in the first section of such act (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 33, sec. 252 (e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) A steamer of over 100 feet register length shall carry also, when under way, a bright white light so fixed as to throw the light all around the horizon, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 3 miles. Such light shall be placed in line with the keel at least 15 feet higher

than, and more than 50 feet abaft, the light mentioned in subdivision (a); or in lieu thereof two such lights of the same character and height as herein described placed not over 30 inches apart horizontally, one on either side of the keel, and so arranged that one or the other or both shall be visible from any angle of approach."

SEC. 3. Rule 3 of such act (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 33, sec. 252) is amended by adding the following:

"(f) A steam vessel not more than 100 feet in length shall carry also a bright white light aft to show all around the horizon. Such light shall be placed in line with the keel higher than the light required by subdivision (a)."

SEC. 4. Subdivision (e) of rule 14 in the first section of such act (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 33, sec. 271 (e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) A vessel at anchor and a vessel aground in or near a channel or fairway shall at intervals of not more than 2 minutes ring the bell rapidly for from 3 to 5 seconds and, in addition, at intervals of not more than 3 minutes shall sound on the whistle or horn a signal of one short blast, two long blasts, and one short blast in quick succession."

SEC. 5. The first section of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"RULE 30. (a) Between sunrise and sunset every vessel over 65 feet in length when at anchor shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball not less than 2 feet in diameter.

"(b) A vessel over 65 feet in length which is not under command shall carry where they can best be seen and, if a steam vessel, in lieu of the white light required by rule 3 (a), two red lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than 3 feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles. By day such vessel shall carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 3 feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls, each 2 feet in diameter. Such vessel, when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side lights required by rule 3 (b) and (c), but when making way shall carry them.

"(c) A vessel aground over 65 feet in length shall carry by night the white light or lights prescribed for a vessel at anchor and in addition shall carry, where they can best be seen by approaching vessels, two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 3 feet apart, visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles. By day such vessel shall carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 3 feet apart, where they can best be seen, three black balls, each 2 feet in diameter."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 107 OF TITLE 2 OF THE CANAL ZONE CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1260) to amend section 107 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, approved June 19, 1934.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the report does not indicate the cost of this bill, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

AMENDING NAVIGATION RULES FOR THE WESTERN RIVERS AND INLAND WATERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3350) relating to the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather long and involved bill and requires explanation more extended than can be given to it on the Consent Calendar. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

AMENDING INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2298) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHING A FISH HATCHERY AT ROGERS CITY, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 210) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Rogers City, Mich.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is with hesitancy that I question the consideration of the next three bills on the calendar, due to the fact that they are close to and dear to the heart of the former chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who is held in high regard not only by the members of the committee but by the membership of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the fact that these four bills authorize the establishment of rearing ponds, fish hatcheries, and laboratories that are not in existence. In calling attention to the establishment of these fish hatcheries and laboratories, I refer to the recent appropriation bill which so drastically curtailed the appropriation for the Fish and Wild Life Service in the Department of the Interior that it practically caused the closing of one of the finest laboratories and fish hatcheries on the Atlantic coast at Beaufort, N. C.

The following facts will support this hatchery:

Congress in 1900, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, authorized the construction of this biological station which was completed and opened to investigators for the first time in 1902.

It is located in the center of the greatest fish- and shellfish-producing country in the United States where over 150,000,000 pounds are caught annually and ideal conditions exist for studies of an unusually large variety of marine plants and animals, many of which are of great economic importance in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal fishery resources.

Facilities have been provided here for conducting marine scientific research and practical experiments by hundreds of scientists from universities, military agencies, State and Federal institutions, and private concerns, the majority of which have contributed exceedingly valuable information for the conservation and development of our fishery resources, national health, and for protection of the United States Navy, at virtually no expense to the Beaufort laboratory.

It served as a naval radio station during World War I, and since 1938 conducted special marine investigations concerning fouling of ships' bottoms, prevention of corrosion and marine growth on flying ships, studies of submarine sounds, examination of sunken U-boats, cooperation in Naval Intelligence, and other problems of World War II. The Civil Air Patrol was also provided with quarters in 12 of the laboratory rooms during its valuable wartime functions in this region.

The Beaufort laboratory is also the world's greatest hatchery for the diamond-back terrapin, and has produced over 240,000 eggs and young of this valuable species for restocking of coastal waters, and for biological and medical research. The annual crop now being produced there has a value of over $5,000.

Since 1931 the present director of the laboratory has arranged for over 275 scientific studies and experiments to be conducted here at virtually no expense to the Federal Government by outside investigators which have yielded biological and technological information of vital importance to the health and safety of the Nation that is worth many times the cost of operating this field station.

In addition to the 15 regular oyster investigations conducted here in the 10 years prior to World War II, the laboratory rendered emergency service on 24 special problems in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana involving damage to the oyster resources and other fisheries by hurricanes, pollution, natural enemies, new waterways, and unusual climatological conditions. The expense of these was taken care of by special arrangements with State conservation departments and commercial fishery interests.

In 1941 the first and only experimental oyster farm in this country was designed and constructed by the Beaufort Laboratory with funds provided by the State of North Carolina. The State has just appropriated $5,000 for research operations at the North River oyster farm and $100,000 for rehabilitation of its oyster resources in accordance with its special cooperating agreement with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Also for shrimp investigations $50,000 has been appropriated. All the Federal

Government has provided for these projects is advisory plans, programs, and supervision of research operations.

During the depression the Beaufort Laboratory established and supervised many work-relief projects involving expenditures of over $1,000,000 for our southern fisheries whereby the seafood resources might be improved in quantity and quality and yield fair returns to our low-income fishermen. Several cooperative freezing, processing, and storage plants were constructed along the coast.

The 11 acres of property adjacent to the Beaufort Laboratory on Piver's Island was donated to Duke University by the director, and a fine marine laboratory erected there in 1938 for education of students in the biological sciences and for fundamental research.

In 1943 the director of the laboratory received a war assignment as Coordinator of Fisheries for the Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina region where continued production of its 550,000,000-pound fish crop was greatly needed in an extremely complicated military area. A high yield was obtained by our commercial fishermen who operated at considerable risk and rendered special service as observers for the Navy's Eastern Sea Frontier. The laboratory also handled most of the war problems of our great menhaden industry, which after contributing half of its best vessels to the United States Navy came through with better than average production from dangerous coastal areas on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in 1946 was our No. 1 commercial fishery which converted over 900,000,000 pounds of fish into the fish meal and oil that was greatly needed by the agriculture and many important industries.

I hope that when this bill reaches the other body they will restore certain amounts of this fund so as to permit established institutions to continue to serve the purpose for which they have been created. They truly have been rendering a great service to the Fish and Wildlife Service, particularly in the matter of the production of more edible fish and seafood for the people of this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa has already made that request.

The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY AT ST. IGNACE, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 214) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.

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

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I have said before, my reservation applies to four bills—178, 179, 180, and 181. I think we could deal with them all at the present time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 215) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY ON THE ANNA RIVER, ALGER COUNTY, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 216) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

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

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I desire recognition to make a statement regarding these bills.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can do it under a reservation of objection if he so desires.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is nothing I can do, of course, regarding the passing over of these bills, but I do want the House and the country to know that within my service in this body every Federal fish hatchery in Michigan, a State located in the very midst of the Great Lakes fishing area, was taken out of the State with the exception of one, a battle had to be waged to save even one Federal fish hatchery in a State that has more coast line than any other State in the Union, a State prominent in the Great Lakes area and the great fresh water seas of this country. It does seem to me in view of the importance of Michigan in this area the State is entitled to more than one fish hatchery. I would assume that the author of these bills had in mind to reestablish at least one of the Federal fish hatcheries in the State.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, as I stated in my previous remarks, I am very reluctant to object to the authorization contained in these four bills, because I am in hearty accord with the development of the fish and wildlife resources of this country, and I know that this is the way to do it but on account of the conditions I have pointed out, the meager amount of money that was authorized in the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, I see no reason why we should authorize the establishment of new hatcheries when we simply do not have enough money to operate the hatcheries which have proven their success and the worthiness of their existence. Unless, Mr. Speaker, the bills are passed over without prejudice, I will object to their present consideration.

Mr. DONDERO. I cannot quarrel with the gentleman from North Carolina on the question of trying to economize in the expenses of government.

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

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

KENDUSKEAG STREAM, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE, DECLARED NONNAVIGABLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 599) declaring Kenduskeag Stream, Penobscot County, Maine, to be a nonnavigable waterway.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Kenduskeag Stream, a minor tributary of the Penobscot River, located in Penobscot County, in the State of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a nonnavigable waterway within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

TRANSFERRING REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the property and the personnel covered by this transfer.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to receive the property transferred by this act and is directed to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States, including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding stock; and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and usefulness of horses through participation in and lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary.

SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture, to be desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act or to safeguard the interest of the United States. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law, retired officer personnel of the War Department, if employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of this

act only, may receive in addition to their retired pay, civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be necessary to carry out this act. The authority of the War Department to conduct a remount breeding program is hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "stock;" and insert "stock."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 3484, represents an agreement between the Department of War and the Department of Agriculture on the best way to handle the Remount Service in the light of the decision of the War Department to terminate the program as far as the military budget is concerned. This decision was taken following the elimination of horse cavalry from the Army.

To those who have taken pride in the program as it has been conducted by the War Department, may I say that I did not introduce a bill to handle this matter until the Secretary of War stated to me in a letter dated March 25, 1947, that "steps had been taken to terminate the program" and that he saw "no other alternative" in view of the fact that an effort to transfer the service of the Agriculture Department by agreement between the secretaries had been ruled by the Attorney General to be beyond the powers of the President under either the First War Powers Act or the Reorganization Act.

Thereupon I wrote and introduced the bill H. R. 2868 which was discussed informally with representatives of both the War and Agriculture Departments and officials of the American Remount Association and many Members of Congress. The bill now before us, H. R. 3484, is a revised version of the first bill, drafted in conformity with suggestions of the two Deparments, and, as far as I know, represents complete agreement by all concerned.

Both Departments recommend enactment of this bill, and it is before the House with the endorsement of the Committee on Agriculture as well as the Committee on Armed Services. Their statements appear in the report on the bill.

It will be noted that the bill calls for a written agreeement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture on the property and personnel covered by the transfer prior to July 1, 1947.

Members of the Committee on Agriculture have said to me that they desire to have a clear-cut understanding with the Department upon the program that will be followed in the administration of the Remount Service. That certainly should be provided, and I urge that the Department take immediate steps to confer with the committee prior to the drawing of the agreement with the Secretary of War.

To the many members who have collaborated in this matter, I express the appreciation of the many people throughout the country who are interested in the continuation of the Remount Service for the improvement of the light horse industry.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORGANIC ACT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3106) to reenact and amend the Organic Act of the United States Geological Survey by incorporating therein substantive provisions confirming the exercise of long-continued duties and functions and by redefining their geographic scope.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

CENSUS ROLL OF THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2878) to amend the act approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, to revise the census roll of the Indians of California provided for therein.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended by the act of April 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 259), be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That section 1 of the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That for the purposes of this act, the Indians of California shall be defined to be all Indians who were residing in the State of California on June 1, 1852, and their descendants now living."

SEC. 2. That section 7 of the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized and directed to revise the census roll of the Indians of California, made by him in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, by removing from said roll the names of persons who have died since May 18, 1928, and by adding the names of children, and their descendants, now living, born since May 18, 1928, to enrollees whose names are on said roll, and by adding to said census roll the names of Indians not now on said roll and who come within the definition provided for in section 1 of this act. The Indians of California in each community may elect a committee of three enrollees who may aid the enrolling agent in any matters relating to the revision of said roll. Any person claiming to be entitled to enrollment may, within 1 year after the approval of this act, make an application in writing to the Secretary of the Interior for enrollment. After the expiration of such period of time, the Secretary of the Interior shall have 6 months to approve and promulgate such revised roll, after which the roll shall be closed and thereafter no additional names shall be added thereto: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and distribute to the Indians of California not less than three thousand copies of an alphabetical printed list, consisting of the name of each Indian on the census roll approved May 17, 1933, giving name, address, age at time of enrollment, and such other factual information, if any, as the Secretary may deem advisable as tending to identify each enrollee."

With the following committee amendments:

On line 3, page 1, the phrase "Section 7 of" should be inserted immediately following the word "That."

Lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 of page 1 should be deleted.

Lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 of page 2 should be deleted.

On line 7 of page 2, the word "census" should be deleted.

On line 13 of page 2, the phrase "qualified under section 1 of the act of May 18, 1928," should be inserted following the word "enrollees."

On line 13 of page 2, the comma and the phrase "and by" should be deleted and a period substituted therefor.

On line 13 of page 2, the word "are" should be deleted and the word "appear" substituted therefor.

Lines 14 and 15 on page 2 should be deleted.

On line 16 of page 2, the words "section 1 of this act." should be deleted.

On line 20 of page 2, the words "as herein amended," should be inserted following the word "act."

On line 23 of page 2, the words "six months" should be deleted and the words "one year" substituted therefor.

On line 4 of page 3, the word "census" should be deleted.

On line 8 of page 3, the quotation mark (") appearing thereon should be deleted.

Beginning with line 9 of page 3, the following paragraph should be added:

"SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California, the sum of $25,000 to remain available until expended, to be used to defray the expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in revising the roll, as provided herein."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, to revise the roll of the Indians of California provided therein."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTING THE MINING OF COAL, PHOSPHATE, SODIUM, POTASSIUM, OIL, OIL SHALE, GAS, AND SULFUR ON LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3022) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice in order that the membership of the House may be given a greater opportunity to study the bill.

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and for the information of the House, the purpose of this

bill is to promote and encourage the development of the ore, gas, and other minerals on the acquired lands of the United States on a uniform basis under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. In the interest of economy, it eliminates several agencies now engaged in the leasing of acquired lands for oil, and gas, and centralizes this function in the Department of the Interior.

The report on this bill has been carefully considered by a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands of the House, it has been carefully considered by the full committee and unanimously reported by the subcommittee and also by the full committee.

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

There was no objection.

HELIUM-BEARING GAS LANDS IN THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION, N. MEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3372) authorizing certain agreements with respect to rights in helium-bearing gas lands in the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., and for other purposes.

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

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I take this time so that I may explain an amendment which will be offered on behalf of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which I am a member.

The purpose of this bill is to ratify certain agreements entered into between the Government, through the Interior Department, and Continental Oil Co. and the Santa Fe Corp., on the one hand, and between the Government and the Navajo Indian Tribe in New Mexico, on the other, so that the Government may obtain, develop, and conserve valuable helium deposits in the Navajo country, all of which are described in House Document No. 212, Eightieth Congress.

The bill has to be passed by the end of this month, because the agreement between the Government and the oil companies, which has taken over 4 years of investigation and negotiation, would become null and void unless this bill became law by the end of this fiscal year.

It seemed to the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and also to the Public Lands Committee that the objectives related in House Document No. 212 are sound in seeking to separate the production of helium from the production of oil and other gases so that the Government could hold in reserve the largest deposit of helium now known in the world today.

However, the proposed contracts with the Navajo Indians, the Continental Oil Co., and the Santa Fe Corporation, are highly complex. The Navajo Tribe is to receive a cash consideration of $147,799. The Government has a total plant investment of nearly $4,000,000—inclusive of the second helium well—and yet it is to pay the Navajos for this remarkable helium deposit the sum of $147,799.

The oil companies involved, having expert legal and other advice, are quite able to conduct their own transactions and no special equities apply to them, but all valuation factors for the Indians have been determined by the Geological Survey in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines. All the advice which the Indians received has been from the Indian Bureau or from representatives of these two agencies of the Government pursuant to which the tribal council approved the helium transaction.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of committee members, I am sure, but that these determinations of value were all honestly arrived at on the part of the Government agents, and yet the fact remains that the Government as guardian of the Indians is buying out the interests of its own wards and dependents in one of the greatest natural resources the Navajos possess. The nature of the Government's obligation requires that the highest degree of care be utilized to see that we deal fairly and equitably with the Navajo Indians. The questions of valuation are highly complex. A few of these questions are as follows:

First. In reducing the anticipated future payments to the Navajos to present worth in order to pay the entire consideration now, is it fair to apply a discount rate of 4 percent? There is no better security than a commitment from the Government. Long-term Government bonds pay only 2½ percent interest. If a 2 percent discount rate is used in this case, the income to the Navajos would be greater by about $30,000.

Second. If a familiar equation of determining capital value is used, whereby income is anticipated as it is here, and deductions are made for operating expenses and risk, and the net return is capitalized at an appropriate rate, the consideration payable to the Indians would be very much greater even without questioning the price paid for the gas or the royalty rate. What is the correct method of valuation which should be applied to this case?

Third. This is not just a case of determining just compensation. There are clearly equitable factors here which should be considered. When the Government is dealing with its own wards, and perhaps as a matter of legal rights on the merits quite outside of that relationship. For example, when helium was discovered, as reported in House Document No. 212, on July 1, 1942, it was considered "a find." The Indians had not leased their lands for helium production. They had leased them for oil and gas production in both the 1923 and 1942 leases. Is it possible that the former arrangements by contract should have been revised in the light of this new discovery and the subject treated anew? Certainly the production of helium gas was a separate and distinct business enterprise undertaken by separate and distinct parties requiring a $3,600,000 plant of its own.

Should the discovery of helium have required a new rental arrangement in respect to the lands?

Is a price of 12 cents a thousand cubic feet adequate for gas having 7.63 percent of helium—the highest helium content yet discovered and in the greatest helium deposit known in the world?

Fourth. We should also be quite sure in dealing with the Indians that the royalty is adequate. Is one-eighth royalty enough for a proven field? It is, I believe, a generally accepted royalty for unproven fields, but this was a proven field after July 1, 1942. For example, in the Rio Vista gas field, the Amerada Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of California, pay the Government over 50 percent in royalties on production from Government lands. Royalties in proven gas fields run as high as 60 percent. What should be the royalty in this unique case?

I do not know and I do not think that members of the committee know what the answers to these questions should be, but it is quite clear that these and any other questions which study will reveal, should not be unilaterally answered against the Indians without independent legal or other advice if they desire to have it, and I think they should have such advice. They should have the opportunity to assert any claims for additional compensation which they consider appropriate after receiving such advice, and if such claims are not recognized and paid then to have them adjudicated in the Court of Claims.

I have, therefore, submitted, and the Indian Affairs Subcommittee has approved an amendment to be added at the end of the first paragraph of this bill which will permit the Indians to assert such a claim and to go into court within 3 years after the effective date of the act, this being considered as an adequate time in which to secure expert assistance on this problem and to assert any additional claim that they may have for adequate compensation. The Department of the Interior has approved the amendment, and an identical amendment was adopted this morning by the Public Lands Committee of the Senate on consideration of the companion bill pending in that body.

There is every reason for the greatest possible precaution in seeing that the assets of the Navajos which remain to them today are conserved and developed for the maximum benefit of the tribe. This is particularly true in view of the well-known plight of the Navajos whose grazing resources have been so sharply curtailed as to virtually destroy the native economy of the tribe, curtailing their income and resulting in deplorable living conditions among the Navajos.

In view of the time limitations in the agreements—June 30, 1947—it is deemed impractical for Congress to go further into the details of these transactions but instead to provide a forum in which the Indians may advance any claims in respect to these matters which on independent advice they consider proper.

As a matter of fact, since the Government in this transaction necessarily is dealing with itself as guardian for the Indians, the transaction reduced to its simplest elements is, irrespective of the fairness and care of the officials involved, a taking equivalent to the taking of property by eminent domain, and it is well established that in such cases a judicial determination of the fairness and adequacy of the consideration after the taking is always in order.

