PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 4331. A bill for the relief of Bertha M. Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

H. R. 4332. A bill for the relief of Archie Hamilton and Delbert Hamilton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 4333. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen Morton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 4334. A bill for the relief of David Dortort; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1947

(Legislative day of Wednesday, July 16, 1947)

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

Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, D. D., minister emeritus, Covenant-First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Grant, O Father, that we may go about this day's business with an ever-present remembrance of the great traditions in which we stand and the great responsibilities with which our office has entrusted us. Grant us every equipment for this service to our country—calm minds, sound judgment, and understanding hearts. God bless the people of the United States, to whom we are accountable, and fulfill for each of us the promise of the Scripture: "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

We ask this in the name of Jesus. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 22, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

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 July 22, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 179. An act for the relief of Maj. Ralph M. Rowley and First Lt. Irving E. Sheffel; and

S. 1360. An act for the relief of Eric Seddon.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 706) for the relief of William D. McCormick, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate severally, with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 358. An act to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France;

S. 1361. An act to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs; and

S. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 479. An act relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service;

H. R. 625. An act for the relief of (1) William R. Dohnt, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Margaret E. Dohnt, deceased; (2) Joseph A. Hauser, individually and as guardian of Florence Hauser, an infant of the age of 19 years; (3) Richard Adams, Sr., individually and as guardian of Richard Adams, Jr., an infant of the age of 16 years; (4) William P. Novotny, Sr., individually and as guardian of William Joseph Novotny, Jr., an infant of the age of 18 years; (5) William P. Novotny, Sr., individually and as guardian of Bernadette Novotny, an infant of the age of 20 years; (6) Grace Swiadek, individually and as guardian of Stanley Swiadek, an infant of the age of 18 years; and (7) Joseph F. Krotz, Sr., individually and as guardian of Joseph F. Krotz, Jr., an infant of the age of 18 years;

H. R. 648. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfreida Sakowsky Passant, alias Elfreida Sakowsky, alias Elfreida Pogue;

H. R. 718. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Wilson and Margaret J. Wilson;

H. R. 1131. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of Charles L. Baker;

H. R. 1155. An act for the relief of the estate of W. H. Rodgers, deceased;

H. R. 1534. An act for the relief of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn;

H. R. 1645. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leona McMinn Winkler;

H. R. 1781. An act for the relief of Annie L. Taylor and William Benjamin Taylor;

H. R. 1916. An act for the relief of Filiberto A. Bonaventura;

H. R. 2012. An act for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Cole;

H. R. 2192. An act for the relief of the Massman Construction Co.;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of Mrs. Akiko Tsukado Miller;

H. R. 2891. An act for the relief of Mattie A. Horner;

H. R. 3088. An act for the relief of William Dudley Ward-Smith;

H. R. 3111. An act for the relief of Louis H. Deaver;

H. R. 3499. An act for the relief of Petrol Corp.;

H. R. 3696. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Daniel Broken Leg;

H. R. 3754. An act for the relief of Oscar and Anna Carlblom;

H. R. 4042. An act to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States;

H. R. 4111. An act authorizing the construction of flood-control works on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Iowa;

H. R. 4257. An act to provide an extension of time for claiming credit or refund with respect to war losses;

H. R. 4254. An act providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semi-public agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers; and

H. R. 4259. An act to amend sections 3404 (d), 3406 (a) (4), and 3443 (a) (3) (A) (i) of the Internal Revenue Code;

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 108) to provide for the creation of a joint committee to prepare a plan for the participation by the United States in the observance and celebration in Cuba of the fiftieth anniversary of American and Cuban victories in the war with Spain, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 479. An act relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service;

H. R. 4257. An act to provide an extension of time for claiming credit or refund with respect to war losses; and

H. R. 4259. An act to amend sections 3404 (d), 3406 (a) (4), and 3443 (a) (3) (A) (i) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 625. An act for the relief of (1) William R. Dohnt, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Margaret E. Dohnt, deceased; (2) Joseph A. Hauser, individually and as guardian of Florence Hauser, an infant of the age of 19 years; (3) Richard Adams, Sr., individually and as guardian of Richard Adams, Jr., an infant of the age of 16 years; (4) William P. Novotny, Sr., individually and as guardian of William Joseph Novotny, Jr., an infant of the age of 18 years; (5) William P. Novotny, Sr., individually and as guardian of Bernadette Novotny, an infant of the age of 20 years; (6) Grace Swiadek, individually and as guardian of Stanley Swiadek, an infant of the age of 18 years; and (7) Joseph F. Krotz, Sr., individually and as guardian of Joseph F. Krotz, Jr., an infant of the age of 18 years;

H. R. 648. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfreida Sakowsky Passant, alias Elfreida Sakowsky, alias Elfreida Pogue;

H. R. 718. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Wilson and Margaret J. Wilson;

H. R. 1131. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of Charles L. Baker;

H. R. 1155. An act for the relief of the estate of W. H. Rodgers, deceased;

H. R. 1534. An act for the relief of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn;

H. R. 1645. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leona McMinn Winkler;

H. R. 1781. An act for the relief of Annie L. Taylor and William Benjamin Taylor;

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H. R. 2012. An act for the relief of Mrs. Pearl Cole;

H. R. 2192. An act for the relief of the Massman Construction Co.;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of Mrs. Akiko Tsukado Miller;

H. R. 2891. An act for the relief of Mattie A. Horner;

H. R. 3088. An act for the relief of William Dudley Ward-Smith;

H. R. 3111. An act for the relief of Louis H. Deaver;

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H. R. 3499. An act for the relief of Petrol Corp.;

H. R. 3754. An act for the relief of Oscar and Anna Carlblom; and

H. R. 3999. An act to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3696. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Daniel Broken Leg; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 4042. An act to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 4111. An act authorizing the construction of flood-control works on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Iowa; to the Committee on Public Works.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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

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

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

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

STATUE OF COMMODORE JOHN BARRY—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 23, 1947.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE:

Public Law 109, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved June 10, 1941, authorized and directed the President of the United States to present to Eire a statue of Commodore John Barry in honor of the bicentenary of his birth in 1745. The act authorized an appropriation of not to exceed $20,000 and provided for the selection of a sculptor by a committee of three members appointed by the President.

Before action could be taken, the United States was at war. Because of the shortage of bronze it became necessary to defer the project until after the end of the war. During the past year alternative plans for carrying out Public Law 109 have been investigated, and it has been ascertained by the Commission of Fine Arts that a sum of not less than $30,000 now will be needed to procure a suitable statue of John Barry. In view of this fact, it seems to me proper that the entire matter should be presented to the Congress for consideration as to the desirability of enacting legislation which will provide sufficient funds to enable the President to make the presentation to Eire.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under Public Law 203 to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, the President pro tempore must appoint three Senators to the Commission known as the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission. The Chair appoints the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ATTEND CELEBRATION OF ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Speaker of the House has appointed a committee of 10 to attend the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the Republic of Liberia, which will be held on the Capitol Grounds on Saturday, July 26, at 6 p. m. The Speaker of the House heads the House celebration.

The President pro tempore has been requested to make appointments for the Senate, and he hands down the following appointments, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The President pro tempore of the Senate [Mr. VANDENBERG], and Messrs. WHITE, BARKLEY, WHERRY, LUCAS, MCKELLAR, CAPPER, MILLIKIN, GREEN, and MCMAHON.

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 letters, which were referred as indicated:

RESIDENCE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF UNITED STATES AT SEAT OF UNITED NATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the furnishing of an official residence to the representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1, 1947, to June 30, 1947, under the appropriation "Compensation of special attorneys, etc., Department of Justice" (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

DONATIONS BY NAVY DEPARTMENT TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, a list of veterans' organizations who have requested donations from the Navy Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Two letters from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Los Angeles Girl Scout Council, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va., each had requested the Navy Department to transfer to them a personnel landing craft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER CERTAIN INDIAN LANDS

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to empower the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way for various purposes across lands of individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman and members of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second semiannual report of that Commission (with an accompanying report); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A petition of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PEPPER:

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Memorial 6

"Memorial requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of completing as expeditiously as possible the projected dam on the Apalachicola River near Chattahoochee, Fla.