To have attempted a thorough determination of the adequacy of the consid-

eration here would have taken weeks of testimony. We reported the bill out, and I supported it only on the assurance that the Indians could submit the matter to the Court of Claims under section 26 of the Indian Claims Commission bill. Thereafter a careful study of that bill comvinced us that that act was not broad enough, and it is for this reason that I presented this amendment to the Indian Affairs Committee for consideration and obtained the approval of the Interior.

With this statement, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of the right to object, with the hope that there will be no objection to the amendment, as there could not be any, I am sure, if the matter is understood by all. It is the only fair thing we can do for the Indians under the circumstances.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman has made a good statement explaining the matter. I hope the amendment he offers will be adopted. It is simply a precaution safeguarding the Navajo Indians so that we may see to it that the wards of the Government are justly treated by the Government in case there should be any necessary adjustment to be made.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, and the Navajo Tribe of Indians are authorized to enter into an agreement dated December 1, 1945, entitled "An agreement severing certain formations from oil and gas leases and substituting new leases as to those formations" and an amending agreement, affecting lands in the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., copies of which are published in House of Representatives Document No. 212, Eightieth Congress, first session; and said agreements are ratified and approved.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to enter into an agreement dated September 19, 1946, with Continental Oil Co. and Santa Fe Corp. entitled "Agreement for assignments of interests in oil and gas leases and for operations on the leaseholds," and two agreements supplemental thereto, affecting lands in the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., copies of which are published in House of Representatives Document No. 212, Eightieth Congress, first session; and said agreements are ratified and approved.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: After the period at the end of section 1, insert the following: "If said Navajo Tribe of Indians shall, after investigation, deem the total consideration payable to it by the United States pursuant to such agreement dated December 1, 1945, as amended, to be in any respect less than reasonable, fair, just, and equitable, said tribe shall be entitled within 3 years after the date of enactment of this act to institute suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for the recovery of such additional sum as may be necessary to compensate said tribe for the reasonable, fair, just, and equitable value of all right, interest, and property passing from said tribe to the United States under such agreement, as amended. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine any suit so instituted and to enter final judgment against the United States therein for such sum, if any, in excess of the total consideration payable pursuant to such agreement, as amended, as such court may determine to be necessary to provide consideration in all respects reasonable, fair, just, and equitable. Appellate review of any judgment so entered shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same limitations, as in the case of claims over which the Court of Claims has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended (28 U. S. C., sec. 250). Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, not more than 10 percent of the amount received or recovered by said tribe in satisfaction of any claim asserted under this section shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF TITLE I OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1230) to amend sections 2 (a) and 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out in the first sentence the following: "and prior to July 1, 1947."

Sec. 2. Section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out of the second proviso "June 30, 1947" in each place where it appears, and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1948."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out section 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEAN:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "sentence", strike out the following: "and prior to July 1, 1947" and insert "'1947' and inserting '1949'."

The bill will then read:

"That section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out in the first sentence '1947' and inserting '1949'."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the title of the bill just passed (S. 1230) be amended. I call attention to the fact that the title presently carried in the bill contains surplus language, inasmuch as the committee struck section 2 from the original bill. In order that the title may be appropriate, I ask unanimous consent that it be amended to read as follows: "To amend section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 969) to provide increases in the rates of pensions payable to Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be stricken from the Consent Calendar. We have reported out of our committee a bill, the O'Konski bill, H. R. 3516, that takes in a few additional veterans. Our committee has been promised a hearing before the Committee on Rules in a few days on that bill, which takes in another group of veterans, the remaining Civil War veterans, of whom there are only 93 left, and some of their dependents. I realize it will not go through on this calendar anyway. I am sure the rule on our bill will be reported unanimously by that committee and will pass the House unanimously.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the situation set forth by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, another bill has been reported out of her committee or is about to be reported out.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It has been reported out. It includes the few remaining Civil War veterans.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does that bill also include the group covered in this bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It has the same provisions for the Spanish-American War veterans and includes this other very small and pathetic group. They are dying at the rate of 5 or 6 a month. There are only 93 alive today. The Civil War veterans are not organized and have no one to fight for them. The Spanish-American War veterans were glad to help them and have them included in their bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentlewoman is satisfied a rule will be granted?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I feel satisfied a rule will be granted. Of course, no one is ever sure of anything today, but the chairman of the committee has promised a hearing, and I do not know a single person on the Rules Committee or on the floor of Congress who will object to the passage of the bill or will vote against it.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is true there is nothing certain in life, and that might be particularly true in relation to the rule. That is the reason I ask if that was the gentlewoman's own personal assurance or whether she had assurance from other directions.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have had indications, I will say to the gentleman, from other directions.

Mr. McCORMACK. Indications in this body are very weak evidence to me. I withdraw my reservation of objection, but I hope that the gentlewoman's confidence will be confirmed by a rule being reported by the Rules Committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would be greatly surprised if the O'Konski rule were not granted and if the bill did not pass the House and the Senate unanimously. The bill was passed unanimously out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and is a better bill than the one on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure none of us would want to have the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, whom we all like,

be mistaken. I hope her leadership will keep that in mind.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I hope my leadership will keep that in mind also.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is what I said.

Mr. MURDOCK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is the bill which the gentlewoman mentions that is before the Rules Committee the same as this with respect to the groups covered?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; and it includes a few more veterans.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is well; but I think this bill ought to remain a while longer on the calendar.

Mr. CARROLL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does not the gentlewoman think her request to strike this bill from the calendar is premature until such time as the Rules Committee does report out a rule on the bill she has in mind?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then I shall ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. CARROLL. I think that would be better.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. My original request was to strike this bill from the calendar.

Mr. KEAN. We have no objection to the first request as yet.

The SPEAKER. What is the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be stricken from the calendar. The O'Konski bill includes the provisions of this bill and adds others.

Mr. BROOKS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has the gentlewoman considered the possibility that we might take up this bill and amend it so as to include the other group? That might possibly expedite this legislation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That might be true; but it would be subject to a point of order. I did not feel that that would be fair to the objectors, in view of their rule that they will not consider bills involving large amounts. I like to have my own committee respected in these matters, so I respect the viewpoint of the objectors. I am positive the bill, H. R. 3516, I have referred to will go through. I believe in doing unto others as I would have them do unto me. I have been assured by the leadership that veterans' legislation will be taken up and passed a little later. I believe veterans' legislation should be considered early, not late, in a session of Congress. Unfortunately, veterans' legislation has always been considered last instead of early in the Congress. However, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Congress already have passed in this session some bills which have become law.

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

Mr. CARROLL. I object, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

REGULAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3303) to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 27 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 627, 628), is hereby further amended as follows:

"Effective July 1, 1947, the Secretary of War is authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of the last paragraph of section 127a of this act, to accept original enlistments in the Regular Army from among qualified male persons not less than 17 years of age for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years, and to accept reenlistments for periods of 3, 4, 5, or 6 years: *Provided*, That persons of the first three enlisted grades may be reenlisted for unspecified periods of time on a career basis under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided further*, That anyone who serves three or more years of an enlistment for an unspecified period of time may submit to the Secretary of War his resignation and such resignation shall be accepted by the Secretary of War and such person shall be discharged from his enlistment within 3 months of the submission of such resignation. Except if such person, other than an enlisted member of a Regular Army Puerto Rican unit submits his resignation while stationed overseas or after embarking for an overseas station, the Secretary of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until a total of 2 years of overseas service shall have been completed in the current overseas assignment, and in the case of anyone who has completed any course of instruction pursuant to paragraph 13 of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535), or pursuant to section 2 of the Act of April 3, 1939 (58 Stat. 556), as amended (10 U. S. C. 298a), the Secretary of War shall not be required to accept such resignation until 2 years subsequent to the completion of such course. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept any such resignation in time of war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress, or while the person concerned is absent without leave or serving a sentence of court martial. The Secretary of War may refuse to accept a resignation for a period not to exceed 6 months following the submission thereof if the enlisted person is under investigation or in default with respect to public property or public funds: *Provided further*, That no person under the age of 18 years shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parents or guardians, and the Secretary of War shall, upon the application of the parents or guardians of any such person enlisted without their written consent, discharge such person from the military service with pay and with the form of discharge certificate to which the service of such person, after enlistment, shall entitle him: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to deprive any person of any right to reenlistment in the Regular Army under any other provision of law. No person who is serving under an enlistment contracted on or after June 1, 1945, shall be entitled, before the expiration of the period of such enlistment, to enlist for an enlistment period which will expire before the expiration of the enlistment period for which he is so serving: *Provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army who upon such discharge is recommended for reenlistment, shall be permitted to reenlist with the rank held by him at the time of his discharge if he reenlists within a period to be specified by the Secretary of War but not to exceed 3 months from the date of such discharge: *And provided further*, That any enlisted person discharged from the Regular Army by reason of acceptance of his resignation shall not be entitled upon subsequent reenlistment to the rank, rating, or grade held at the time of discharge."

SEC. 2. Any person who enlists or reenlists in the Regular Military Establishment on or after June 1, 1945, in the seventh grade, upon the completion of recruit training, but not later than 4 months subsequent to the date of enlistment, shall, unless sooner promoted, be promoted to the sixth grade, provided he meets such qualifications as may be prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowance shall accrue to any person by reason of enactment of this section.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 4, 602), is further amended by deleting the last sentence thereof.

SEC. 4. Paragraph 4 of section 10 of the Pay Adjustment Act of 1942 is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of such paragraph and by adding immediately after such colon the following: "*Provided further*, That in addition to such enlistment allowance, any person enlisting for an unspecified period of time shall be paid the sum of $50 upon the completion of each year of service of such reenlistment, and any person who resigns or is discharged from such enlistment for an unspecified period of time shall not thereafter be entitled to any additional enlistment or reenlistment allowance based on any period served in such enlistment for an unspecified period of time."

SEC. 5. effective July 1, 1947, sections 653 and 653a of title 10, United States Code, are repealed and all other laws and parts of laws insofar as they are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are likewise repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 5, add a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 6. Sections 57 and 58 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are further amended by striking out the word 'eighteen' therefrom and substituting therefor the word 'seventeen' in each of the said sections."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That is the last bill on the calendar eligible to be called.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to a bill on the Consent Calendar, Calendar No. 195 (H. R. 3769) to provide that membership in the National Guard shall not disqualify a person from serving as a part-time referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, in making this request, I might state that I have cleared the matter with the majority leader and the minority leader and the objectors on both sides of the aisle. If this bill is passed over for another 2 weeks there would be no purpose in passing the bill. It must become law before the 1st of

July or the purpose of the bill will be defeated.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3769) to provide that membership in the National Guard shall not disqualify a person from serving as a part-time referee in bankruptcy.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso to clause (2) of section 35 of the act of Juy 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, is amended by inserting after "notaries public," the following new language: "members of the National Guard of the United States and of the National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia."

With the following committee amendments:

Line 7, after the quotation marks and before the word "members" insert "retired officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, members of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard."

Line 9, after the comma insert "except the National Guard disbursing officers who are on a full-time salary basis."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to qualifications of part-time referees in bankruptcy."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING SECRETARIES FOR CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to a bill on the Consent Calendar, Calendar No. 102, H. R. 2746, to provide secretaries for circuit and district judges.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2746) to provide secretaries for circuit and district judges.

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

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the reason the bill was passed over a few moments ago was due to the fact that the approximate figures of the cost were not known. Those figures have now been made available. The salaries are approximately $929,580, and travel expenses approximately $85,000.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That each circuit judge and each district judge may appoint a secretary, and each senior circuit judge and each senior district judge in districts having five or more district judges may also appoint an assistant secretary, who shall, subject to appropriations to be made by the Congress, receive compensation to be fixed from time to time by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States courts and shall be reimbursed for their actual traveling expenses and expenses incurred for subsistence, within the limitations prescribed by law, when necessarily absent from their designated posts of duty on official business.

SEC. 2. Within the meaning of this act the District of Columbia shall be deemed to be both a circuit and a district, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia a circuit court of appeals, and the chief justice and associate justices of that court the senior circuit judge and circuit judges thereof, and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia a district court, and the chief justice and associate justices of that court the senior district judge and district judges thereof.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 4, after the word "each" and before the word "district", insert the word "senior."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

MISSING PERSONS ACT

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 3191) to amend Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 18, 1946, so as to extend the benefits of the Missing Persons Act, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended, to certain members of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sentence 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 by striking out the period at the end of the sentence and inserting the following: ", and (3) the Missing Persons Act, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized to reconsider claims upon which payment has been denied by reason of section 1 of this act having been omitted from the First Supplemental Appropriation Rescission Act of 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong., approved February 18, 1946).

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? [After a pause.] There being no demand for a second, the question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 3818) to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to amend section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to increase the pay of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368; 37 U. S. C. 117), is hereby amended by striking therefrom the figures "$780" and substituting therefor the figures "$936."

SEC. 2. The increases in pay provided by this act shall become effective on the first day of the first month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized for 20 minutes.

The gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, this bill raises for the first time the allowance for cadets and midshipmen at the two Academies. There were objections to consideration of the bill on the Consent Calendar.

I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BLACKNEY], chairman of the subcommittee which handled this bill.

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today, S. 321, a bill to increase pay for cadets and midshipmen of service acadamies, is, in my judgment, an especially important one because it concerns those young men now in the service academies who will soon be actively in the armed services of our country.

It comes before the House today with the unanimous approval of Subcommittee No. 10 on Pay and Administration, and with the unanimous approval of the Armed Services Committee. This bill has previously passed the Senate.

In these days, when it has become necessary to reduce the potential strength of the Army and Navy, it is all

the more important that our cadets and midshipmen be thoroughly and efficiently trained in order to take their active place in our armed services.

I desire first to call your attention to the fact that at the present time we have 2,496 cadets at the Military Academy, 3,043 midshipmen at the Naval Academy, 300 additional midshipmen appointed under Public Law 729, Seventy-ninth Congress, and 385 cadets at the Coast Guard Academy—totaling 6,224.

The bill under consideration provides for an increase of pay of these cadets and midshipmen. Under section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, cadets at the Coast Guard and Military Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy are entitled to pay at the rate of $65 per month, or $780 per annum. The present bill amends section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act and increases the pay to $78 per month, or $936 per year; an increase of $13 per month or $156 per year.

The law establishing the rate of pay of midshipmen and cadets went into effect on July 11, 1919, and there has been no increase in pay since that time—a period of 28 years—although other members of the Armed Services have received pay increases since that year.

The sharp increases of living costs have created a serious handicap in maintaining the cadets and midshipmen at the respective academies. It is not considered practical to eliminate or curtail the various items and activities which make up the expenses chargeable to cadets and midshipmen, as these activities and items have been customary for many years and their elimination or curtailment would be harmful to the attainment of the ends sought by the academies.

It has been the policy of these academies, since their inception, not to permit cadets and midshipmen to draw on outside resources, except when necessary and then in minor amounts. It has been the Government policy that our boys entering the service academies should be placed on the same par socially and economically; and for that reason, each draws the same amount for living expenses and is not allowed to draw from outside resources, except, as stated above, in a very small amount.

Therefore, it is not deemed advisable to change the time-honored rules of these academies and compel the boys to draw funds from home which would immediately result in inequity for the reason that some of these boys come from wealthy homes and the most of them come from the average American home.

The finest thing we can say about these service academies is that the boys represent the rank and file of the American homes and we do not want to see a group within each service academy entitled to greater financial benefits than other groups there located.

I also want to call your attention to the fact that the pay of cadets and midshipmen is under the completed budgetary control of the superintendents of the three academies and is used to cover the cost of uniforms, books, laundry, personal necessities, shoe repair, barber shop, tailor shop, cultural development, leave, and entertainment.

Based on the present pay scale, a certain percentage is saved over the period of 4 years so that there will be available, at the time of graduation, enough money to enable the graduates to purchase their initial minimum officers equipment.

Let me call your attention to the fact that when the cadet or midshipman enters the Academy, he is required to deposit $100. He can voluntarily deposit in addition $250, or a total of $350. This amount is for his initial outfit, but it is well to remember that if the cadet or midshipman does not have the $250 to deposit, the Government does it for him. It is a loan from the Government which, of course, must be paid back to the Government.

Commander Craighill of the Naval Academy testified that only 10 to 15 percent of the midshipmen were able to deposit the $350 at the beginning; the balance making the required deposit of $100 only.

I have no desire to tire you with figures, but it is necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the midshipmen and cadets have certain required expenses, which must be deducted from their monthly salaries. Let us take a midshipman in his plebe year.

His first item of expense is the payment on his initial outfit for which he has deposited himself $100 or, with the aid of the Government, $250 more. This monthly payment is $32.85 or a total of $394.20 for the year. His second item of expense is for additional uniforms for which $21.18 is deducted monthly, or $254.16 for the year. The next item of expense is for books and drawing material which amounts to $2.39 monthly, or $28.68 annually. Next is his expense for services—barber shop, cobbler, and the tailor—which costs $3.50 a month, or $42 annually. The next item is his laundry which has been steadily increasing but actually is now $8 monthly, or $96 annually.

One item of expense that has materially increased is laundry. Formerly, the Academy used prisoners of war as civilian personnel in laundries and in services. With the change to the 40-hour week, and with an increase of 18 cents per hour in pay for 290 civil-service employees, the added expense per week for the laundry is $2,088.

These necessary items total $815.04 annually, or $67.91 a month.

Now I want to discuss for a moment the optional expenses. Take a fourth classman for illustration. He is allowed $2 cash per month, or $24 annually. He is allowed $9 per month credit at the midshipmen's store, or $108 annually, and from which amount he makes his purchases of toilet articles, cigarettes, and miscellaneous items. Next is his extracurricular expenses of $5.24 monthly, or $62.88 annually—this money is for tickets to athletic events, subscription to Loga magazine, tickets for entertainment programs, and so forth. Next comes his credit to leave of $1.73 monthly, or $20.76 annually. This totals $215.64.

Therefore the total expenses, both optional and required for the first year, are $1,030.68. It is, therefore, apparent that the midshipman will be in debt at the end of his first year.

It is well to remember that a midshipman, during his first year gets only $2 in cash per month and has a credit of $9 per month in the midshipmen's store, totaling $11; in the second year, he receives $4 in cash with a credit of $10, totaling $14; in the third year, he receives $7 in cash and $11 in credit, totaling $18; and during his year of graduation, he receive $11 in cash and $12 in credit, totaling $23.

In addition to his monthly payment, the midshipman is allowed 84 cents a day for food and subsistence.

I desire at this time to call your attention to the fact that the question of increase in pay for cadets and midshipmen, as well as service personnel, was considered by the joint Army-Navy Pay Board in their recommendation to the Seventy-ninth Congress, which recommendation, however, was not included in Public Law 474, Seventy-ninth Congress, which authorized certain increases in the pay of other service personnel. Recently, however, the matter was referred for further study and recommendation to the joint Army-Navy Personnel Board. As the result of which, the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard jointly approved the provisions of the bill under consideration.

It is estimated that the enactment of the proposed legislation would result in an additional cost of $970,944 for the fiscal year 1948 as follows:

2,496 cadets at the Military Academy	$389,376
3,043 midshipmen at the Naval Academy	474,708
300 additional midshipmen by Public Law 729, Seventy-ninth Congress	46,800
385 cadets at the Coast Guard Academy	60,060

It is further estimated that the cost of the proposed legislation for the fiscal year of 1948 would be increased to $1,392,144 for the fiscal year of 1949 and thereafter, by reason of the fact that an estimated increase of 2,700 midshipmen will be appointed under Public Law 729, Seventy-ninth Congress.