"Whereas the projected dam on the Apalachicola River near the town of Chattahoochee, Fla., will be of great benefit to the people of the adjoining areas and of indirect benefit to all the people of Florida, and it is of the utmost importance that this dam be completed at the earliest possible date: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:*

"1. That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to make a sufficient appropriation to complete the construction of the projected dam on the Apalachicola River near the town of Chattahoochee, Fla., and to adopt such other measures as may be appropriate to insure the completion of said dam as expeditiously as possible.

"2. That the secretary of state of Florida be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit a duly certified copy of this memorial to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives of the United States, and copies to the Members of said Senate and House of Representatives from this State.

"Became a law without the Governor's approval.

"Filed in office of secretary of state June 16, 1947."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4268. A bill making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment; and

H. R. 4269. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 689).

By Mr. MILLIKIN:

From the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4069. A bill to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II; with amendments (Rept. No. 693); and

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930; with an amendment (Rept. No. 692).

From the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 1602. A bill to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by private enterprise, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 709).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution authorizing attendance of Members of Congress at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Bahamas beginning December 28, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 690); and, under the rule, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 1648. A bill to authorize the expenditure of income from Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for training of Federal prisoners; without amendment (Rept. No. 691).

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

H. R. 673. A bill to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 697);

H. R. 859. A bill to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and development of the high-seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 698);

H. R. 1238. A bill to permit vessels of Canadian registry to transport certain merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and points in the continental United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 699);

H. R. 2054. A bill to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former life-saving service; without amendment (Rept. No. 700);

H. R. 3043. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 701);

H. R. 3541. A bill to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 702); and

H. R. 3619. A bill relating to the sale of the Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation, Grand Traverse County, Mich.; without amendment (Rept. No. 703).

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

H. R. 72. A bill to increase the number of authorized aviation stations operated by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 694).

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

S. 1653. A bill to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 695); and

H. R. 4042. A bill to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 696).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

H. R. 1714. A bill to exclude certain interns, student nurses, and other student employees of hospitals of the Federal Government from the Classification Act and other laws relating to compensation and benefits of Federal employees, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 707).

By Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Civil Service:

H. R. 1350. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 706).

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1015. A bill to amend section 7 of the act of June 25, 1910, as amended, to reduce the interest rate on postal-savings deposits to 1 percent per annum; with amendments (Rept. No. 705).

By Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1064. A bill relating to the payment of travel expenses of officers and employees of the Post Office Department and postal service; without amendment (Rept. No. 704); and

H. R. 4084. A bill to authorize the creation of additional positions in the professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments; without amendment (Rept. No. 708).

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WILEY (by request):

S. 1702. A bill to provide extra compensation for certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 1703. A bill for the relief of Lorraine Burns Mullen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1704. A bill for the relief of Ezra Butler Eddy, Jr., and wife, Marie Claire Lord Eddy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1705. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, so as to increase to 6 percent the interest rate on bonds issued pursuant to such act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(Mr. WILEY (by request) introduced Senate bill 1706, to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. WILEY introduced Senate bill 1707, to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL CODE RELATING TO COUNSEL IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill which has been forwarded to me by the Attorney General. I request that there be printed in the RECORD in connection with the bill a letter from the Assistant to the Attorney General addressed to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1706) to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and Section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. WILEY was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, the Judiciary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 23, 1947.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is a draft of a bill to exempt Special Assistant to the Attorney General Richard K. Phelps from certain statutory prohibitions precluding Government officers and employees from handling cases against the Government.

Mr. Phelps is a former Assistant United States Attorney who was active in all of the prosecutions of the so-called Pendergast election cases in Kansas City, Mo. He also served as United States Attorney from April 5 until September 30, 1940. He was appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General on June 17, 1947, with full and complete authority to prosecute any Federal law violations arising out of the alleged irregularities in the primary elections of August 6, 1946, in the Fifth Congressional District, Kansas City, Mo.

The bill would exempt Mr. Phelps from Sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and from Section 190 of the Revised Statutes. Section 109 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198) forbids officers of the United States to aid or assist in the prosecution of claims against the United States. Section 113 (18 U. S. C. 203) forbids officers and employees of the United States to receive any compensation for services rendered in connection with any proceeding or other matter in which the United States is interested before any administrative body. Section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) makes it unlawful for former officers or employees to prosecute any claim against the United States that was pending in the Department employing them for a period of two years after employment has ceased.

It is in the public interest to retain Mr. Phelps as Special Counsel in the cases involved, and it is only fair that he be exempted from the operation of the statutes named in the proposed bill. Similar bills have been enacted in the past with respect to Special Counsel in other important Government litigation.

The Department urgently requests the enactment of the proposed bill.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS W. MCGREGOR,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

PATENTS OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND RUMANIA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to carry into effect certain portions relating to patents

of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and I request that a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, from the Department of State, together with a memorandum from the Department of Commerce, United States Patent Office, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter and memorandum will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1707) to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Honorable EARL C. MICHENER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MICHENER: The Department of State wishes to urge strongly the passage of H. R. 4070, a bill "to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes."

The importance and appropriateness of the bill may be indicated by reference to the terms of the treaty of peace with Italy. Parallel provisions are contained in the treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Annex XV of the treaty of peace with Italy, dealing with industrial, literary, and artistic property, looks toward the reestablishment of normal peacetime relations in this field between Italy on the one hand and the Allied and Associated Powers and other United Nations on the other. Thus, for example, article 1 of annex XV allows a period of 1 year from the coming into force of the treaty for the performance by the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals of "all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Italy of rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war," and provides further for a similar extension of rights of priority (under art. 4 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) which would otherwise have lapsed. Article 4 of the same annex states that the "provisions concerning the rights in Italy of the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals shall apply equally to the rights in the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers of Italy and its nationals." The annex contains no statement, however, concerning the present status of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which defines the rights of nationals of one country in the jurisdiction of another with respect to patent matters. It is this question to which section 1 of H. R. 4070 addresses itself.

Section 1 declares that the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is considered to be in full force and effect between the United States and Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania from the date of the enactment of the bill; in particular, section 1 states that the nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania "may hereafter apply for and obtain patents in the United States for their inventions and enjoy the rights and privileges thereof as provided in article 2 of said convention." However, in accordance with annex XV A of the treaty of peace with Italy, article 6 of annex IV of the treaty of peace with Bulgaria, article 6 of annex IV A of the treaty of peace with Hungary, and article 6 of annex IV A of the treaty of peace with Rumania, the bill contains the proviso that "patents shall not be applied for or obtained, or if obtained, shall not be valid, for inventions relating to war material" as specified in the treaties.

The purpose of section 2 of H. R. 4070 is to clarify the relationship between the peace treaties and sections 11 and 14 of the Boykin Act (Public Law 690, 79th Cong.) by explicitly providing that the privileges of sections 1 and 3 of the act are available to nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania until February 29, 1948. The Boykin Act specifies a termination date of August 8, 1947, but H. R. 4070 is predicated on the assumption that the Boykin Act will be amended to change that date to February 29, 1948. A bill to accomplish that purpose, H. R. 3958, passed the House on July 7, 1947.

The Department of State is interested in securing, for nationals of the United States, privileges in Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania analogous to those contained in the Boykin Act. The treaties of peace provide, however, that those countries are not required to accord to the United States and its nationals more favorable treatment than they and their nationals receive here. Accordingly, extension of the privileges of the Boykin Act to the nationals of the four countries, as provided for in H. R. 4070, will have the effect of making possible similar privileges for United States nationals in those countries.