I realize full well that it is imperative on the part of Congress to economize in every way possible without destroying the efficiency of any agency of Government, and I share in that view. However, inasmuch as these 6,200 young men will soon be in the active service of our country, it would be false economy to refuse to grant them their additional $13 a month which is absolutely necessary if they conform to the present rules and regulations of the three service academies, which have proved so successful in the past.

According to the testimony of Admiral Holloway, the so-called pay of midshipmen is really a means of paying their personal expenses while they are midshipmen and to defray the cost of their original outfit as an officer.

Most of their ordinary running expenses are spent through the midshipmen's store, midshipmen's service facilities, and laundry. Fortunately, these activities were in excellent condition

when prices began to rise, and since then they have been squeezed between the rising cost of materials and pay of employees and the fact that the midshipman's budget has not been increased through additional pay for midshipmen.

Accordingly, the recent pay increase granted civil service employees reflects directly against midshipmen in the same manner as the rising cost of materials. The laundry and midshipmen's store have gone backward financially and the midshipmen service facilities are losing about $3,000 a quarter. The reserves in these services have carried the load up to date but cannot continue to do so indefinitely. The only solution appears to be an increase in the amount that midshipmen can spend. This must be obtained through the pay increase or from outside sources.

I do not wish the midshipmen and cadets to be dependent upon outside sources. We wish them to come from all types of families, and not only from families who can contribute to their education but from poor families as well, and all to be on the same social and economic level.

In the first year of a cadet's or midshipman's service in the Academy it is apparent, because of the first year's heavy expenses, that the cadet or midshipman will be in debt. In the Naval Academy statistics show a debt of $215 the first year. In his second year he attains a credit of $40; in his third year a credit of $200; and in his fourth year a credit of $470, which enables him to buy the necessary uniforms and equipment which he needs on graduating and entering service.

I have been asked repeatedly by my colleagues whether or not our cadets and midshipmen remain in service after they have been graduated from the academies at Government expense. Let me reply by stating that the records of the West Point Academy and the Naval Academy show clearly that the cadets and midshipmen, in the main, after graduation remain in service as a life career. Let me illustrate.

In West Point from 1930 to, and including 1939, the percentage of all graduates from West Point who resigned in the first 4 years of their service after graduation amounted to only 3 percent. From 1941 to 1946, the West Point record shows only three men—one of the class of 1940, one of the class of 1942, and one of the class of 1945—resigned voluntarily. The record of the Naval Academy bears out the truth of the above statement, because from 1932 to 1947, a period of 15 years, only 5.7 percent resigned.

Another question which has arisen is with reference to the cost of educating a cadet at West Point or a midshipman at the Naval Academy, and some very exaggerated statements have been made with reference thereto. The average cost for educating a cadet at West Point for 4 years is $18,958; but you must remember that that includes all overhead.

The average cost of educating a midshipman at the Naval Academy for 4 years, counting overhead, is $16,000. If you should deduct the overhead, then the cost for the 4 years' education of a midshipman is $8,000 or $2,000 per year.

It is well to remember that education in these academies is practically continuous and different from our colleges and universities where education is confined to 9 or 10 months a year.

In conclusion, let me urge my colleagues to support S. 321 which is so vital to the maintenance of our present service academies. The history of America is replete with the fine services performed, in time of war and in time of peace, by our graduates of these academies.

Every Member of Congress is proud of his appointments to the Naval and Military Academies, and I am sure that none of you have let wealth alone play any part in the appointment of your cadets and midshipmen. If this increase in pay is not made, it is going to place a premium on those boys whose families are able to assist them financially. We want our cadets and midshipmen appointed on their ability, their integrity, and their desire to serve. When they obtain their appointment, we do not want any feeling of social caste to enter into academy life. We want our boys to be appointed from American homes, regardless of financial status.

It will follow of necessity that the graduates of these institutions will become a part of the Army and Navy and will become leaders therein, bringing as they will, the splendid instruction which is imparted to them in the academies, and with a love for the service, they will become invaluable to the maintenance of our Government and its preservation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the amount which the Government allots to these cadets at the two service academies is intended to take care of the necessary expenses of these young men we appoint from time to time. They come from the families of both rich and poor, without discrimination. When those men go to the academies, they have these necessary costs. Unless we increase the amount which they are entitled to draw as an allowance each month, the time will come when a boy from a poor family will not be able to attend the academy, he will not be able to bear the necessary expenses of the academy, he will not be able to afford to go there. It was with those thoughts in mind that I supported this measure when it was before the Committee on the Armed Services.

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

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. When these boys are appointed to Annapolis and West Point and get 4 years free schooling, does the gentleman think he will have anybody objecting to going there to school?

Mr. BROOKS. I will answer the gentleman in this way, the present bill does not contemplate his needs beyond the 4-year period, but it does try to take care of his immediate needs while he is a student, not a soldier, but a student in the service academy. I may answer the gentleman further by saying that last year I appointed from my district a young man from a poor family. I have had occasion to examine into the matter and I find that boy is not able to carry on with the amount that we give him at the present time. If we are going to make those service academies rich men's academies, then we can afford to eliminate these allowances, but if we want to put it on a fair basis to the poor and wealthy boy alike, we have to give them enough to go along on.

Mr. RICH. Do any of the boys going to West Point or Annapolis try to earn any money on the side to help defray their expenses?

Mr. BROOKS. I will say to the gentleman that they do not have the time to do anything extra.

Mr. RICH. Do you not have any poor boys from your district that go to college, and who obligate themselves, that earn a great part of their money to pay their college tuition?

Mr. BROOKS. Certainly. I do not yield any more to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. Every boy in the United States who tries to get an education has a hard time.

Mr. BROOKS. I will say to the gentleman that it is entirely different in the service academies. All the time that those young men have is allotted during the week, and even on Sunday, and at times they only have about 3 or 4 or 5 hours during the entire week that they can do what they want to. It is not physically possible for them to go out and earn their living on the side, or take a side job. I do not think it would be consonant with the policies of the academies or the intention of Congress to permit them to go out and try to earn a living while they are going through the service academies.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to say here that when you Members of Congress appoint a boy to West Point or Annapolis you give him an opportunity for a 4-year course of the best education that any boy or girl in the United States could possibly receive. He has the opportunity of getting an education that costs the taxpayers of this country at least $20,000 to $25,000. Now, I think that that is a pretty good scholarship to give any boy. Would any boy reject such a scholarship? You have in your own district hundreds and hundreds of boys that are out striving to get an education who obligate themselves for hundreds of dollars a year to help get that education They work their way through colleges, trying to earn money on the side to pay their college tuition. They are poor boys, the same kind of boys that we appoint to West Point and Annapolis, who get their tuition, board, and expenses free. I do not know of any boy that would object to that. They want to get these appointments; every one of them, no boy turns it down on account of it not being worth a thousand times more than it cost.

What this bill is going to do, it is going to ask you to get the taxpayers to pay

$970,944 more this year, and next year you are going to ask your taxpayers to raise $1,392,144. Are you justified in passing a bill like this. I say you are not. I had an army official come to see me and talk about this bill. I objected to this bill several times on the Private Calendar. When the Army officer came up and talked to me about, he gave me a chart, and I am sorry I did not know that this bill was coming up today or I would have been here loaded to give you some data on this bill. A West Pointer or Naval Cadet is only going to be about $140 out after they get their uniforms to start them in business, after they get a 4-year education by your appointment to the Military Academy, when the United States pays $20,000 to $25,000 to educate them; the greatest institution and education in the United States. Then you come in here now and want to spend $1,392,000 more of the taxpayers' money to pass this legislation. You are going to pass it when you fellows in the House here vote for it, but not with my consent, because I tried to stop this legislation, and I think it is time for you fellows to come in here now and try to stop some of the legislation they are trying to pull over the eyes of the taxpayers of this country. It is about time that we wake up. Be wise and economize.

You talk about vetoing the tax bill here a while ago. President Truman never said a word about economies in Government. I hope he vetoes this bill if it passes. How many of you fellows are talking about economies in Government? We talk about trying to save the taxpayers' money. But no, every doggone one of you here votes time after time to spend money. Now, it is time to stop it, and I tell you right now that there is nothing better that you can do than to stop this legislation. There is no need for it. It is not justified, and I cannot find out where anybody in Congress would be satisfied, or could satisfy his own conscience under present-day conditions who would vote for legislation of this kind. It just does not make sense. You might say you are going to help some poor boys that go to West Point and Annapolis, but there are thousands of poor boys back home that will have to pay for the education they get. These boys at West Point or Annapolis get the finest education we give to any boy or girl in the whole land, they get it for nothing, all board paid, tuition, expenses to football games, yes, everything free.

For the life of me, I cannot see why we should bring this bill up now. Certainly you have no right to bring it in here now and ask the taxpayers to pay $1,340,000 more after this year for the purposes contained in this legislation. Who wants it? Some men of the Army want to feather-bed some of the soft jobs we have got for the men you and I appoint. I am happy to appoint boys to West Point and Annapolis, and I know the boys that get those appointments are quite glad to receive them. I have never had one of them questioned for a minute about such a generous scholarship. They get their expenses paid all the time they are at the Academy. Oh, its grand to hollo "economy" and write back to your taxpayers that you are for economy, but if you vote for this bill I cannot see how you can honestly say you are for economy in Government. Congressmen, let us cut down on this operation of Government—not increase the operation of our Government.

Be wise and economize—vote against this bill.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, certain material has come to the attention of our Subcommittee on Government Publicity and Propaganda regarding the activities of the Social Security Board in this country and abroad, which seek to further the cause of socialized medicine in the United States.

All these activities in the Social Security Board appear to head up in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, which is under the immediate direction of Mr. Isadore S. Falk.

Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen is Assistant Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics.

It is a matter of record, in the Senate hearings last year on S. 1606, that Mr. Falk was one of the principal authors of the bill presented pursuant to President Truman's national health program. That bill contemplated compulsory health insurance, and embodied every recognized feature of socialized medicine.

It has now come to the attention of our subcommittee that Mr. Falk, under date of May 14, 1947, sent a memorandum to Mr. Mitchell, Acting Commissioner for Social Security, urging that one Jacob Fisher, a member of Mr. Falk's staff, be sent to New Zealand to study compulsory health insurance in that country.

We find that this same Jacob Fisher has been documented by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for almost uninterrupted association since 1939 with various Communist-front and fellow traveler organizations. At various times Jacob Fisher has been identified with seven different groups or organizations avowedly sponsoring the Moscow party line in the United States. He has published at least one report on socialized medicine in New Zealand, in the Social Security Bulletin—a report which has been described by several reputable authorities as extremely biased and dishonest.

Our information is that Mr. Fisher would be ready to sail about June 15—that would be yesterday.

I bring this matter to the attention of the House today, because it affords a timely instance of how the taxpayers' money is being used in the executive agencies for propaganda and promotional activities never authorized by Congress.

These international junkets are an item of considerable expense. Such activities have never been authorized, directly or indirectly, in the appropriation bills. The reports which come from such junkets often are withheld from the public until they have passed through a refining process in the Social Security Board's Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced from our investigations that the time has come for Congress to put a stop at once to all such unauthorized propaganda activities.

We are convinced that it is not the function of the Federal Government to send people around the world to bring back reports presuming to dictate a system of socialized medicine in the United States. If such a proposition were placed honestly before this Congress, I am certain it would be rejected overwhelmingly.

I conceive it to be the duty of our committee to stop such extravagant operations wherever possible.

We hold it unlawful for any executive agency to use funds for purposes beyond those contemplated by Congress in the appropriations. Here is one such case, and a peculiarly flagrant one.

I am asking Mr. Altmeyer, the Director of the Social Security Board, for a later report on Jacob Fisher's mission to New Zealand; but I deem it my duty, in the meantime, to bring this matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, as well as the very full and able statement by my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BLACKNEY], chairman of the subcommittee, fully justify this small raise as provided in this bill. It seems to me we are losing time in dealing in pocket change when we realize that the men in the service academies are receiving today the same as they received some 28 years ago. Over a period of a quarter of a century, while everything else has gone up, they are receiving the same amount as they have for 28 years to pay for certain expenses.

This merely increases the cadet's allowance approximately $13 a month in the two academies. Their expenses have gone up for such things as laundry, tailoring, and many other items. This modest amount of $13 a month for the men in these two service academies is not only fully justified but it seems to me should be agreed to by the House without any great ado.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I find myself somewhat in the same position as our distinguished friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], in not having known that this bill was going to be called up on a motion to suspend the rules. But since surprise is such an important element in military tactics, I suppose it is well for us to get used to the Committee on Armed Forces indulging in it.

I had intended to offer a couple of amendments to the bill when it was on the Consent Calendar, but I think per-

haps the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee might clarify the record for me and obviate the necessity for offering the amendments.

As I read the bill and the report, I note you refer only to the cadets and midshipmen at the service academies. I realize that the bill is an amendment of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942. We have another great service academy at Kings Point, N. Y., the United States Merchant Marine Academy. That Academy was created and has been maintained under authority of the Shipping Act of 1936, and the pay and adjustment allowances of its cadets are not governed by the provisions of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942. I should like to have the chairman of the committee assure me that, in the omission of the Merchant Marine Academy from this bill and report, the committee had not purposely refrained from considering that Academy, but rather had no jurisdiction over it. Is that not true?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The gentleman has stated it correctly. Legislation for the Merchant Marine Academy should go to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. We have no jurisdiction over it whatsoever.

Mr. KEOGH. And, therefore, by not including them in this bill, it is not intended as an expression of your opinion that they should not be similarly treated?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Certainly not. I am quite certain that if the situation were otherwise the committee would have considered the Merchant Marine Academy in the same category.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I previously made, as well as the remarks I am about to make.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to speak either for or against this particular bill but rather to give you a little personal experience, from which you can draw your own conclusions.

I attended the Naval Academy some years ago. I realize it is a great institution, one of the finest in the country, and any young man should be happy to go there. However, the amount of money you get has nothing to do with what you take home. The Superintendent controls all that you get in practically every detail.

During my first year at the Academy I received the munificent sum of $1 a month to spend. The second year, $2 a month, and I think for the following years it went up until it was $5 a month during my last year. Each time, as the leave period came around, my father had to send me the money to go home. At the end of this course, one which I would not have missed, and for which I am thankful to the United States and the gentlemen of the then Congresses, I owed over $1,200 for uniforms to go out into the service. I realize that today uniforms are not quite so magnificent as they were then, but as individual items they are more expensive.

Mr. Speaker, I give you these remarks and ask you to draw your own conclusions.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the bill has been carefully discussed and ably analyzed. It encountered very little opposition in the committee, and had there been serious weaknesses in the bill, they would have been brought out during the deliberations of the great Committee on Armed Services. This measure permits the academies to operate without a loss. In substance that is its main objective. If they did operate at a loss, we would have to make an appropriation under another name to take care of it. Cost increases all along the line make this necessary. It also provides a small additional cash allowance to cadets and midshipmen—a very small one.

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

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You say this is to make good to the Academy for a loss?

Mr. SIKES. In the final analysis, this act prevents the academies from operating at a loss. If they did operate at a loss, we would have to make an appropriation under another name to take care of the loss. We would not be saving money for the Government.

Mr. RICH. You mean after the great appropriations we are giving to the Army and the Navy that they are operating anything at a loss? The taxpayers are paying for all of this.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 71, noes 16.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-six Members are present, not a quorum. The roll call is automatic.

The Clerk called the roll and there were—yeas 304, nays 53, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]

YEAS—304

Abernethy	Boggs, Del.	Chiperfield
Albert	Bonner	Clason
Allen, Calif.	Boykin	Clevenger
Allen, Ill.	Bradley	Clippinger
Allen, La.	Bramblett	Coffin
Almond	Brehm	Cole, N. Y.
Andersen, H. Carl	Brooks	Colmer
Anderson, Calif.	Brophy	Cooley
Andresen, August H.	Brown, Ga.	Cooper
Andrews, Ala.	Brown, Ohio	Corbett
Andrews, N. Y.	Buchanan	Cotton
Angell	Buckley	Courtney
Arends	Bulwinkle	Cravens
Auchincloss	Burke	Crow
Bakewell	Burleson	Cunningham
Bates, Ky.	Byrne, N. Y.	Dague
Bates, Mass.	Camp	Davis, Ga.
Battle	Canfield	Davis, Tenn.
Beall	Cannon	Davis, Wis.
Beckworth	Carroll	Dawson, Utah
Bennett, Mich.	Carson	Deane
Blackney	Case, N. J.	Delaney
Blatnik	Celler	Devitt
	Chadwick	D'Ewart
	Chenoweth	Dingell
Dolliver	Johnson, Calif.	Peden
Domengeaux	Johnson, Ill.	Peterson
Dondero	Johnson, Ind.	Phillips, Tenn.
Donohue	Johnson, Okla.	Pickett
Dorn	Johnson, Tex.	Ploeser
Doughton	Jones, Ala.	Plumley
Douglas	Jones, Ohio	Potts
Drewry	Jones, Wash.	Preston
Durham	Judd	Price, Fla.
Eberharter	Karsten, Mo.	Price, Ill.
Elliott	Keating	Priest
Ellis	Kee	Rabin
Elston	Keefe	Rains
Engel, Mich.	Keogh	Ramey
Engle, Calif.	Kerr	Rankin
Evins	Kersten, Wis.	Rayburn
Fallon	Kilday	Rayfiel
Feighan	King	Redden
Fellows	Kirwan	Reed, Ill.
Fenton	Klein	Reeves
Fernandez	Knutson	Richards
Fisher	Kunkel	Riehlman
Flannagan	Landis	Riley
Fletcher	Lane	Rivers
Fogarty	Lanham	Rizley
Foote	Larcade	Robertson
Forand	Latham	Robsion
Fulton	Lea	Rockwell
Gary	LeCompte	Rogers, Fla.
Gathings	Lemke	Rogers, Mass.
Gavin	Lesinski	Rohrbough
Gearhart	Lewis	Ross
Gillette	Lodge	Russell
Gillie	Love	Sabath
Goff	Lusk	Sadlak
Goodwin	Lyle	Sadowski
Gordon	Lynch	St. George
Gore	McConnell	Sanborn
Gorski	McCormack	Sasscer
Gossett	McCowen	Scott, Hardie
Graham	McDonough	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Granger	McGarvey	Seely-Brown
Grant, Ala.	McGregor	Short
Grant, Ind.	McMillan, S. C.	Sikes
Gregory	Macy	Simpson, Ill.
Gwynne, Iowa	Madden	Simpson, Pa.
Hagen	Mahon	Smathers
Hale	Manasco	Smith, Maine
Hall, Leonard W.	Mansfield, Mont.	Smith, Va.
Halleck	Marcantonio	Snyder
Hardy	Martin, Iowa	Spence
Harless, Ariz.	Meade, Md.	Stigler
Harness, Ind.	Merrow	Stratton
Harris	Michener	Talle
Harrison	Miller, Calif.	Taylor
Havenner	Miller, Conn.	Teague
Hays	Mills	Thomas, N. J.
Hébert	Mitchell	Thomas, Tex.
Hedrick	Monroney	Thomason
Heffernan	Morgan	Tibbott
Hendricks	Morris	Tollefson
Herter	Morrison	Towe
Hess	Morton	Vail
Hill	Muhlenberg	Van Zandt
Hinshaw	Mundt	Vorys
Hobbs	Murdock	Walter
Hoeven	Murray, Tenn.	Weichel
Holifield	Nixon	Wheeler
Holmes	Norblad	Whitten
Hope	Norton	Whittington
Horan	O'Brien	Wigglesworth
Howell	O'Hara	Wilson, Tex.
Jackson, Calif.	O'Konski	Wolverton
Jackson, Wash.	Owens	Wood
Javits	Pace	Worley
Jenison	Passman	Youngblood
Jenkins, Ohio	Patterson	Zimmermann

NAYS—53

Arnold	Hoffman	Rich
Banta	Huber	Rooney
Barrett	Hull	Schwabe, Mo.
Bennett, Mo.	Jarman	Schwabe, Okla.
Bryson	Jonkman	Scrivner
Buck	Kean	Smith, Kans.
Buffett	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Wis.
Byrnes, Wis.	MacKinnon	Springer
Case, S. Dak.	Mason	Stefan
Church	Meyer	Stevenson
Cole, Mo.	Miller, Md.	Sundstrom
Crawford	Miller, Nebr.	Taber
Curtis	Murray, Wis.	Trimble
Folger	O'Toole	Twyman
Griffiths	Poage	Vursell
Gross	Poulson	Wilson, Ind.
Hart	Reed, N. Y.	Woodruff
Heselton	Rees	

NOT VOTING—72

Barden	Bolton	Cole, Kans
Bell	Busbey	Combs
Bender	Butler	Coudert
Bishop	Chapman	Cox
Bland	Chelf	Crosser
Bloom	Clark	Dawson, Ill.
Boggs, La.	Clements	Dirksen

Eaton	Kefauver	Powell
Ellsworth	Kelley	Sarbacher
Elsaesser	Kennedy	Scoblick
Fuller	Kilburn	Shafer
Gallagher	LeFevre	Sheppard
Gamble	Lucas	Smith, Ohio
Gifford	McDowell	Somers
Gwinn, N. Y.	McMahon	Stanley
Hall,	Maloney	Stockman
Edwin Arthur	Mansfield, Tex.	Vinson
Hand	Mathews	Wadsworth
Hartley	Meade, Ky.	Welch
Jenkins, Pa.	Nodar	West
Jennings	Norrell	Williams
Jensen	Patman	Winstead
Jones, N. C.	Pfeifer	Wolcott
Kearney	Philbin	
Kearns	Phillips, Calif.	