Section 3 of H. R. 4070 is designed to encourage the resumption of trade with Germany and Japan by making available to nationals of those countries the protection of the United States patent laws. Expansion of German and Japanese exports, which patent protection in this country would encourage, is essential by reason of the critical dollar-exchange position of those countries. The strengthening of the economies of Germany and Japan by stimulating their foreign trade would have the effect of lessening the costs to the United States of occupation.

Until a later date it will be necessary to continue to subject German and Japanese patents to such controls as are required by the economic foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, section 3 contains the proviso that patents obtained by nationals of Germany and Japan shall be subject to any conditions and limitations with respect to duration, revocation, utilization, assignment, and licensing which may be imposed by Congress or the President. Section 3 also provides that German and Japanese nationals may not apply for or obtain patents in the United States for any invention made, or upon which an application was filed, before January 1, 1946, in Germany or Japan or in the territory of any other of the Axis Powers, or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces. This confirms a policy adopted by the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy on July 3, 1946, and approved by the President on September 17, 1946.

The Department is grateful for the opportunity to express its views on H. R. 4070. The Department believes that it is extremely important that H. R. 4070 be enacted at the current session of the Congress.

Memorandum to: The Secretary of Commerce.
From: The Commissioner of Patents.
Date: July 8, 1947.
Subject: H. R. 4070, a bill to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes.

The Patent Office feels that legislation of some sort to resume relationship with respect to patents with the countries with which treaties of peace have been signed is essential and that legislation fixing the rights of the other enemy countries is now desirable.

Section 1 of the proposed bill provides that the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is considered as reestablished between the United States and Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, and the nationals of these countries may hereafter apply for and obtain patents in the United States and enjoy the rights and privileges thereof as provided in article 2 of said Convention. Article 2 of the Convention provides that nationals of each of the countries which adhere thereto are entitled in all of the other countries to the same rights with respect to patent matters as the country grants to its own nationals. In other words, article 2 requires equal treatment of foreigners by each of the countries that adhere to the Convention. Our activities during the war with respect to patents and inventions of the enemy countries has proceeded on the basis that the International Convention is suspended or abrogated during the war, subject to subsequent resumption. Although the opening phrase of section 1 of the bill may not be absolutely essential, nevertheless, it contains a positive declaration that the Convention is reestablished with respect to the four countries mentioned, and amounts to a declaration that normal patent relationships are resumed for the future, and is considered necessary according to our treatment of enemy patents during the war.

The proviso at the end of section 1 of the bill is based on article 6 of the part of the peace treaties relating to patents. By this proviso the patenting of inventions relating to war material is prohibited. There is no time limitation in this proviso, and hence the operation will continue indefinitely in the future. An amendment to page 2, line 2, by inserting "heretofore made," after the word "inventions" may be considered in this connection. Article 6 does not actually require that such patenting be barred, but only provides that nothing in the patent provisions of the treaties shall be construed as entitling nationals of the four countries to such patents. This article may have had reference only to such inventions made during the war.

The annexes relating to patents in each of the four treaties are identical in terms, and hence it is necessary only to mention one of them by name in the discussion. Article 1 provides that Italy shall accord nationals of the Allied countries certain extensions of time for doing various things with respect to patents. These correspond in a general way to the extensions which are provided by our Public Law 690, which, however, excludes nationals of enemy countries from its operation. Article 4 goes on to provide that the foregoing provisions shall also apply to the rights of Italians in the Allied countries, but they shall not be entitled to more favorable treatment than is accorded to allies. The last phrase of article 4 turns the whole thing into a reciprocal matter, for its provides that Italy shall not be required to accord to any of the allies or their nationals more favorable treatment than Italy or its nationals receive in the territory of such powers. Consequently, unless the United States takes some action, and this action will have to be by legislation, citizens of the United States will not be entitled to any of the rights provided in article 1 of this annex. As a matter of fact, however, citizens of the United States have been accorded such rights in Italy with the expectation that they will receive similar rights. Section 2 of the bill extends the operation of Public Law 690 to the four countries mentioned for the period ending February 29, 1948, and in this respect grants them substantially the same rights given to allies. By this enactment citizens of the United States will accordingly be entitled to

rights specified by the peace treaty in each of the four countries mentioned.

The actual number of patents obtained in the past by citizens of the four countries in the United States has not been very large. During the years 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the United States issued an average of 111 patents per year to residents of Italy, an average of 36 per year to residents of Hungary, an average of 5 per year to residents of Rumania, and an average of less than 1 per year to residents of Bulgaria. Assuming that the same proportion will be true in the future, enactment of these provisions will entail very little on the part of the United States.

Section 3 of the bill relates to a different subject, and this is the resumption of patent relations with Germany and Japan. Here there are no peace treaties as yet, and the same formula is not adopted. There is no declaration that the International Convention is considered reestablished and the provisions of Public Law 690 are not extended to these countries. The section permits Germans and Japanese to obtain patents for their inventions in the future, but such patents are to be subject to conditions which may be imposed either by Congress or by the President in the future. This proviso will enable conditions to be enacted or promulgated whenever it is felt that they are necessary and will retain a control over patents which may be obtained on inventions of Germans or Japanese. In addition, patents may not be obtained in the United States for inventions made before January 1, 1946. Enactment of such a proviso is considered necessary, since it will prevent the patenting of inventions made during the war, in fact, of all inventions made before January 1, 1946, many of which were brought to this country by our operations after hostilities ceased and were published and given freely to the American public.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED "TOWARD PEACE," A HANDBOOK ON AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 1941–47

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the manuscript entitled "Toward Peace," a handbook on American international relations, 1941–47, be printed as a Senate Document, and that 1,000 additional copies shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1948—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place insert the following: "*Provided, however*, That no funds appropriated for the War Department shall be used to establish, foster, supervise, or continue any commercial monopoly either in the United States or in any occupied country or countries."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1948

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 27, after line 10, to insert the following new item:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

"Boulder Canyon project: For 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, $33,300, payable from the Colorado River Dam Fund."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4269, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

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

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, on page 21, after line 6, insert:

FARM-LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: That part of the authority and funds with respect to providing an adequate supply of workers for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities by the recruitment and placement of domestic agricultural workers as provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act of 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through June 30, 1948, and in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of $1,350,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available: *Provided*, That not less than $1,250,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act: *Provided further*, That (except as provided in Public Law 40, 80th Cong.) no part of the funds appropriated or heretofore appropriated shall be available for the payment of transportation, housing, or subsistence of agricultural workers.

Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES to House bill 4269, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

RÉSUMÉ OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY IN FIRST SESSION OF EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I believe that my colleagues and constituents, as well as many others, would be interested in a brief résumé of the work of the Senate Judiciary Committee in this first session of the Eightieth Congress, in particular concerning the impact of the legislative reorganization law upon our committee's jurisdiction and activities. I therefore ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the final Appendix of the RECORD, to be published shortly after the recess of Congress, a summary on this subject which I am now having prepared by the staff.

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

A UNIVERSAL APPROACH—ARTICLE BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Universal Approach," prepared by him and published in the Arizona Stockman of the issue of July 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN—DIGEST OF DEBATE WITH SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a digest of a debate on a CBS People's Platform, June 1, 1947, between him and James Burnham, professor of philosophy, New York University on the subject Should the United States Make Separate Peace Treaties With Germany and Japan, which appears in the Appendix.]

UTAH CENTENNIAL—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Utah Centennial," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 21, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the United States Constitution, written by him, and published in the magazine Think for July 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

NAMING OF ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him on the subject of naming various geographical features of the Antarctic, which appears in the Appendix.]

POTATO PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM—ARTICLE BY J. M. ELEZAER

[Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article discussing the potato price-support program, by J. M. Elezaer, extension information specialist of the Clemson A. & M. College, Clemson, S. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

WILLIAM D. McCORMICK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 706) for the relief of William D. McCormick, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the administration of the immigration laws William D. McCormick shall, upon application at a port of entry into the United States, be admitted for permanent residence without an immigration visa, provided he meets all the other requirements of the immigration laws. Upon his admission into the United States, the Secretary of State shall deduct one number from the quota for India for the year in which the admission occurs or from the quota of the first available succeeding year.