So two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Sarbacher with Mr. Cox.
Mr. Wadsworth with Mr. Mahon.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. Somers.
Mr. Butler with Mr. Kefauver.
Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Williams.
Mr. Kearney with Mr. Kennedy.
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Norrell.
Mr. Le Fevre with Mr. Clements.
Mr. Busbey with Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Philbin.
Mr. Bishop with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
Mr. Kearns with Mr. Pfeifer.
Mr. Dirksen with Mr. Chelf.
Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Stanley.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Vinson.
Mr. Cole of Kansas, with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Meade of Kentucky, with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Nodar with Mr. Clark.
Mr. McMahon with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Bloom.
Mr. Jensen with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Hartley with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.
Mr. Hand with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. Eaton with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Mathews with Mr. Winstead.
Mr. Bender with Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Gwinn of New York, with Mr. Combs.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. West.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 248) for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived; and it shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order any amendment to said bill prohibiting the use of the funds appropriated in such bill or any funds heretofore made available, including contract authorizations, for the purchase of any particular site or for the erection of any particular hospital.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR WOOL

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, and 3.

And agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

On page 3 of the House engrossed amendments, beginning with the word "That" in line 16, strike out through and including the period in line 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no proclamation under this section with respect to wool shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or international agreement to which the United States is now a party."

And the House agree to the same.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
ANTON J. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM S. HILL,
STEPHEN PACE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
ELMER THOMAS,
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the House Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Under the amendment of the House numbered 4, the "Wool Act of 1947" was brought within the scope of the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as reenacted and amended, with the exception that no quantitative limitations could be imposed by the President under the authority of section 22 upon the total quantities of wool or products thereof which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in the United States. The Senate receded from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment which deleted the provision placing a limitation upon the power of the President to impose quantitative restrictions upon the amount of wool or products thereof which may be imported and which provided that no action could be taken under the authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as reenacted and amended, with respect to wool which would be in contravention of any treaty or international agreement to which the United States is a party on the date of the enactment of the Wool Act of 1947.

The bill (S. 814), as agreed to in conference, would empower the President to protect any program conducted under the Wool Act of 1947 in the same manner and by the same methods as he is now authorized to protect programs conducted under the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as reenacted and amended, the Social Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and section 32 of Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, as amended.

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, was first enacted on August 24, 1935. It was subsequently reenacted in 1937 and has been amended twice, the last time being on January 25, 1940. The provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as reenacted and amended, are designed to protect programs conducted to aid domestic agriculture by empowering the President, whenever he has reason to believe, and finds after an investigation conducted by the Tariff Commission, that any one or more articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render, or tend to render, ineffective or materially interfere with any program conducted under the provisions of the laws enumerated above, to impose such fees on, or such limitations on the total quantities of, any article or articles which may be imported as he finds to be necessary in order that the importations of such article or articles will not render, or tend to render, ineffective or materially interfere with programs conducted under the specific laws enumerated above.

Since the date of the enactment of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933) in 1935, the President has on several occasions made effective use of the authority granted herein to protect certain agricultural programs. That authority was exercised as recently as February 1, 1947, when harsh or rough cotton having a staple length less than ¾ inch was made subject to an import quota.

The amendment providing "That no proclamation under this section with respect to wool shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or international agreement to which the United States is now a party" makes it clear that there can be no conflict in any action authorized to be taken under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as reenacted and amended, with respect to wool and any international agreement or treaty to which the United States is a party on the date of the enactment of this act.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
ANTON J. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM S. HILL,
STEPHEN PACE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, several changes have been made in the wool bill during the course of its consideration by Congress. During this period, sensational and exaggerated statements have been made as to the effect it might have on the reciprocal trade agreement program and the current meeting at Geneva to set up an International Trade Organization. In my

opinion, the legislation in the form adopted by the conferees is entirely in harmony with the policies which has been followed by this administration with reference to foreign trade and domestic price supports.

In view of the changes which have been made, I desire to call attention to just what the bill does in its present form:

First. It is emergency legislation expiring on December 31, 1948, and provides that during that period the price of wool shall be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the same price it supported wool in 1946. The effect is to give wool the same protection which has been given numerous other agricultural commodities in the way of support prices during the so-called Steagall period.

Second. The bill authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of its present stocks of wool, notwithstanding any restriction at present imposed upon such disposition by law. Under existing law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is prohibited from selling wool at less than parity. This has resulted in the accumulation of stocks approximating 460,000,000 pounds. To this will be added the 1947 and 1948 clips, each of which it is estimated will run about 300,000,000 pounds. Thus, if Commodity Credit should find it necessary to produce these clips and could not dispose of any of its stocks at prevailing prices, it would find itself at the end of 1948 with over a billion pounds of wool. In the meantime, domestic requirements would have been met from imports. It is hoped, through the provisions of this bill, to liquidate these stocks without substantial loss, and it is the hope also that much of the 1947 and 1948 clips can be purchased in the normal course of trade and will not have to be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Third. Section 4 of the bill as approved by the conferees brings wool within all the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, legislation which has been on the statute books ever since 1935, and which applies to a number of agricultural commodities upon which price supports are in effect. Under the provisions of section 22, if the President has reason to believe that imports are rendering a price support program ineffective or are materially interfering with the same, he shall refer the matter to the Tariff Commission for an investigation and report. If, as a result of that report, he finds that imports are interfering with the program, then he is authorized to impose either a quota or an import fee in order to make the price support program effective.

Section 22, sponsored and proposed by the Roosevelt administration, has been amended by Congress and approved by the President several times since 1935, and action under its provisions has been taken on various occasions by both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. The latest action in this respect was on February 1, 1947, when quotas were imposed upon imports of harsh cotton. In all cases so far quotas, rather than fees, have been used. The legislation has operated concurrently with, and supplemental to, the reciprocal trade agreement program. It has been used to harmonize and reconcile the administration's domestic price support program on price support commodities with its foreign trade policy. Something of this sort has been and is necessary because there is a considerable measure of inconsistency between the two policies.

The inclusion of wool in section 22 is entirely in harmony with the letter and spirit of the law as it has been applied in the past. It merely gives the President the authority and machinery to protect a price support program if he finds it is endangered by imports.

The bill in its final form, like most bills on controversial subjects, makes an effort to harmonize conflicting viewpoints. I think that has been done to the maximum extent in this instance.

There is general agreement that because of conditions arising out of the war emergency, and particularly because of the great accumulation of wool stocks in this country and in the world, some stabilization measures are necessary. In the case of domestic wool, the most effective measure seems to be to continue the 1946 price supports until December 31, 1948. In this instance, just as in any effort to support prices above current market quotations, the cost is likely to reach excessive proportions unless there can be some control over the quantity coming on the market from either domestic or foreign sources. This has been recognized in all our price support legislation and is the basis of section 22.

A special effort has been made by the conferees to make sure that the bill is not out of harmony with the administration's foreign trade policy. We have provided that no proclamation issued by the President under this act shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or international agreement to which the United States is now a party. This protects the rights and interests which any other nation may have by reason of existing trade treaties.

The provisions of the bill are in entire harmony with the proposed charter of the International Trade Organization of the United Nations. Paragraph I of article 25 of that document provides for a general limitation of quantitative restrictions; however, with a number of exceptions, among which is the following:

2. The provisions of paragraph I of this article shall not extend to the following:

(a) Prohibitions or restrictions on imports or exports imposed or maintained during the early postwar transitional period which are essential to—

(iii) The orderly liquidation of temporary surpluses of stocks owned or controlled by the government of any member or of industries developed in the territory of any member owing to the exigencies of the war which it would be uneconomic to maintain in normal conditions.

The situation which exists in this country with reference to wool stocks clearly comes within the provisions of subsection (a) (iii).

The bill is also in harmony with the spirit of article 34 of the charter of the International Trade Organization relating to emergency action on imports of particular products.

The legislation is also in entire accord with the Executive Order dated February 25, 1947, which directs that every trade agreement hereafter entered into shall include an escape clause. This Executive order was issued after consultation with Senators VANDENBERG and MILLIKIN, and pursuant to an agreement reached between them and the Secretary of State. Part I of this Executive order reads as follows:

1. There shall be included in every trade agreement hereafter entered into under the authority of said act of June 12, 1934, as amended, a clause providing in effect that if, as a result of unforeseen developments and of the concession granted by the United States on any article in the trade agreement, such article is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause, or threaten, serious injury to domestic producers of like or similar articles, the United States shall be free to withdraw the concession, in whole or in part, to modify it, to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent such injury.

2. The United States Tariff Commission, upon the request of the President, upon his own motion, or upon application of any interested party when in the judgment of the Tariff Commission there is good and sufficient reason therefor, shall make an investigation to determine whether, as a result of unforeseen developments and of the concession granted on any article by the United States in a trade agreement containing such a clause, such article is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or similar articles. Should the Tariff Commission find, as a result of its investigation, that such injury is being caused or threatened, the Tariff Commission shall recommend to the President, for his consideration in the light of the public interest, the withdrawal of the concession, in whole or in part, or the modification of the concession, to the extent and for such time as the Tariff Commission finds would be necessary to prevent such injury.

3. In the course of any investigation under the preceding paragraph, the Tariff Commission shall hold public hearings, giving reasonable public notice thereof, and shall afford reasonable opportunity for parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearings. The procedure and rules and regulations for such investigations and hearings shall from time to time be prescribed by the Tariff Commission.

On the same day that this order was issued, the Under Secretary of State gave out a statement that the escape clause so authorized would be along the lines of the escape clause in the Mexican agreement. That escape clause in effect provides for the imposition by the President of quotas or other customs treatment when he finds that the same is necessary to prevent serious injury to domestic producers because of concessions granted in reciprocal trade agreements.

It is my opinion that if the wool bill becomes a law, the provisions of section 22 will never have to be used. Practically all the world's wool which is in competition with our own is in the hands of the British Empire sales organization known as JO—joint organization. Although it has wider powers, JO corresponds roughly to our Commodity Credit Corporation when it comes to handling

Australian, New Zealand, and South African wool stocks, which accumulated during and since the war. Both Under-Secretary Clayton of the State Department and Under-Secretary Dodd of the Agriculture Department stated to the conference committee that these countries have advised that they would be glad to sit around the table and work out a plan for the orderly disposition of surplus wool stocks. That is the sensible thing to do. However, it has not been done and probably will not be done if this legislation is not passed.

If we give the President the authority to protect our wool price support program through the use of quotas or other customs treatment, as recognized in the ITO charter and the escape clause in our reciprocal trade agreements, and as have been in effect on other commodities through section 22 for many years, I predict that an agreement will soon be reached between the British Empire countries and the United States for the orderly liquidation of these troublesome wool stocks. Such an agreement would be to the benefit of all countries concerned and would enable us to liquidate our wool stocks with little, if any, loss to the Treasury. At least, it would greatly lessen the losses.

Since this bill does not in any way increase or decrease the domestic supply of wool, it cannot affect the quantity of ultimate wool imports. Whether this legislation becomes a law or not, we are going to consume the wool now owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation as well as the clips of 1947 and 1948. Whatever we need in addition we will have to import. The only question involved is the sale of the accumulated stocks in an orderly manner and in such a way as to cause the least loss to the United States Treasury.

Wool is a strategic material—so recognized by the Army. In the present state of international affairs, it is essential that we mainain a domestic wool industry. Even with price supports, it has been declining. This legislation does not attempt to solve the long time problem of the wool industry. It merely seeks to bridge the present emergency, due in the main to market dislocations and stock accumulations during the war. There has been no wool market since April 15. Practically all of the 1947 clip is unsold.

It is essential that the conference report be adopted and that the bill become a law at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. With reference to the wool which the Commodity Credit Corporation holds, you stated that if they were directed to they would dispose of the wool. Is it contemplated that they will dispose of the wool at a loss which will have to be made up by the Federal Treasury?

Mr. HOPE. Under this bill it is hoped that it will not be necessary to dispose of the wool at a loss. We hope there can be some orderly arrangement made whereby this country will not be flooded with imports and that the wool on hand at the present time and that which may be brought under this act may be disposed of in an orderly way without any loss to the Treasury.

It is possible, of course, that there may be some loss, but we are authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell the wool to the best advantage. The thing to do is to get the wool out of the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporaion and get it into trade channels.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman regard the authority conferred upon the President under section 22 to impose quotas or an import fee as mandatory or as discretionary with the President?

Mr. HOPE. The authority is certainly discretionary; the President, of course, must act upon the findings that are laid before him by the Tariff Commission, but it is still up to the President to determine whether or not imports are interfering with the domestic price-support program.

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

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. If it is left that way, does the gentleman think that under the law it is discretionary with the President?

Mr. HOPE. It is up to the President to determine whether or not the facts as found by the Tariff Commission reveal a situation which calls upon him to act.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then, if in his judgment such a situation is revealed, then no matter what his personal views may be, under the law he should act; should he not?

Mr. HOPE. If in his judgment the President felt that the facts were such as required him to act, certainly I would expect him to act in good faith.

Mr. McCORMACK. In the first place, the words "whenever the President has reason to believe" does not leave anything to his discretion. If you and I were President, even if we did not want to act in a certain way, but we had reason to believe a certain thing, then under that language it would be our duty to act; would it not?

Mr. HOPE. If the President has reason to believe, then he should submit the matter to the Tariff Commission for a finding as to the facts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then, if he believes the recommendation of the Tariff Commission is correct on the evidence he should act, should he not?

Mr. HOPE. If he believes that it calls for action, certainly he should act.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is, he should act whether or not his opinion is otherwise.

Mr. HOPE. Let me give the gentleman an illustration. The question might come up in the President's mind as to whether the fact that the United States Treasury was losing money in supporting the price of wool constituted an interference with the price-support program. That would be a question which the President would have to decide in his own mind. The gentleman from Massachusetts might say that the fact that the Treasury of the United States was losing money on this transaction constituted an interference. I might say it did not. There is certainly plenty of room there for the President to exercise discretion.

Mr. McCORMACK. But that would not be discretion. That would be judgment, I submit to the gentleman, who is very fair. The question of discretion and judgment are two different things.

Mr. HOPE. Well, the gentleman can use whichever word he prefers to use in that connection, but I say it is finally up to the President to make his decision based upon the facts as submitted by the Tariff Commission.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The law specifically states that the President must find the existence of such facts; so that he can use his independent judgment on the situation, irrespective of the findings of the Tariff Commission.

Mr. HOPE. Yes. After the report of the Tariff Commission is laid before the President, he must make an independent finding that facts exist which would require him to issue a proclamation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman would yield the minority one-half of the time.

Mr. HOPE. I think I have too many calls for time. I would not be able to yield the gentleman from North Carolina half of the time.

Mr. COOLEY. So that we have half of the time on this side for discussion.

Mr. HOPE. I will be glad to yield the gentleman 10 minutes at this time, if he desires it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, during the war, the world's greatest crisis, a rather magnificent spirit of cooperation permeated the Allied world. As a result of that grand world-wide spirit of cooperation and under the urgent spur of necessity, gallant men won many great victories on the battlefields of the world. This great spirit of cooperation was in all respects nonpartisan. Men of all parties and of many countries died in a common cause. VE-day and VJ-day have come and gone, and we are now living in the postwar world. Frankly, I am shocked to know that apparently some people now seem to regard world cooperation as a matter of little importance. Unless we solve the problems of peace in this postwar world, the great victories which have been won will have been won in vain. The fruits of those victories will be lost in the burning and consuming flames of economic isolation.

I do not believe that the average American today fears atomic warfare. Fortunately our great Nation has the secrets of the atomic bomb. I do believe, however, that intelligent men everywhere very greatly fear the dangers of economic warfare which may be just as devastating to the hope of peace as atomic warfare could possibly be. This measure is the first overt act. It is economic warfare. The great issue involved here is the issue of economic

isolation against world cooperation. In the proper solution of this great problem, you have just as great interest as I could possibly have. I am influenced not by editorials which have been written, but because of my own firm belief that the problems of this distressed and devastated world can only be solved by cooperation on a world-wide basis.

Economic isolation means economic warfare. Economic warfare certainly does not mean peace. We have experienced the tragic results of economic isolation. Twice in our day and generation the earth has been bathed in human blood. I am fortified and strengthened in my belief by the opinions of eminent statesmen—statesmen of different political faiths, yet statesmen all of whom are true Americans. I have before me a communication written by the Honorable Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, a great Democrat, and a great American. I also have here a communication from another distinguished former Secretary of State, the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, a distinguished Republican, and a great American. And here is a communication from a great soldier, a great statesman, and a great American, the present Secretary of State, Gen. George C. Marshall. To the list of these witnesses we can add the present Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the Honorable Will Clayton, our able and distinguished representative at the Geneva Conference; and the honorable and distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, our former colleague, Clinton Anderson; and the Under Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable N. E. Dodd; all of whom agree that no action should be taken here which would violate either the letter or the spirit of the charter of the Geneva Conference and jeopardize the hope for world cooperation in the field of world trade and commerce.

Please consider these communications:

NAVAL HOSPITAL,
Bethesda, Md., June 4, 1947.

The Honorable GEORGE C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

MY DEAR SECRETARY MARSHALL: I have been very disturbed to learn of Mr. Clayton's return from Geneva in connection with the possibility of action by the Congress intended to increase the tariff on wool. I believe that such action would seriously endanger the success of the negotiations now going on in Geneva for the reduction of trade barriers under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and for the establishment of an international trade organization, embodying the basic principles of mutually beneficial international economic relations for which we have striven so long.

After more than a decade of successful operation under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and at a time when the principal trading nations of the world are prepared to follow our lead in carrying out a program of economic disarmament, it would be tragic indeed if any action of ours should endanger that program.

I do not wish to pass judgment on whether or not the growers of wool in this country are entitled to additional assistance. That is for the Congress to decide. I do feel very strongly, however, that such assistance, if given, should not be in a form which would preclude or nullify the comprehensive negotiations in which we are now engaged with other countries for the reciprocal reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. The success of these negotiations is indispensable to our own economic stability and prosperity and for the creation of a climate favorable to the preservation of world peace.

The form in which domestic wool producers receive price support must not jeopardize our international relations. As the President said in his address at Waco, Tex., on March 6: "The negotiations at Geneva must not fail."

Faithfully yours,

CORDELL HULL.

[Copy of telegram dated June 4, 1947, from the Honorable Henry L. Stimson to the Secretary of State]

The Honorable GEORGE C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am deeply concerned regarding the pending wool legislation in Congress. In the form proposed by the House of Representatives, this legislation would increase the tariff on wool.

It is my considered opinion that to enact the House measure at any time would be most unwise. It would amount to a repudiation of the whole structure of American economic policy developed in the Congress and the State Department during the 15 years since Cordell Hull began his great work for trade agreements. And such repudiation now, when American leadership has been so largely responsible for the Conference on World Trade at present proceeding in Geneva, would not fail to have serious and immediate international effect, both economic and political. To other nations now watching for proof of American sincerity and unity it would be a shocking indication that the policy of the United States can at any time be shackled by the sort of economic shortsightedness for which all the world has paid so dearly in recent years.

After World War I, the American people and others executed an economic and political retreat from world affairs. These policies were in large part responsible for the great economic break-down which followed both here and in Europe. Now we are engaged in effort to reconstruct a world shattered by the war which grew out of that economic break-down. In this effort of reconstruction greater freedom of world trade is indispensable. No such freedom can be achieved if this country retreats behind tariff walls higher than ever.

To enact any provision raising the wool tariff would be a clear first step toward the disastrous repetition of our former error. If the Congress should determine that the price of wool must be supported, a question on which I do not here offer any judgment, it can accomplish this purpose at relatively small cost by employing the method of subsidies contained in the Senate bill. But to support these prices by raising the tariff on wool should be to give financial assistance to a few at the cost of a large share of this Nation's hope for world prosperity and peace.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, June 4, 1947.

The Honorable GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: I wish to express appreciation to the Senate and House conferees in hearing the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs with respect to pending legislation on wool. I am sure Mr. Clayton made clear the serious issues involved from the point of view of our foreign policy. However, I wish to summarize the position of the Department of State in this matter.

The Senate bill directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue until December 31, 1948, to support a price to domestic producers of wool at the same price at which it purchased domestic wool in 1946. It authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of wool owned by it at market prices.

The House added to this bill a provision intended to result in an increase in the high tariff on wool, and thus enable the Government to give this support to domestic wool producers without financial loss to this Government. The cost of such support would thus be passed on to the consumer of woolen goods.

The critical importance of this action, as it bears on our foreign relations, arises from the fact that there is in progress at this very time in Geneva, an international conference on trade and employment called by the United Nations on the initiative of this country. The United States delegation, of which Mr. Clayton is chairman, is taking a leading part in this conference.

The object of the conference is to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements for the reduction of barriers and the elimination of discriminations in international trade. A further object is to agree upon a draft of a charter for an international trade organization to be set up under the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Some 50 or 60 negotiations are actually taking place between the different countries represented at this conference, and it is expected that eventually some 70 or 80 agreements will be entered into. The participation of the United States in this aspect of the proceedings derives from the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act last extended by Congress in 1945.

While wool constitutes a relatively small part of our domestic economy, being only one-half of 1 percent of agricultural income, it is a highly important commodity in other countries. For example, it forms 90 percent of the value of all of the exports of Australia to the United States.

The question here is whether the best interests of the United States will be served by the passage of the Senate wool bill which affords protection to the domestic wool producers at a relatively small cost to the United States Treasury, or by the adoption of the House version of the bill which would provide this protection by further raising barriers to international trade. The Department of State is strongly of the opinion that the Senate bill provides the only acceptable course of action open to us not wholly inconsistent with our current efforts to remove the cause of serious conflicts in the world economic field.

I am taking the liberty of passing on to you herewith the views on this subject of our most distinguished elder statesmen—Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hull.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

(Enclosures: Letter to Secretary Marshall from Hon. Cordell Hull dated June 4, 1947. Copy of telegram to Secretary Marshall from Hon. H. L. Stimson dated June 4, 1947.)

MAY 22, 1947.

The Honorable HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. COOLEY: I take pleasure in this opportunity to answer your inquiry of May 19 concerning the views of the Department of State with respect to proposed wool legislation. I refer to S. 814, a bill to provide support for wool and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate and reported favorably with amendments by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

The bill in the form in which it was reported was not under consideration by the Committee on Agriculture when representatives of the Department testified before that body. We have not had a formal opportunity to present our views on the legislation, as it has been reported.

S. 814, as reported with amendments, is intended to achieve three main objectives. First, it directs the Commodity Credit Corporation to support a price to wool producers at the 1946 level until December 31, 1948. This provision is consistent with the proposed long-run program for wool submitted by the President in his memorandum to Senator O'MAHONEY on March 11, 1946. The Department of State believes this section of the bill accomplishes the essentials of the administration's plan which recognizes that wool should receive support comparable to that granted to other agricultural commodities.

Secondly, S. 814 authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its stocks of wool without regard to restrictions imposed upon it by law. That is necessary because Commodity Credit Corporation must be able to sell wool at the market if it is to dispose of its stocks. This is also consistent with the President's program in the opinion of the Department of State.

Thirdly, an amendment to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been added to provide for the imposition of fees on any imported article by the Secretary of Agriculture if he finds that imports of said article interfere materially with the wool-support program. The accompanying report shows that the purpose of the fee is to increase the price of imported wool to equal the support level for domestic wool. The Department of State advises against the adoption of this amendment. I understand from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that it is proposed to modify this import-free amendment by directing the President, rather than the Secretary of Agriculture, to impose the fees after investigation by the Tariff Commission. This does not remove the fundamental objections to the provision.

If import fees, which are actually increases in the tariff, are levied, they would be harmful to the interests of the United States in the following ways.

First, the cost to the public in increased prices for woolen manufactures would far exceed the increased returns to the wool growers. The President's memorandum, previously referred to, pointed out that "it will be more desirable from a national point of view and more dependable for growers to have the Government absorb losses on sales of domestic wool rather than to raise additional trade barriers against imports." The cost of supporting returns to wool growers must be borne by the public of the United States regardless of the form that support takes. The tariff itself is a subsidy which is collected, like a sales tax, from consumers through raised prices and conveyed to producers by the same means. To talk about avoiding cost to the Treasury is to evade the issue, for the public, and not the Treasury, pays the bill.

A fee will raise the cost of the raw material. This, in turn, cumulatively increases the cost of doing business at every stage of the production process. Therefore, the final cost to the public as a consumer is far greater under the fee than it would be if raw material prices were not increased by fees and the public, as a taxpayer, paid the subsidy.

In the second place, new import fees on wool would injure the interests of the United States through their effect on our foreign relations. We all recognize the responsibility of this country for leadership, both political and economic, in the postwar world. The United States has taken the initiative in promoting the adoption of principles of economic conduct among nations which would require each country to consider the impact of the economic measures it undertakes on world economic progress. If the proposed amendment providing new import barriers is adopted, the moral leadership of the United States in world affairs will suffer a serious blow.

If at this time, when we are actually negotiating with other countries at Geneva for the lowering of trade barriers, we raise new barriers as this bill proposes, we stand convicted of insincerity.

Wool is a critical item in our current negotiations for an International Trade Organization for the expansion of world trade and employment. Although wool raising accounts for less than one-half of 1 percent of our agricultural income, it is very important in world trade. It is the most important import into the United States from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is by far their most important source of the dollars they need so badly to buy our exports. If we impose new barriers to this trade, we cannot expect them to cooperate wholeheartedly in creating the type of postwar world we want to have. Without such cooperation, the other British Commonwealth nations would have difficulty joining with us in a mutually advantageous program. Other nations would question the sincerity of our protestations that we do not intend to retreat to economic isolationism.

Let me summarize by saying the Department approves support to wool growers and authority for Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its wool below parity. The Department therefore hopes that the Congress will adopt the proposed bill as passed by the Senate without amendment.

Sincerely yours,

CLAYTON.

Mr. Speaker, although I do not have before me communications from the Secretary of Agriculture or the Under Secretary, there can be no misunderstanding as to their position concerning this important matter. During the conference, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dodd, addressed a letter to Senator AIKEN in which the position of the Department of Agriculture was clearly indicated.

America has taken her rightful place among the nations of the earth. The question is: "Shall we be able to hold that great place of leadership?" We were the first to sponsor world cooperation. Our Nation renounced economic isolation, but now we are about to embrace the evil vulture again. The question before us is one of paramount importance. I hope that I am not unduly alarmed and I also hope that I do not overrate the importance of the matter before us. Certainly the great statesmen whom I have quoted seem to regard the matter as one of great importance. As we approach a vote on this conference report, we are conscious of the fact that a conference of world-wide importance is going on at Geneva, but America, the greatest of all nations, is not represented there. Our representative, Mr. Clayton, was forced to abandon, temporarily at least, the great work which he had undertaken at Geneva and all because of this pending wool bill. Mr. Clayton has been anxious to return to Geneva, but he dares not return until this issue has been settled. How could he sit at the conference table and attempt to negotiate reciprocal agreements looking toward the revival of world trade conscious of the contents of this bill which supplies the president with a sword with which to destroy every agreement which might be reached and written?

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

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. When Mr. Will Clayton returned from Geneva and when the letters to which the gentleman refers from Mr. Stimson, Mr. Hull and General Marshall were written, the conference commitee had not met; no conference report had been made. I will ask the gentleman if they were not referring to an entirely different bill than the one we have before us at this time?

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

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. I might say in answer to the gentleman from Kansas that Mr. Clayton and the State Department are just as opposed to this conference report and the bill in its present form as they were to the bill reported by the House committee. They would have no objection; Mr. Clayton would not be in the United States today, if the House committee had reported and the House itself had passed the bill that the Senate passed, which was what we thought the wool people wanted—that was a support for the price of wool.

Mr. COOLEY. That is exactly what the wool producers wanted.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield that I may answer?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Clayton is certainly a very hard man to please. We have come a long way trying to please him.

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

Mr. COOLEY. It is not a question of pleasing Mr. Clayton, I might say. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. That is exactly what I desire to say; it is not a question of pleasing Mr. Clayton. It is whether or not we are going to cooperate with the remainder of the world in order that they may take our surplus. They cannot take our surplus goods unless we take theirs. Money does not cross the ocean to balance trade; it is goods for goods, now as it has always been.

Mr. COOLEY. May I add that on June 12, 1947, just last Thursday, General Marshall issued this statement:

> I am disappointed in the reported action of the Senate and House conference with respect to the wool bill. I am making public my letter to the conferees together with a telegram from Mr. Stimson and the letter from Mr. Hull referred to therein.

The truth is the officials of the State Department were not given an opportunity to be heard about this all important matter affecting our foreign economic policy. The House amendment was not written by the Members of the House Committee on Agriculture and no hearings on the proposal were held. It is unfortunate that this matter originated as it did and came before the House Committee on Agriculture. Our Committee deals entirely with agricultural problems, but this bill vitally affects world trade and commerce and the foreign economic policy of our Nation, and is in fact a revenue measure attached to a bill which originated in the Senate. Under our Constitution, revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives. The constitutional question involved seems to be of very slight importance to the ardent

advocates of "false economy." If you by your vote approve this conference report, you have in effect delegated to our committee the right and function to fix and impose tariffs and to delegate that authority as we may determine. If we are to provide for a tariff on wool, why not on potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflowers, and every other vegetable and product of agriculture?

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

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Our committee has had that right ever since 1935 when we got the first tariff containing section 22. Since that time, potatoes, tomatoes and all other commodities have been under that bill any time the President chooses to exercise his authority to deal with them.

Mr. COOLEY. Not with import duties as here provided. The gentleman must know that he is not accurate.

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

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman says I know that is not accurate. The fact is that the import fee provision has been in the bill ever since 1940.

Mr. COOLEY. Has it been used on any commodity other than a surplus crop upon which we have a definite program? Certainly not, because the language of section 22 so provides.

Mr. HOPE. It has been in the bill ever since 1940. It has not been used as yet, but it has been available for use at any time.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is one test of what this bill involves. If it is not the purpose to destroy reciprocal trade agreements now in existence or hereafter to be negotiated, then why do the House conferees object to this language which is written in a bill sponsored by my distinguished and beloved friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], introduced on February 10, 1947, in which he provides in clear, unambiguous language the following:

> No proclamation under this section shall be enforced in contravention of any treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is or hereafter becomes a party.

If it is not the purpose to destroy the reciprocal trade program, why do we not send this bill back to conference and insist that the conferees put that savings clause in this bill? I say it is nothing more nor less than an insidious effort to undermine the reciprocal trade treaty program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the Members in this House who are interested in the farm program that when you destroy the support program for wool you are undermining and will ultimately destroy the entire agricultural support program because the two things are certainly going in opposite directions. You can support the wool industry of America better than you can any other agricultural commodity grown in the country. The whole wool crop produced in America is worth approximately $120,000,000. We produce only about one-third of the wool we consume. In round figures, we produce about 300,000,000 pounds annually. This could be subsidized to the extent of even 5 cents a pound and it would only involve $15,000,000 a year. If we abandon the support program and lift trade barriers the public will pay not just $15,000,000 but probably $150,000,000. Do not you believe that the extraction will be painless. It will be long remembered and very painful to the consuming public. It is estimated that the public will pay 10 times more than the direct subsidy involved.

The issue of economic isolation involved in this legislation cannot be compromised. We either believe in world cooperation or we believe in economic isolation. We cannot divorce this bill from the reciprocal trade treaty program. The effect of this bill will be to drive this Nation into the tragic arms of economic isolation which means economic ruin. If economic isolation is to be the policy of America, the people of America should know it and the people of the world should know it. If the President signs this bill, our diplomats will be damned in the eyes of the people of the world and the integrity, the prestige, power, and influence of our Nation will be irreparably impaired. I hope, therefore, that this report will be recommitted or defeated.

Here is a statement by the Secretary of State, issued on May 29, 1947:

> The State Department is opposed to the House amendment to the wool legislation now under consideration. Wool is the key commodity in the Geneva negotiations to expand trade through the reduction of trade barriers. It is by far the most important export and source of dollars of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. We cannot expect them to cooperate with us in reducing trade barriers if we increase duties on their wool. Without their participation, the remainder of the British Commonwealth cannot, as a practical matter, join with us in a mutually advantageous program.
>
> Wool is also a symbol of our intentions in foreign trade. If we adopt higher tariffs in the present bill, other nations will conclude we cannot or will not live up to our professed policy of international cooperation. They will turn to trade restrictions and bilateralism to protect themselves. On the other hand, expanding trade between the United States and other nations will not only help us sell our surplus products but also will allow them to earn the dollars they need to reconstruct their economies and to protect their democratic institutions.
>
> The wool bill as passed by the Senate would protect the wool industry in the United States by direct payments from the Commodity Credit Corporation. The indirect cost of these payments to the public as taxpayers would be far less than the cost of the increased tariff provided by the House amendment to the public as consumers.

I am anxious for the wool producers of America to be protected. I favor the passage of the Senate bill, but even though I am greatly interested in the welfare of the wool producers I am not willing to permit my interest in them to bring about a devastating collapse of the Geneva Conference and of the hope for a revival of world trade and commerce by world cooperation and reciprocity. The sponsors of this measure are making goats out of the sheep growers of America, and as a direct result of the politics involved the wool market has dropped 14 cents a pound below the support price of 42 cents a pound, which would have been guaranteed under the Senate bill. If the wool producers of America end up with no support program whatever, I believe they will know exactly where to place the responsibility. It is easy enough for Members to say we want to protect the wool growers, and yet, at the same time, attach provisions in the form of amendments which they know will defeat the very thing that they say they actually want to do.

As some evidence of the politics involved, I call your attention to an AP report under a Washington date line of May 13:

> WILL DRAFT WOOL BILL—GOP GROUP NAMED TO EXPEDITE ACTION
>
> WASHINGTON, May 13.—A special committee on wool legislation was appointed today by the House Republican steering committee.
>
> Representative HALLECK, of Indiana, said that an effort will be made to draft a bill to satisfy all wool men.
>
> "There are a number of difficult decisions to be made," HALLECK told reporters. "We are anxious to satisfy everyone and will try to expedite action."
>
> The Senate has passed legislation to provide price support at the 1946 level, and permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its stocks of wool at prices competitive with foreign wool. The House added a provision for an import fee, to apply on excess foreign imports and floor stocks.
>
> The new provision, particularly the floor-stock tax, has drawn opposition from the wool dealers and fabricators.
>
> HALLECK said the committee will meet tomorrow morning. Its members are Representatives HOPE, of Kansas, MURRAY of Wisconsin, SIMPSON of Pennsylvania, JENKINS of Iowa, CASE of South Dakota, HERTER, of Massachusetts, and HALLECK.

You will note that not a single member of the Democratic Party was named as a member of the Halleck committee.

It is unfortunate that the wool growers of America must be made scapegoats by the Republican steering committee. This is the little black sheep of the Republican Party, a wolf in sheep's clothing which will destroy the farm program and the hope of world cooperation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, after all of the arguments are stripped down, there is but one issue before the House this afternoon and that is whether or not we will accord to the commodity wool the same rights and the same privileges that some 20 or 30 other agricultural commodities now enjoy. That is the issue, because the sole purpose of amending section 22, as set out in the conference report, is to bring wool under that section.

Now, let me read to you some of the commodities that now have the protection that is proposed here to give to wool, and please do not smile when I tell you those commodities extend from noodle soup to wheat and cotton. I want to read you from a list of the commodities that are now protected under section 22, and the issue here is whether or not you will bring wool under section 22.

Now, here are some of the commodities. The President has not acted on all of them. He has acted only on two, wheat and cotton, but here are the ones on which the President could act. My distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, is frightened that we will wreck the reciprocal-trade treaties of this Nation. There is no such thing involved here. Here are some of the commodities now under section 22:

Beans, beets, cabbages, carrots, onions, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, spinach, noodle soup, orange juice, tomato flakes, cotton, wheat flour, wheat, milk, eggs, apples, peaches, kale, peas, squash, and grapefruit juice.

Every one of them are under section 22, and if those commodities are imported into this country in large quantities the President can initiate an investigation and can do one of two things, that is, establish import quotas or import fees on the imports.

Now, I want to be helpful if I can. Let me give you just a little history. It has been stated here that section 22 was intended only to protect surplus commodities and therefore was not intended to protect wool, because wool is largely an import commodity. I have gone back to 1935 when section 22 was first enacted. This is the committee report dated June 15, 1935, filed in this House by Marvin Jones, then chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and with reference to section 22, then new legislation, here is what the committee said:

Efforts to restore agricultural prices in this country will not be wholly successful if competitive foreign imported articles are allowed to take the domestic market away from the domestic products.

Further, it says:

Congress cannot now ascertain and provide specifically for the varieties of circumstances under which, and the commodities the importation of which, will endanger the effort to attain parity prices.

In this bill before the House we are proposing to support wool at the parity price and section 22 was enacted for that specific purpose.

Now, the original section 22 authorized only import quotas; that is, we could limit the amount coming into this country. In 1939 this Congress amended that act and added the right to impose import fees up to 50 percent ad valorem. And here is what the committee report, also filed by Marvin Jones, dated July 14, 1939, had to say about this section and the need for including import fees:

It is clearly necessary for the successful operation of such programs that some means, such as is provided in section 22, be available to prevent a backwash of low-priced exports into a higher-priced domestic market. * * * It is known to a point of overwhelming certainty that a particular farm program will be ineffective in tne absence of some protection against increased foreign importations. Consequently, the bill provides that restrictions (either an importation fee or an importation quota) against foreign importations may be imposed under the provisions of section 22 whenever it appears to be reasonably certain that such importations would increase and affect a farm program adversely.

It has been stated here that the President must act and has no discretion in these cases. I say that neither the law nor the practice requires such a thing. In the first place, under section 22, under which it is proposed to bring wool, no action can be taken unless it is initiated by the President of the United States, and then subsection (d) states that the decision of the President on the fact is final.

The newspapers have published throughout this country that this bill imposes a 50-percent ad valorem on the import of wool. It does no such thing. The maximum the President could impose is 50 percent, as the law says it shall not be in excess of 50 percent. The President could impose a fee of 1 percent, 10 percent, or 50 percent, as he saw fit.

Then, mind you, the act specifically provides that if the President should impose a fee he may at any time revoke it, suspend it, or modify it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] said that probably the President must necessarily act. Let us look at it. Right now we are supporting Irish potatoes at 90 percent of parity, just as you propose in this wool bill to support wool at 100 percent of parity. During the last 6 months, so the Department of Agriculture reports, they have destroyed approximately 22,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes as part of their effort to support the price to growers at 90 percent of parity. Do not forget that Irish potatoes are now under section 22. They are under it today. While we have supported Irish potatoes at 90 percent of parity, while we have dumped about 22,000,000 bushels we have imported into this country from Canada between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels, but the President has not acted. The President has not asked the Tariff Commission to make an investigation. The President has not found that those imports of Irish potatoes from Canada have materially affected the support program. I submit that under the authority which the President has under section 22 there is no compulsion for him to impose an import fee or quotas on wool if wool is included in section 22. So I say that there must be complete discretion in the President of the United States, when we have been importing Irish potatoes into this country for the last 6 months and Irish potatoes are now covered by section 22.

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

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman says there must be discretion in the President, I should like to know why it is that he objects so violently to providing in plain language that the President shall be free to exercise his sound discretion in this matter.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has made no such proposal.

Mr. COOLEY. Those proposals have been made time and again since this controversy started. If the gentleman does not know now, if he is not conscious of the fact that he is undermining the reciprocal trade agreements, why is he not willing to accept this protective clause which was in the bill of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

Mr. PACE. Because, as I told the gentleman before when the bill was on the floor, if the amendment which the gentleman offered in the House, receiving only 26 votes, was adopted, it would put Mr. Will Clayton in charge of the farm program of this country, and I do not intend to put it there if I can help it.

Let me say one more thing. There is only one big issue here, and that is whether you will accord wool the same protection as is accorded the other commodities I have read off to you. Then, there is one more issue here, and that may prove to be the biggest issue of all to me. That is whether the House will start the practice, as is proposed here when they urge us to accept the Senate bill, of supporting a commodity in the farm program up here at around parity and then dump it down there at any price that the market might bear in competition with foreign commodities. If you do that, your farm program is gone and the farmers of this country will have no protection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that I have only 2 minutes to speak in opposition to this conference committee report.

The bill which was returned from the conference committee is, of course, identical with the bill that went out of the House except for one provision, which to my mind makes it very much worse than it was before it left here. That provision allows the President, and it is done, I believe, in order to contravene the possibility of this bill violating certain existing treaties, to use the import-quota system in order to prevent foreign wools coming into this country.

I would not mind that in the least if we did not have to import wool and were dealing with a commodity of which we had a surplus. But we are going to have to continue to import wool. The minute you begin using the import-quota system you open up regulatory bodies to the worst type of corruption that I can imagine. Any individual who receives a license to import, whether he be a manufacturer or an importer, is given a special privilege on which he can cash in. Every nation which is given permission to ship wool to this country—and there are some 20 nations shipping wool to this country—receives something of value for which they are willing to pay. You will completely demoralize every purchaser of wool in this country and I am speaking primarily because in my own section of the country there are dealers in wool and we have, roughly, 65 percent of the manufacturers of wool in the textile mills. They will not know where they stand from day to day if this bill is enacted.

I will also repeat what I have said previously when the bill came up here in the House. I think the price that has been set means that the Government is going to have to continue to purchase the entire commodity, and so-called free enterprise in dealing in that commodity will be gone.

I hope the conference committee report will not be accepted.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that we have had to have this controversy over this report. The problem before us seems to me to be so simple and so just that it neither deserves the criticism we have had in the press nor the criticism we have had here on the floor of the House. It is just a very simple matter.

There is only one other country in the world which is concerned with this legislation, and that is the British Empire. For the last 3 years this Congress, by legislation, has excluded the local producer of wool from our local markets and has handed it over, principally to Australia and New Zealand, in its entirety.

We are now in a position of pleading with them to allow us to use our own market to sell this surplus of wool that we have acquired as a result of giving the market to them.

That is the whole question that is involved here. The question is very simple. If you farmers who are interested in the support program want to wreck it entirely, you just add the cost of this stock pile of wool to the Irish potatoes and you will certainly do it.

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

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my good friend from the West [Mr. GRANGER] in saying he is sorry this controversy arose. It would not have been here if the House Committee on Agriculture and the House itself had followed the Senate bill which I, among others, thought was what the wool people wanted. There is no man in this House who is a greater friend of the wool people than I. I think my State probably produces more wool than any other State in the Union. I think this House bill and the conference report have gone too far. I think it is going to be desperately troublesome to the people of the United States, to our representatives abroad, who are trying to bring about these reciprocal trade agreements.

Let me say to you people who have farm surpluses, who have manufacturing surpluses, we must trade our surpluses to somebody for their surpluses or there will not be any trading. Money does not cross the ocean to balance trade between countries. It is goods for goods.

It has been said that Mr. Clayton came back to the United States. He did. He was negotiating in Geneva, getting along fine. He could have gotten along under the Senate bill, because there was nothing in there to scare the Australian, the New Zealander, or the South African, but when this bill was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture he came back here and said, "I am through in Geneva as long as this thing is pending in its present form and as long as it has a chance to pass."

Cordell Hull, who could not have anything but a patriotic interest in this, wrote a letter to Secretary Marshall. I have only time to read one paragraph:

> After more than a decade of successful operation under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and at a time when the principal trading nations of the world are prepared to follow our lead in carrying out a program of economic disarmament, it would be tragic, indeed, if any action of ours should endanger that program.

He says in his letter that this does endanger that program.

Another great ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, in a letter to the Secretary of State, among other things, says this:

> It is my considered opinion that the enactment of the House measure at any time would be most unwise.

Then listen to this statement:

> It would amount to a repudiation of the whole structure of American economic policy developed in the Congress and in the State Department during the 15 years since Cordell Hull began his great work on trade agreements.

You have all seen the statement by Secretary of State Marshall. You have heard read into the RECORD letters by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], from Under Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, who is deeply distressed, who knows that in the situation in which we find ourselves now as the greatest creditor nation in all the history of the world, with exports of from fifteen to sixteen billion dollars last year and with imports of less than eight billion, how long can our economy stand when goods must be traded for goods?

I say to you that in my opinion this House this afternoon—and I am going to give them an opportunity to do it—should by a vote express itself that the conferees should reconsider this bill, re-refer it to the conference committee in order that they may bring something in here that will be a support to the price of wool, do what the wool grower in the United States desires, which will keep him in business; but we must remember that out of the 1,000,000,000 pounds of wool that we manufacture in the United States of America only about 300,000,000 pounds is produced in the United States.

I want the support price. I want our wool growers to stay in business, but I do not want the great program of the United States getting together with the other parts of the world ruined, a program under which we can sell them our surplus if we will take some of theirs. I do not want that program done up, destroyed, thrown out, as I believe it will be under this bill.

They say the President has the power to do this, that, and in the other. It is a question of psychology with these people. That sword is hanging over their heads all the time, that the President may raise this tariff by 50 percent.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I call attention to the fact that official figures show that our rate of exports during March was $20,000,000,000 a year, whereas for the first quarter the figures show our imports are $5,600,000,000. How long can that go on without a bust?

Mr. RAYBURN. Trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacturing—no business can stand a situation like that.

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

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it will mean the destruction of the full effectiveness of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program. This bill should mean a lot to the people of America. It has great significance. From this fact that the Republican Party is responsible for its passage the commentators of the country and our people should realize that with a Republican victory in 1948—which looks very doubtful now—that reciprocal trade agreements will be scrapped.

If this bill becomes law it will have serious international economic repercussions.

The world will construe it that we are renewing the days of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

The old and dangerous journey of economic nationalism will be started again.

From our own economic angle it is unwise.

Exports for March, including services, relief, and other shipments to occupied areas were at an annual rate of $20,000,000,000. This is in accordance with the National City Bank's June letter.

This is more than we shipped abroad at the height of the war, even when lend-lease accounted for almost four-fifths of our total shipments.

It is vitally important for our own national economy that we sell from 10 to 15 percent of goods produced here abroad.

We know that from our experiences of the last depression.

Our exports play an important part in our employment?

Our imports for the first quarter of 1947 were at the rate of $5,600,000,000 a year?

This is very disconcerting.

What does it mean? It means that foreign buyers are incurring a deficit in their dealings with us.

That cannot keep up long.

A continuance of that situation means a "bust."

It is apparent from actual business figures that gold and dollar positions of other countries are bad, and getting worse. Their reserves are on the downward trend, and their reserves are not healthy.

Even those countries—outside of the United States—who profited from the war are witnessing a dissipation of their gold and dollar reserves.

While the gift and dollar loans bring relief, that is only temporary, and partially artificial, unless the countries who buy from us develop a better balance of trade.

It is amazing how many persons ignore the indisputable fact that a country that buys must sell.

Even individuals must have a balance of trade with others.

Countries must.

No country can keep on buying more than it sells or exchanges in goods or services.

When the point is reached where a country cannot carry on — due to an unfavorable balance of trade—unnatural, unhealthy, artificial, expedient means are used in an attempt to meet the situation.

When one country starts—another follows—and the road of economic nationalism, such as followed the passage of the iniquitous Hawley-Smoot bill, is the result.

The important part of this bill is that for political reasons the domestic producer of wool is being sold down the river.

We all know a support-price bill until December 31, 1948, would be signed by the President.

And yet, this provision is inserted by the leadership of the Republican Party.

The domestic wool producers are being used in this preliminary step to the scrapping of the Hull reciprocal trade program.

The domestic wool producers are being used to bring about an acute international situation.

The Senate bill did not have the objectionable provisions. They were inserted by the Republican policy committee in the House.

I wonder if the domestic wool producers are going to let themselves be fooled by this exhibition of political hyprocrisy.

To the people of the country this is a definite message that if the Republicans should by any chance win next year that the Hull reciprocal trade agreement program will be scrapped, and the world will again take a tailspin into the vicious journey of high trade barriers of economic nationalism.

In connection with the support-price provisions of this bill, to which there is no serious objection, the Member of the House who is entitled to primary credit is the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

While I cannot support this bill for the reasons I have stated, mainly because of the import provisions, I believe in giving credit where credit is due, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] is entitled to that credit.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this conference report, as I was to the original bill before us. The editorial from the New York Times set forth below points out clearly and succinctly the principal reasons for my opposition. Under leave granted, I cite this editorial and one from the Washington Star in support of the position which I feel compelled to take in this matter:

[From the New York Times]

WOOL OVER THEIR EYES

In directing the President to increase the tariff or to impose quotas on wool, in order to carry out a price-support program, the House and Senate conferees, in their effort to increase the profits of a handful of wool growers in this country, have voted to accomplish the following things:

1. To hold up or increase the price of woolen clothing for all American consumers.

2. To alienate Australia, our gallant and vitally important war ally. Wool makes up 90 percent of the value of all Australian exports to this country. The effect of the conferees' action, if enacted into law, must be to push Australia and New Zealand more definitely into an empire-preference system, and away from freer trade with the United States.

3. To sabotage the reciprocal-trade program and the negotiations at Geneva with 16 other nations. To lead the world back toward protectionism, bilateralism, and economic isolationism.

4. To set an example in price control and in increased governmental barriers at a time when it is vitally necessary in the interests of this country to try to get Europe back to a system of freedom of trade and enterprise if world economic revival is to be made possible.

All this is being done by men who have repeatedly protested against governmental economic controls and declared their devotion to free enterprise.

[From the Washington Evening Star]

A BAD BILL

At a time when foreign nations are critically in need of dollars to buy things from us, nothing could seem more unrealistic than the Senate-House conference agreement on the tariff-boosting features of the wool support bill. Nor could anything be better calculated to wreck the American led international meeting at Geneva to work out a program for freer world trade.

As far as the dollar shortage abroad is concerned, this bill would have the effect of intensifying it. Wool represents about 95 percent of Australia's dutiable exports to us, and it is an important part of our trade with New Zealand and South Africa. In moving now to subject it to a tariff that could run 50 percent higher than the present high rate of 34 cents a pound, the Senate-House conferees have in effect moved to make more difficult than ever the effort of vital segments of the British Commonwealth to acquire the wherewithal they must have to pay for all the imports they need from us. This seems little short of folly, especially when related to the fact that one of the most serious problems of our time—in terms both of our own prosperity and the recovery of the world—is the lack of dollars in foreign lands.

From the long-range viewpoint, moreover, the effect of this measure on the objectives of the Geneva conference could be disheartening in the extreme. The United States has been seeking to spread the doctrine of reciprocal trade as one of the essentials of a sound peace—a doctrine aimed at a mutual lowering of friction-breeding tariff barriers in an ever-expanding area. Without such a program, as our Government leaders have said over and over again to the world, we can have only economic warfare, which in turn can sow the seeds of armed conflict. Wool is a symbol of our sincerity in this respect; if we now move to increase the duty on it, our fine words will have a hollow and mocking ring at Geneva, and other nations, fearing the beginning of a congressional assault on our past reciprocity policy, will have good reason to accuse us of saying one thing and doing the exact opposite.

The wool-support bill can be attacked on other grounds besides these, but its implications as regards dollars and reciprocity are enough to make clear that it ought not to be enacted in its present form. If Congress as a whole adopts the Senate-House conference version, then the President will be justified in vetoing it. It simply cannot be reconciled with the role the United States must play in an economically sick world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial from the New York Times and one from the Washington Star.

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

There was no objection.

Mr HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this conference report is exceedingly important to the economy of the West and to my State in particular.

Mr. Speaker, with all the hue and cry that has been raised about wool legislation, one might think that it contained some new and radical departure from established practices. A careful examination of the legislation reported by the conference committee shows that the opposite is true. There is only one provision in the bill that authorizes the President or his agents to do anything they are not already doing or have done with respect to wool and certain other commodities.

Most of the clamor in the press has concerned itself with the provision of this bill which permits the President, if he deems it wise and necessary, to raise the tariff as much as 50 percent of the value of imported wool or wool articles, or to establish import quotas. This action is not mandatory, but is optional if the President thinks that imports are imposing an unwarranted burden on our Treasury by their interference with the operation of the other provisions of the bill which set a price for wool and a domestic program to support the price. The President already has authority to raise duties on a long list of commodities, and he has exercised that authority. The price and support program has been in effect before this time for wool, and is in effect now for many other agriculture commodities. There is nothing new, no departure from long established precedent, in either of these provisions of the legislation.

The new provision is the authorization which is given the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of its wool holdings at a price less than parity in competition with other wools.

All of us have read and heard lengthy discussions of this legislation in which it has been said that the wool bill would break down our hopes of a profitable international trade by ending wool shipments from the British dominions. It is said that Australia has nothing to ship us but wool; that with passage of this

legislation she will no longer be able to ship wool to us, and the resulting breakdown in trade will hamper our efforts to build world peace. These are most irresponsible statements. From them one might come to think that it was our duty to buy all of the wool Australia and New Zealand can produce, and that failure to do so will mean disaster. Nothing could be more foolish.

In the first place, Australia and the other wool-producing countries will continue to ship wool to us, no matter what we do with our tariffs. At the present time we produce less than one-third of the wool we consume. It is not expected that we will ever produce more than one-half of our requirements. We will always need sizable imports of wool to supply the balance of our consumption. Wool will continue to come to this country, and we will continue to trade with Australia, regardless of the action taken on this legislation.

In the second place, for the same reasons, our imports of foreign wool will never be as large as the exporting countries might desire. Our ability to use foreign wool is strictly limited, and nothing that we do in this legislation will greatly alter the consumption of wool or the amount of foreign wool which we can use. In normal times we use about a half billion pounds of wool per year. Last year, because of pent-up wartime demand, we used nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds. We are not expected to maintain that rate of consumption this year.

Of course, we can, if we wish, let the wool industry of this country go out of existence, and we can become completely dependent upon foreign wool. The folly of such a procedure in the event of war is terrible to consider. During the last war we were very fortunate that we could keep open the supply lines to Australia, although for a time it appeared that they might be cut almost at will. I need only remind you that one of the principal causes of the defeat of the German drive at Stalingrad was the fact that Germany had not sufficient wool clothing to keep its army functioning in the severe Russian winter. Can we allow our domestic source of wool to disappear at a time when the next war, if there should be one, might well be fought across the Arctic regions?

It would be equally foolish so far as peacetime conditions are concerned to let this domestic industry wither. Some opponents of this measure are concerned with the possibility of a small increase in the price of woolen articles as a result of this bill. Whether there would be such an increase is highly problematical. It certainly would not be significant. But consider, if you will, the price we might have to pay for wool if all our wool came from abroad. Needless to say, the British Empire wool cartel is not an altruistic organization. Let me call to your mind the situation which existed when we had to depend wholly upon imports of rubber. The British and Dutch combined and pushed the price of rubber up out of all reason. It was only with the greatest of difficulty that we were able to extricate ourselves from that position. The same thing can happen with the price of wool. We had a foretaste of it when production of American woolen garments was virtually strangled by OPA, and the imported woolen garments, shoddy as they were in many cases, sold at unbelievably high prices.

I would like to emphasize also that the price of wool has risen only 13 percent since September 15, 1941. Compare this, if you will, with other commodities. Under the plan envisioned in this bill, it is not intended to raise the price of wool above the present level, but to maintain it at that level so that the producer in this country may continue to exist. You have been given adequate statistical information to prove that the wool grower is no profiteer.

This bill means a very great deal to the State of Montana. The wool industry is one of the most important in our State. Montana is vast in area, but many thousands of acres are suitable primarily or solely for grazing livestock. If the livestock industry declines, our entire economy, not only in Montana but throughout the West, declines with it. The wool industry is by no means the insignificant little industry that is portrayed by the press, the State Department, and the others who are all too ready to sacrifice it for their own purposes. Already in Montana our sheep population has declined from about 5,000,000 to 2,000,000 head, and our wool production from 38,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds. Our annual income from wool has varied from $15,500,000 to $3,000,000.

In this connection I would like to bring home to you the fact that you are doing away with much more than one western industry if you let the sheep business collapse. You are setting a precedent whereby jobs in the handling, processing, and manufacture of wool and woolen garments are taken from this country and transported to other countries. Such a precedent would bring disaster to a great many industries if it is carried to its logical conclusions.

The decline of the wool industry, the facts that have been brought out in our debate on this legislation, demonstrate better than anything I can call to mind the effect of the reciprocal trade agreements upon our economy. We have seen what can happen, not only to the producers of the raw material, but also to the workers in our cities who are engaged in the many steps of processing and manufacturing which turn the raw wool into the finished product, and deliver it to the ultimate consumer. The jobs of all these people, jobs that we can do efficiently in this country, will be exported if we follow the precedent advocated by those who would sacrifice our American wool industry to the interests of foreign producers.

The wool industry, if it is to survive, must have a firm program for the future. We require not only the actual support given in this legislation, but in addition the moral support which comes from the knowledge that we are interested in providing a helping hand to the industry. For these reasons, I hope that the conference report on the wool bill will pass this House with a large majority today.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, there appears to be a great deal of shadow-boxing going on in connection with this bill, both on the floor and through the press of this country. This is not a tariff bill. The legislation does not fix any tariff rates one way or the other. In simple language all that the bill proposes is to place wool under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with all other farm commodities, and to vest in the President discretionary power to impose import quotas or an import fee on wool in the event he deems such action advisable after finding that excessive importation of wool is interfering with a governmental program. This authority which he now possesses for all other commodities, is discretionary power in his hands.

The main issue involved in the controversial provisions of the wool bill is whether or not the President intends to exercise the authority conferred upon him by this bill. The Tariff Act of 1930 gives him the same authority which he has refused to exercise up to the present moment. Should the President find that the placing of a quota or import fee on wool is contrary to his foreign-trade policy, I am satisfied that he has no intention whatsoever of exercising the authority conferred upon him in section 22.

The gentleman from Georgia mentioned what the President had failed to do in the case of potatoes. Potatoes and other vegetables are amongst the products placed in section 22 more than 10 years ago by the Congress. At the present time there is a vital need for a quota or import fee on potatoes, but the President has elected not to exercise his discretionary power in this respect, and therefore, between four and five million bushels of potatoes have been imported from Canada during the past 7 months. Such a policy is being pursued by the President at a time when the Government has spent around $85,000,000 to support the price of potatoes produced in this country. During the past 6 weeks representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been pouring kerosene on thousands of bushels of new potatoes in the southern States to destroy them in order to carry out the price-support program. This indefensible action has created a scarcity of potatoes which attracted imports of potatoes from Canada, but the President did not act or use the authority conferred upon him by section 22 to stop the injurious effect that imported potatoes were having on the Government's price-support program.

Since no additional authority is conferred upon the President by placing wool under section 22, we can only assume that he will treat wool in the same manner as he has potatoes, by not using his discretionary power to either place wool under a quota or import fee for the remainder of the 2-year period. It is clearly within his discretion to act as he sees fit.

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

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sorry; my time is limited.

The letter to which our former Speaker referred as coming from the great Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, was written before this conference report was agreed to and presented to the House. The letter from Mr. Marshall came before the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. Clayton appeared before the conference committee and begged the committee not to include wool under section 22. He did not say that he came home from Geneva because of the House bill. As a matter of fact, he came home because he was not feeling well or for some other purpose. We might as well be honest about this matter. I do not think this is any secret. He said to the conference committee that he had been in the hospital and was having a rest. He stated further that he just got up out of his bed to come before the conference committee a day or so before we acted.

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

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman state to this House that Mr. Clayton stated to the conference committee he came home because he was sick? As a matter of fact he has stated every time that he came home on account of this bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He said he was sick, and he did not state that the conference broke up on account of the wool bill. Now, let me explain about the conference at Geneva. The Geneva conference was not broken up as a result of the House wool bill, because even to the day when Mr. Clayton came before the conference committee, the conference was in session and the various committees are in session at Geneva negotiating trade agreements. When I asked Mr. Clayton if he proposed to cut the duty on wool he said he did not know because he had not discussed it with the President. When I asked him if he was going to cut the duty on butter, cheese, or any other item, he stated "that this was highly confidential" which he could not even discuss with the Members of Congress on the conference committee. It would be much better for Congress and the American people to learn the facts, rather than to be used as poker chips in an international poker game.

Mr. Clayton and his associates are dealing with the rights of the American people, and Members of Congress are entitled to receive honest answers to important questions dealing with such rights. It looks to me as though they are dealing away the rights of American workers and American farmers. What are we here for? We are here to legislate in the interests of the American people. If we are going to protect the economy of this country and the future of American workers and farmers, yes, even our American way of life, we had better find out what is being done at the Geneva Conference. Furthermore, it should be the duty of officials in the executive branch of the Government to be honest with the American people.

I believe that I have fully discussed the controversial provisions of the wool bill. The balance of the bill provides for the disposal of around 460,000,000 pounds of Government-owned wool, which was purchased by the Government during the war as a strategic material, in competition with imported wool. The British wool cartel or syndicate controls approximately 80 percent of all of the wool produced in the world. The reason that our Government has not been able to dispose of its domestic wool is due to the fact that the British syndicate has undersold foreign wool in our domestic market at a price below parity. The bill places the Government in a position to dispose of its wool in competition with British wool, and the Treasury will stand the loss. This loss will no doubt exceed $50,000,000, and it is not a subsidy to wool growers, because the Government is the owner of the wool. The bill also proposes the continuation of the present price support program for wool for 1947 and 1948 in accordance with the provisions of the Steagall amendment which assures a support price for all farm products until December 31, 1948.

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

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much this legislation has resulted in all of this controversy that is so needless. I cannot help but wonder where Mr. Cordell Hull was when this present administration raised the duty by 50 percent, under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, on crabs and crab meat. I wonder where he was when they put an embargo on tobacco seed going out of this country. I wonder what he was doing when the embargo was placed on wheat imports, and what he was thinking when the first embargo was placed on cotton. I wonder what he was thinking when millions of dollars were used as an export subsidy for cotton and other crops. He was Secretary of State at the time. He gave no vocal or written protest at the time. Why his sudden interest in wool? How does Mr. Clayton explain that to the world? Here is an administration that went so far as to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed, and there are other commodities in the same category. Now, all at once the poor little sheep is the cause of all the disturbances there are in this whole wide world. If the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] had not had the patience of Job, he would have thrown this wool proposition and the wool bill out of the window. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] has worked on this problem for 2 years. The wool is not asking any more consideration than is accorded a dozen other commodities, as was brought out here this afternoon.

There is one thing I would like to say to the distinguished minority leader, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas: We cannot put someone in the sheep business and take him out of the sheep business at the same time. We have to do one or the other. And if you want to get higher meat prices you just vote against this conference report. You have about one-third of the sheep industry liquidated now. Go ahead and liquidate the other two-thirds and then keep right on hollering about the price of meat. That is one of the fundamental reasons we are in trouble today with meat in this country. We have been catering too much to the politicians. We have not given the livestock industry of the country the consideration it is entitled to. Then we have to listen to the New Deal propaganda about soil conservation, even at this hour when we are determining whether or not to liquidate the sheep industry. If they had not paid so much attention to some of these experts from the Wharton Schools of Finance and a few more in that position, we would not be in the mess we are in today so far as food is concerned.

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

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would just like to call the attention of the Members to the fact that this matter has been under consideration in both Houses of the Congress for a long time. It is my understanding that both Committees of Agriculture gave the matter long and careful consideration, listening to all who wanted to be heard. The measure has been passed by both Houses, and it is now out of the committee of conference, after careful consideration of that body. It is my view that this legislation should be enacted, and I trust that the conference report will be adopted.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE WOOL BILL SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker, in connection with this wool bill some people, including some metropolitan newspapers, should obtain some facts and not deal so much in fiction. The conference report is preferable to the bill passed by the House.

First. The wool bill as passed by the House did not give the President any powers that he does not already have. President Roosevelt used these powers found in section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, when on August 22, 1941, he increased the duty on crab meat and crab-meat products. This proclamation can be found on page 55 of the United States Tariff Committee Report No. 147. After the bad things the New Deal has said about the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, it is pleasant to note that they made use of it when they so desired.

Second. The conference report, my colleagues, does not give the President any power that he does not already have under section 22 of the AAA Act so far as a half dozen other agricultural commodities have at this very hour. In other words wool is added to the list of crops or products that have been included in this preferred list, which are cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts. You ask if any of these crops have been extended preferential consideration under this section 22? The answer is "Yes." An embargo was put on wheat imports and two embargoes have been placed on cotton imports, the last having been put into effect February

1, 1947. The reason given for placing this embargo on wheat and cotton was that the imports of these crops were disrupting the domestic farm program for these "special privilege" crops, wheat and cotton.

Third. This brings up then the question of what would be the procedure if the peanut growers are compelled to take a reduction in duty of from 7 to 3½ cents per pound duty. The 7 cents per pound duty is more than the crop brought in the marketplace for 25 years before the war. Under the present situation peanuts being under section 22 would be protected without any special legislative consideration by the Congress. I am sure you realize that something was disturbing farm prices in 1939 when the whole New Deal agricultural program bogged down. In August 1939 the farmer received as low as 54 cents a bushel for wheat when 27 cents per bushel was being paid for an export subsidy on wheat and when cotton was only 8.6 cents per pound. The remedy used to correct this situation was: The Smoot-Hawley import duties in effect did not prevent imports, and the New Deal just placed an embargo on imports right on top of the Smoot-Hawley duty and called it reciprocity and a good-neighbor policy. While this set-up has only been used for cotton and wheat, the other four agricultural products on the "preferred" list could be protected, and wool wishes to be included in the same group.

Fourth. Do you believe in special privileges? If a half dozen agricultural commodities are under section 22, why should not all crops or farm products have equal consideration, and why is it so sinful to add wool to the list under section 22? I wish some Member would answer this question. In fact, if wool had been included and had had consideration under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act it would not be necessary to even give legislative consideration to wool at this time.

Fifth. Although tobacco already is under section 22, has this section been used to give added protection to this product? The answer is "No." Tobacco, although it has been placed in the preferred class under section 22, has had other ingenious legislative devices that give the product more protection than was offered in the much criticized Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. The fact is a wall higher than the Washington Monument has been placed around this commodity. What are these devices? First, the high duties under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act were maintained. In addition the import quota has been put into effect for certain kinds of tobacco. Some of the crop also enjoyed an export subsidy. But these were not the real special privileges. The real special privilege for tobacco was when the exportation of tobacco seed was prohibited and prevented. Why was this done? The Secretary of Agriculture's office in a letter to me states it was done to keep China and other countries from raising tobacco and interfering with United States exports. This is an example of the hypocrisy of the reciprocal trade program and the good neighbor policy. Countries like China may not protest this discrimination when they are operating on United States loans, but when and if repayment time comes, they may wish to send tobacco instead of dollars. Another scheme or special privilege is the "Fascist" scheme of tying tobacco acreage to the land or farm. This scheme has made lands with tobacco allotments sell away out of proportion to its real value and prevents new farmers from raising and marketing their crops. This is special privilege to the *n*th degree.

Sixth. If the wool bill is defeated and the "Voice" bill passed, the people of other lands who are to be provided $10 per day for traveling on the "Cook's Tours" will not see sheep on the prairies of South Dakota, Montana, Texas, and Wyoming, but will have to find them on exhibit in the zoos like the buffaloes at the present time. That is exactly what you will have if the sheep business is liquidated.

Seventh. The State Department propagandists have deceived the American people about reciprocity long enough. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act might have been criticized but the New Deal added insult upon injury and has added additional trade barriers although they have been most vocal as well as deceitful in their propaganda about them. Some universities will not even distribute State Department propaganda because it is not factual.

Eighth. Surely the NAM follows along with these propagandists. Manufacturers want plenty of protection for manufactured products but little or none on raw material. Their testimony before the Ways and Means Committee is conclusive proof of this statement.

A VOTE AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT

First. A vote against the conference report is a vote for higher meat prices in the United States. Do you wish to go on record for higher prices at this time? Already one-third of the flocks of sheep in this country have been liquidated. If you vote against this conference report you are taking the position that you wish to liquidate the sheep industry of this country completely and put yourself on record to do so.

Second. A vote against this conference report is a vote not only against the American sheep farmer, but also a vote against providing a domestic supply of strategic material.

Third. A vote against this conference report is a vote for special privileges for certain crops and a vote to have special privileges for the few.

Fourth. A vote against this conference report is a vote to let the State Department dominate the agricultural economy of this country.

Fifth. A vote against this conference report is a vote to support a set-up to cooperate with a foreign-wool cartel or monopoly that does not dare set up shop within the United States.

Sixth. A vote against this conference report then aligns you definitely and ties you right up with the group of monopoly and cartel advocates.

Seventh. A vote against this conference report makes you a party to wrecking the sheep industry of our country.

Eighth. A vote against this conference report places the American wool consumer in the clutches of a foreign-wool monopoly.

A VOTE FOR THE CONFERENCE REPORT

First. A vote for this conference report is a vote to maintain the sheep industry of the United States.

Second. A vote for this conference report is a vote to produce strategic material—wool—and not add wool to the long list of deficit commodities.

Third. A vote for this conference report is a vote to prevent foreign monopolies from dictating to the American consumer how much he must pay for woolen products.

Fourth. A vote for this conference report is a vote to fulfill wartime commitments made to the American sheep men.

Fifth. A vote for this conference report is a vote to indicate that you represent your people without dictation from the State Department or any other administrative branch of the Government.

Sixth. A vote for this conference report indicates that you are for a bill sent to the Congress by a member of the President's cabinet, the Secretary of Agriculture.

Seventh. A vote for this conference report indicates that you are voting to include wool with a half dozen other farm commodities that have exactly the same legislative consideration.

Eighth. A vote for this conference report is a vote to produce more meat as well as wool in the United States and make the United States more self-sufficient so far as meat supplies are concerned.

The consideration of this wool bill indicates the position that the Congress is going to take in regard to the general support price program. Some agricultural commodities have not been supported in accordance with the law. I realize that only 20,000,000 people out of the total of 140,000,000 people in the United States live on farms and I realize how difficult it is to secure economic justice for the rural people.

The League of Women Voters have been deceived far too long. The New Deal embargoes added to the Smoot-Hawley duties have shown the deception of the New Deal reciprocity program.

The President is now asking for legislation to control exports. If the President disapproves of legislation to control imports when the legislation only provides legislation already provided other agricultural products, how or why should he expect a continuation of his powers to control exports?

United States wool imports

[Dutiable wool]

Year	Actual weight	Clean content	Value
	Millions of pounds	*Millions of pounds*	*Millions of dollars*
1942	525.8	306.9	150.3
1943	624.6	380.8	191.0
1944	529.7	332.5	158.2
1945	657.1	406.1	201.1
1946[1]	807.5	468.9	228.5

[1] Duty collected for the year of 1946 was $147,200,000.

NOTE.—See total unmanufactured wool imports on next table.

U. S. Tariff Commission June 16, 1947.

Note that 30 percent of this $147,200,000 provides forty-four millions for section 32 funds. Forty millions were provided in the agricultural appropriation bill for use in 1947 under section 32. These section 32 funds are being used to find new uses for cotton. The new uses have been overshadowed by a surplus cotton racket to provide cheaper insulating material and to provide a $1.20 subsidy per automobile manufactured.

United States wool imports

[Total unmanufactured wool]

Year	Actual weight	Clean content	Value
	Pounds	*Pounds*	
1942	1,089,631,780	622,374,267	$311,337,735
1943	963,269,618	569,804,144	295,763,310
1944	636,544,352	410,233,944	186,234,078
1945	819,905,493	517,259,146	241,173,644
1946	1,062,701,937	650,057,334	299,725,993

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, in the minds of some people it is high treason to protect agriculture and the American farmer. It is about time we are protecting the American wool industry or there will not be any such industry to protect in the years to come. Our sheep industry is now being reduced at the rate of approximately 4,000,000 head a year. Statistics show that in 1943 we had approximately 49,000,000 head; 45,000,000 in in 1944, 41,000,000 in 1945; 37,000,000 in 1946 and 32,000,000 in 1947. Thus we have had a reduction of approximately 17,000,000 head in the past 5 years. At this rate it is very apparent that in about 10 years from now there will be very few sheep left in this country. Perhaps we should take time to stop, look, and listen before it is too late. The conference report should be adopted.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope that this conference report will be adopted. The tariff issue has been stressed far out of proportion to its importance as it applies to this measure. I am one of those who has confidence that, before he invokes the provisions of section 22 in defense of the wool program, the President of the United States will use good, sound judgment and discretion. With respect to the making of section 22 of the AAA law apply to wool, we seek only to apply to wool the same identical treatment that for the past 12 years has been accorded to some 20 or 30 agricultural products.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. RAYBURN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RAYBURN moves to recommit the conference report on the bill S. 814 to the committee of conference.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 166, nays 191, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 81]

YEAS—166

Albert
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Y.
Auchincloss
Bakewell
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Battle
Beckworth
Blatnik
Bloom
Bonner
Brooks
Bryson
Buchanan
Buck
Buckley
Bulwinkle
Burke
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Cannon
Carroll
Case, N. J.
Celler
Chadwick
Church
Clason
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Corbett
Cotton
Courtney
Cox
Davis, Tenn.
Deane
Delaney
Devitt
Dingell
Donohue
Doughton
Douglas
Durham
Eberharter
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fogarty
Folger
Foote
Forand
Fulton
Gary
Goodwin
Gordon
Gore
Gorski
Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hale
Hardy
Harris
Harrison
Hart
Havenner
Hays
Heffernan
Hendricks
Herter
Heselton
Holifield
Huber
Jackson, Wash.
Jarman
Javits
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Tex.
Jones, Ala.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kean
Keating
Kee
Keogh
Kerr
King
Kirwan
Klein
Lane
Lanham
Lesinksi
Lodge
Lusk
Lyle
Lynch
McConnell
McCormack
McMillan, S. C.
MacKinnon
Madden
Manasco
Marcantonio
Meade, Md.
Merrow
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Conn.
Mills
Monroney
Morgan
Morris
Morton
Norton
O'Brien
O'Toole
Patterson
Peden
Peterson
Pickett
Plumley
Poage
Potts
Price, Fla.
Price, Ill.
Priest
Rabin
Rains
Ramey
Rankin
Rayburn
Rayfiel
Redden
Richards
Riley
Rivers
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Sabath
Sadlak
Sadowski
Sasscer
Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Seely-Brown
Sheppard
Sikes
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Smith, Va.
Spence
Stigler
Sundstrom
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tollefson
Towe
Trimble
Walter
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Wilson, Tex.
Wolverton
Wood
Zimmerman

NAYS—191

Abernethy
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Almond
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen, August H.
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Banta
Barrett
Beall
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Blackney
Bradley
Bramblett
Brehm
Brophy
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Buffett
Burleson
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Carson
Case, S. Dak.
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Clevenger
Clippinger
Coffin
Cole, Kans.
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Cravens
Crawford
Crow
Cunningham
Curtis
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Utah
D'Ewart
Dirksen
Dolliver
Domengeaux
Dondero
Dorn
Drewry
Elliott
Ellis
Elston
Engel, Mich.
Engle, Calif.
Fellows
Fenton
Fernandez
Fisher
Flannagan
Fletcher
Gathings
Gavin
Gearhart
Gillette
Gillie
Goff
Gossett
Graham
Granger
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne, Iowa
Hagen
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Harless, Ariz.
Harness, Ind.
Hedrick
Hess
Hill
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Hoeven
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Howell
Hull
Jackson, Calif.
Jenison
Jenkins, Ohio
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Jones, Ohio
Jonkman
Keefe
Kilday
Kunkel
Landis
Larcade
Latham
Lea
LeCompte
Lemke
Lewis
Love
McCowen
McDonough
McGarvey
McGregor
McMillen, Ill.
Macy
Mahon
Mansfield, Mont.
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mitchell
Morrison
Muhlenberg
Mundt
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Nixon
Norblad
O'Hara
O'Konski
Owens
Pace
Passman
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Ploeser
Poulson
Preston
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees
Reeves
Riehlman
Rizley
Robertson
Robsion
Rockwell
Rohrbough
Ross
Russell
Sanborn
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scott, Hardie
Scrivner
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Springer
Stefan
Stevenson
Stratton
Taber
Talle
Teague
Tibbott
Twyman
Vail
Van Zandt
Vorys
Vursell
Weichel
Wheeler
Whitten
Wilson, Ind.
Woodruff
Worley
Youngblood

NOT VOTING—72

Barden
Bell
Bishop
Bland
Boggs, Del.
Boggs, La.
Bolton
Boykin
Busbey
Butler
Chapman
Chelf
Clark
Clements
Combs
Coudert
Crosser
Dawson, Ill.
Eaton
Ellsworth
Elsaesser
Fuller
Gallagher
Gamble
Gifford
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hand
Hartley
Hébert
Hoffman
Jenkins, Pa.
Jones, N. C.
Jones, Wash.
Kearney
Kearns
Kefauver
Kelley
Kennedy
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
Knutson
LeFevre
Lucas
McDowell
McMahon
Maloney
Mansfield, Tex.
Mathews
Meade, Ky.
Nodar
Norrell
Patman
Pfeifer
Philbin
Powell
Rich
St. George
Sarbacher
Scoblick
Shafer
Smith, Ohio
Somers
Stanley
Stockman
Vinson
Wadsworth
Welch
West
Williams
Winstead
Wolcott

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Boggs of Louisiana for, with Mr. Williams against.

Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. LeFevre against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Busbey against.

Mr. Kennedy for, with Mr. Gwinn of New York against.

Mr. McDowell for, with Mr. Bishop against.

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Hartley with Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Eaton with Mr. Winstead.
Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.
Mr. Nodar with Mr. Combs.
Mr. Mathews with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Kearney with Mr. Norrell.
Mr. Hoffman with Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Boggs of Delaware with Mr. Chelf.
Mr. Wolcott with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Meade of Kentucky with Mr. Clark.
Mr. McMahon with Mr. Pfeifer.
Mr. Knutson with Mr. Somers.
Mr. Jones of Washington with Mr. West.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Rich with Mr. Stanley.
Mr. Sarbacher with Mr. Hébert.
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Bland.
Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Clements.
Mr. Butler with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Kefauver.

Mr. GEARHART, Mr. VAN ZANDT, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. COLE of Kansas changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. SMITH of Maine changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from the Wall Street Journal.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs may be permitted to sit tomorrow and Wednesday during general debate.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today following any special orders heretofore entered. I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news editorial.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article on postage rates.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include some printed material.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 3342, the unfinished business before the House, and to include some extraneous material.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. ELLIS, from June 27 to July 2, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

BUYING AGENCIES USE TAX MONEY TO INFLATE HOUSEWIFE'S PRICES BY NOT UTILIZING SURPLUS CANNED FOODS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain tables.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, the remarks of our colleague the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER] which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recently in regard to the problem of surplus canned goods in the United States which are not being utilized by our Government agencies in our relief and other programs, has attracted Nation-wide attention. Failure of our Government to utilize these hundreds of millions of dollars of canned foods, much of which is in the hands of the packers will affect the economy of the country, and our farmers will suffer by reduced prices when new crops are harvested. With warehouses flooded throughout the country there will be no demand for these canned foods and as a consequence the prices will go down to almost nothing.

Many millions of dollars have been appropriated by the Federal Government for foodstuff to send to Europe and other war areas. Most of these appropriations in the past have specified that cereal grains only could be bought for export, in spite of the fact that the Government has had to buy and, in many cases, destroy, one of the largest potato crops ever produced in this country.

The results have been that grain prices have skyrocketed while other agricultural products have had to battle a glutted market, and the price of bread is twice its prewar price. Of course, we are in favor of buying grains as far as possible, however. Other millions of dollars have had to be spent for vitamin pills to make up the deficiency found in grain, so that the starving multitudes would not starve while eating.

The canners of America are faced with the largest carry-over in history of many foods, such as sweetpotatoes, that are both high in food value and also contain more than the necessary amount of vitamins, but to date the officials in Washington merely shrug and say that they will continue to buy grain.

As of April 1, 1947, which is the beginning of the year as far as canners are concerned, there were 192,195,000 cases of canned goods in the hands of United States packers and distributors—2,465,000 cases of this were canned sweetpotatoes.

Mr. Speaker, sweetpotatoes is only one of the foods that could be utilized in our relief programs, and while this is one of the principal products of my district, which produces more sweetpotatoes than any other section of the country—sweetpotatoes are grown all the way from New Jersey to California in the coastal States—and this is only one of the canned foods which could be utilized which is rich in vitamin content. Sweetpotatoes are rich in vitamin content and are delicious and delectable and require no additions in preparation for consumption, whereas grains require many other scarce and costly products to be added before they can be consumed.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I include a table showing the food and vitamin values per pound of Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes—which is the variety grown in the United States—as follows:

Food and vitamin values per pound of Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes

	Canned	Fresh
Calories	720	567
Carbohydrates ... grams	174	127
Protein ... do	3.48	8
Fat ... do	1.05	3
Calcium ... do	54.3	159
Iron ... do	3.9	3.2
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) ... milligrams	95.2	113
Vitamin B-1 (thiamin) ... do	.113	.45
Vitamin B-2 (riboflavin) ... do	.127	.32
Niacin ... do	2.01	5.9
Carotene ... do	12.5	24.5
Phosphorus ... do	----------	222

Canned analysis from Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; fresh from National Research Council.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to include at this point statistics in terms of money, the value of the United States and Louisiana sweetpotato crop as follows:

Value of production multiplied by season average price:

United States	$146,107,000
Louisiana	17,496,000

Value of sales—estimate of quantities sold:

United States	$64,169,000
Louisiana	10,627,000

Figures published by the USDA Crop Reporting Board in a publication entitled "The Farm Production Farm Disposition and Value of Principal Crops, 1945–46" for May 1947.

Mr. Speaker, of the total United States sweetpotato crop about 5,000,000 cases were canned in the 1945–46 season and Louisiana canners packed about 1,250,000 cases of last year's crop. Production of sweetpotatos was increased in the United States along with other food crops at the request of the Department of Agriculture during and after the war, and surpluses have accumulated, hence, I feel, that the Department of Agriculture and the Government have an obligation in the disposition of these foods, otherwise, millions of dollars will be lost by our people.

At present, wholesalers are selling to retailers at prices that are about 50 percent of November 1946 wholesale prices, and much cheaper than the packers can replace the items in their own warehouses.

The prospects of any permanent long-range benefit from the hundreds of millions of dollars that are being wasted in feeding strategic areas are nil under our present Pollyanna policy. Small countries of Europe and Asia have learned, through the centuries, that they must be agreeable to their powerful neighbors—and force alone is the determining factor. We have excellent examples of this policy in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and now Hungary.

It is up to our Representatives and Senators in Washington to see that this money is spread more evenly over the Nation. By insisting that the export agencies buy surplus canned foods, our Congressmen and Senators can do much to relieve the glutted market and insure fair prices to the farmers for the 1947

crops, without the aid of a Production and Marketing Administration buying program aimed at destroying foodstuffs.

Most of our politicos still remember the little pigs—let us remind them again.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland, Representative MILLER, and myself plan to call a meeting of our colleagues from the States which produce canned foods for the purpose of ascertaining if there is a way to have our Government agencies purchase a part of this valuable and desirable food for relief purposes, as well as to feed our armies of occupation in Japan and Europe, and we ask that all interested Members of Congress attend this meeting when announced.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MUNDT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

AIR-LINE CRASHES

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, air crashes in the United States in the past 16 days have taken 145 lives. It is a grim and awful thing to contemplate that these crashes could have been prevented by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Mr. Speaker, many hundreds of other innocent victims will be added to those already dead unless this House demands the necessary action from the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The husband of my secretary, coming home to a family reunion after being in the field at work for the past 6 weeks, died in the crash of the Capital air liner in the Blue Ridge Mountains on Friday. The young daughter of one of my closest friends was on her way to Washington and died in that crash. In the past two and a half weeks more than a score of Clevelanders have been killed in commercial air line crashes.

Mr. Speaker, the time is long past for this House to take action and I propose that we take action. Today I am introducing a joint resolution which instructs the Civil Aeronautics Administration to require immediately the installation of radar altimeter equipment in all licensed commercial aircraft. This joint resolution also instructs the Civil Aeronautics Administration to require immediately the installation of ground control approach equipment at all airports from which commercial aircraft are licensed to operate. My resolution, Mr. Speaker, also requires that the Civil Aeronautics Administration immediately order the establishment of omnidirectional system of radio beams on all commercial airways. In addition, the resolution calls for a prompt report from the Civil Aeronautics Administration on their safety regulation service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House take prompt action on this resolution. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority and the power to prevent the kind of disasters that have taken place in the last 2 weeks. It has an obligation to use that power. The House should demand that it use that power.

Just a moment ago I received a telegram from the father of a beautiful 18-year-old girl who was killed in the latest crash here in Virginia:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *June 16, 1947.*

Congressman GEORGE H. BENDER:

GEORGE, suggest all air lines keep track of all planes in the air by ground-controlled radar along route similar to Army-Navy ground-controlled radar systems. If planes are all grounded suggest regular inspection service similar to existing steamship regulations.

HARRY W. HOSFORD.

Here is a father, even though he lost his youngest child in this disaster, who is considerate of the children of others who may experience a similar fate. He asks that something be done rather than just appoint committees. The President has appointed the committee, but he appointed the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which, in my opinion, is responsible for this condition. If you are going to have any kind of a commission to report or any kind of a committee, it should be a committee of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Howard Hughes has voluntarily begun the installation of radar altimeter equipment in all the TWA planes. It is his statement that four of the six recent airplane disasters could have been prevented if the planes had been equipped with proper radar altimeter equipment. The Army Air Forces employed this equipment throughout the war. There is no reason whatsoever that this equipment cannot be installed. I am confident that the great electrical manufacturing industry would give priority to the manufacturing of such equipment. Why, Mr. Speaker, does not the Civil Aeronautics Administration act?

Mr. Speaker, throughout the war the Army employed ground-control approach equipment. It has been said that the installation of such equipment at airports would be expensive. This consideration dwindles into insignificance when we realize that human lives are at stake, that the airplane industry is a great and growing one, and before all else must guarantee the safety of its passengers. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority. It can refuse to license the operation of commercial aircraft from any field which does not have such equipment. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority; let the Civil Aeronautics Administration act.

Mr. Speaker, there were several plane crashes in southwest Virginia during the present year in which the pilots were blown off their radio beam and were lost. These crashes occurred at night. The investigators of these crashes stated that if the proper radio directional equipment, namely, the omnidirectional system, or radio beams, had been in use, these plane crashes could have been averted.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the power to require the installation of this improved system. Why, Mr. Speaker, does not the Civil Aeronautics Administration take action?

More than 50 people, Mr. Speaker, lost their lives in the Eastern Air Lines crash in Maryland on May 30. The report on that air crash indicated that some machinist had unwittingly filed a connecting bolt when he should not have done so. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is responsible for the adequacy of maintenance work. I myself was on a plane 2 days ago, looked out of the window and noticed four screws on the cowling of the port engine bouncing up and down. At our first landing I suggested to the ground crew that they get a screwdriver and go up and screw those loose cowling screws into their proper places. Mr. Speaker, the air lines have expanded rapidly; they have introduced new equipment but they have failed to keep their ground maintenance work up to proper standards. It is time, Mr. Speaker, that the Civil Aeronautics Administration cracked down on ground-crew maintenance work.

Mr. Speaker, the pilot of the American Airliner which crashed at LaGuardia Airfield on May 29 stated that he could have used a longer runway but that the longer runway had undulations and many bumps in it and, in his opinion, should not be used. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is responsible for the checking of airport conditions. It is past time, Mr. Speaker, for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to crack down on airports whose maintenance is in this sloppy condition. Mr. Speaker, when we remember that this experienced pilot chose to take a shorter runway rather than one which he knew to be of adequate length because the longer runway was in bad condition, when we remember that 40 people lost their lives because that runway was in such shape that the pilot chose to use another one—a shorter one—it fills me personally with intense rage. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has got to be made to face its responsibilities. If the Truman administration is unable to get competent people to run the Civil Aeronautics Administration or if the Truman administration thinks that the establishment of investigating committees meets the needs of the present situation, then something is terribly wrong.

In the past 10 years the aircraft industry and the airplane industry have received more aid from the Federal Government than any other industry probably in American history, with the exception of railroads. The Government has financed airports throughout the country. The Government has financed aircraft research and development work. An entire generation of Americans has been sold by the Government during the war on the romance and glamor of the aviation industry. During the war the Government trained 2,000,000 young men either as pilots, mechanics, ground crew, or service personnel. Equipment has been sold to the air lines. In every possible way the Government has assisted the aviation industry, actually with what amounts to billions of dollars either in terms of publicity, research, training of the labor supply, building of airports, transfer of equipment. There is no industry in the country today that has had so many of the things necessary to it underwritten by the Government or pro-

vided by the Government and probably there is no industry in the country which will make as much money or has such a tremendous future before it.

It is absolutely imperative that the Government exercise its authority and guarantee safety insofar as this is humanly possible within the aviation industry.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has the authority required. The Congress must demand that the Civil Aeronautics Administration act. There is no reason why a procrastinating and dilatory Civil Aeronautics Administration should lead to the death of a single person more in an unnecessary aircraft disaster.

I trust that the House will give prompt consideration to the joint resolution which I herewith read and introduce:

Joint resolution to provide for the installation of radar and other safety equipment in commercial aircraft and airfields, and for other purposes

Resolved, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized and directed to order the immediate installation of—

(1) radar-altimeter equipment in all commercial aircraft licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

(2) ground-control approach equipment in all airfields from which such commercial aircraft are permitted to operate; and

(3) omnidirectional systems of radio beams on all commercial airways.

SEC. 2. The Civil Aeronautics Administration shall, within 60 days after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, submit to the Congress a complete report on the status of the safety-regulation service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration with particular reference to the maintenance work of commercial air lines and the condition of airports.

I want to say this to you: Another beautiful girl of my acquaintance, a young girl who was to be married today, was buried in her wedding gown last week; a girl, whose father is one of my very, very best friends, died, was roasted to death on that plane.

You can understand, Mr. Speaker, why I am keeping you here tonight. Over 20 persons from Cleveland have died in the past two and a half weeks as a result of the carelessness of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, people with many of whom I have been closely associated.

I went to a funeral parlor today with my secretary to view the remains of her husband, a fine young man who was killed in Virginia last Friday night. I tell you, when you go through this experience, as I have during these last 2 weeks, you can appreciate why I am as deeply concerned about this thing as I am.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 17, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

788. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of $223,500 for the Post Office Department (H. Doc. No. 323); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

789. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of $1,490,000 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 324); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

790. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to designate the Air University Library, Army Air Forces, as a public depository for Government publications; to the Committee on House Administration.

791. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1946; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

792. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Federal Trade Commission, entitled "The Sulfur Industry and International Cartels" (H. Doc. No. 325); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

793. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of $710,660 for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 326); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

794. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of $73,361,400 for the Department of State to enable United States participation in the International Refugee Organization (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

795. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in the amount of $90,000 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Committee on Un-American Activities submits a report on Southern Conference for Human Welfare; without amendment (Rept. No. 592). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 248. Resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 3839, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 593). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3818. A bill to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 594). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 3850. A bill to declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKNEY:

H. R. 3851. A bill to provide additional inducements to physicians and surgeons to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 3852. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3853. A bill to repeal provisions of certain acts of Congress relating to free tuition for nonresidents in the public schools of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 3854. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, Boise, Idaho, to the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 3855. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS:

H. R. 3856. A bill relating to migratory farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 3857. A bill to authorize the parishes and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia to establish bylaws governing the election of their vestrymen; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PICKETT (by request):

H. R. 3858. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain former rural letter carriers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 3859. A bill to authorize the leasing of salmon-trap sites in Alaskan coastal waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 3860. A bill to amend sections 3108 and 3250 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio:

H. R. 3861. A bill to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

H. R. 3862. A bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to grant and convey to Montgomery County, Pa., a certain parcel of land of the United States in Norristown Borough, Montgomery County, Pa., for the purpose of erecting an additional annex to the present courthouse; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 3863. A bill to amend section 3673 of the Internal Revenue Code to facilitate the procuring of certificates releasing tax liens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA (by request):

H. R. 3864. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3865. A bill to exempt the personal property of veterans' organizations incorporated by acts of Congress from taxation by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3866. A bill to exempt from admissions tax admissions to recreation facilities and activities operated or conducted by the Federal Government, the several State governments, or political subdivisions thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. J. Res. 217. Joint resolution to provide for the installation of radar and other safety equipment in commercial aircraft and airfields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 247. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the national housing shortage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. Res. 249. Resolution making H. R. 3488, a bill to declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes, a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to eliminate the taxation of gasoline by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 3867. A bill for the relief of Hal W. Cline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 3868. A bill for the relief of Morris Gordon, Dorothy Gordon, Leo Gordon, and Louis H. Oppenheim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3869. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Julia Porter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

633. By Mr. BENDER: Petition of the City Council of Chicago, petitioning the President to veto the Hartley-Taft bill, and in the event of a Presidential veto that the Senators and Members of Congress from Illinois vote to sustain the veto; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

634. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to eliminate the taxation of gasoline by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

635. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of a group of residents of Beloit, Wis., and vicinity, urging veto of the Hartley-Taft labor bill; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

636. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to exportation of meat to foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

637. Also, petition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Boston branch, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of housing bill S. 866 and H. R. 2523; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

638. Also, petition of Mrs. Maggie Goldsmith, Orlovista, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

639. Also, petition of John Heather, Lakeland Townsend Club, No. 1, Lakeland, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

640. Also, petition of Mrs. B. F. Crane, Townsend Club No. 1, Zephyrhills, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

641. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney, Orlando, Fla., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou must be grieved, O Lord, that, after nineteen hundred years, mankind never seems to learn how to live by faith, and still prefers worry to trust in God. We know what worry does to us, yet are all too reluctant to discover what faith could do. Since we strain at gnats and swallow camels, give us a new standard of values and the ability to know a trifle when we see it and to deal with it as such. Let us not waste the time Thou hast given us.

So help us God. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 16, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, June 17, 1947, the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) to prepare a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America as published in 1938 as Senate Document No. 232 of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

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 following bills of the Senate:

S. 26. An act to make criminally liable persons who negligently allow prisoners in their custody to escape;

S. 125. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of such act to the Official Reporters of Debates in the Senate and persons employed by them in connection with the performance of their duties as such reporters;

S. 321. An act to amend section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to increase the pay of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, and for other purposes;

S. 597. An act to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes; and

S. 614. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent Census Office," approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census).

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1230) to amend sections 2 (a) and 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 599. An act declaring Kenduskeag Stream, Penobscot County, Maine, to be a nonnavigable waterway;

H. R. 1380. An act to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval and Army personnel;

H. R. 1610. An act to amend the act of June 14, 1938, so as to authorize the Cairo Bridge Commission to issue its refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding the outstanding bonds issued by the commission to pay the cost of a certain toll bridge at or near Cairo, Ill.;

H. R. 1945. An act to amend sections 2801 (e) (4), 3043 (a), 3044 (b), and 3045 of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 1946. An act to amend section 2801 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 1947. An act to amend section 2800 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 2167. An act to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura unit of the Missouri Basin project of certain lands owned by the United States;

H. R. 2293. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895;

H. R. 2314. An act to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942, as amended, and to amend section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, as amended, so as to authorize lump-sum payments under the said acts to the survivors of deceased officers without administration of estates;

H. R. 2721. An act to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946;