Mr. BREWSTER. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR CERTAIN LOW-RENT-HOUSING AND SLUM-CLEARANCE PROJECTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, which were, on page 2, to strike out all after line 6 down to and including "construction" in line 10, and insert "such proportion of the total development cost of the project as the amount of the average actual cost per family dwelling unit of the items covered by the applicable cost limitations prescribed in subsection (5) of this section in excess thereof bears to such average actual cost: *Provided*, That the amount of any such payment shall be excluded from the base on which the maximum amount of any capital grants, loans, or annual contributions authorized by this act are calculated"; and on page 2, after line 20, to insert:

SEC. 2. Section 2 (1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, is amended by changing the period at the end of the second sentence to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal Public Housing Authority and all officers and employees thereof are hereby prohibited, during the period beginning on the effective date of this proviso and ending on February 29, 1948, (1) from initiating or maintaining any action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such Authority, if such action or proceeding is based upon the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, and (2) from in any manner requiring any State or local public housing agency to take any action to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such agency, if the basis for requiring the State or local public housing agency to take such action is the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, unless other adequate housing facilities are available for said occupants."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. CAIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. SPARKMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONSUMER-CREDIT CONTROLS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That after the date of enactment of this joint resolution the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 and, except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of this joint resolution or any national emergency declared by the President after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised hereafter.

And to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution terminating consumer credit controls."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, and Mr. MAYBANK conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 338) to amend the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as amended, which were on page 1, line 4, to strike out "adding thereto a new section," and insert "substituting a colon for the period at the end of section 1 and by adding there a new proviso"; on the same page, to strike out all after line 5, down to and including "States" in line 9, and insert "*And provided further*, That"; on the same page, line 10, to strike out "and bulbs"; on the same page, line 11, to strike out "to that needed for propagation purposes,"; on page 2, line 3, to strike out "and bulbs"; on the same page, line 6, to strike out "or bulbs"; on the same page, line 8, to strike out "or bulbs are" and insert "is", and to amend the title so as to read "An act to amend the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as amended, by adding a new proviso to section 1."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

JULIAN M. THOMAS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 358) to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France, which were in line 4, to strike out "from the Pershing Hall memorial fund" and insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and to amend the title so as to read "An act for the relief of Julian M. Thomas."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of the Senate the calendar is now to be called for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection. The Chair would like to make a suggestion to the Senate, with its indulgence. There are on the calendar 202 measures. Even if they are cared for at the rate of 1 a minute, it will take 3½ hours to conclude consideration of all the measures. Under the circumstances the Chair suggests that as the calendar is called all Senators endeavor to live up to rule VIII, which limits any Senator to one speech and not more than 5 minutes on any calendar order. It seems to the Chair that in fairness to Senators with measures at the end of the calendar all should cooperate today in attempting to live up to the rule. The Chair will take the liberty of enforcing the rule within reason.

In the opinion of the Chair, nothing is in order but the call of the calendar.

THE DREDGE "AJAX"—MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. OVERTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. May I make a motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed yesterday?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may enter his motion.

Mr. OVERTON. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it passed House bill 4229, to provide that the Canadian-built dredge *Ajax* and certain other dredging equipment owned by a United States corporation be documented under the laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's motion will be entered for subsequent consideration.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it in order to ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee may sit during the session of the Senate today?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks it is.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to hold a hearing while the Senate is in session today.

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

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Naval Affairs of the Armed Services Committee, conducting public hearings on the Annapolis Naval Academy Airport bill, may be excused during the session of the Senate today.

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

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I ask permission that the committee may meet at 5 o'clock today to consider the civil functions appropriation bill, and that the committee be allowed to file a report on the bill after the Senate takes its recess today, should the committee approve the bill.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to sit during this session of the Senate to hear testimony on and consider the question of the confirmation of the nominees to the National Labor Relations Board.

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

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 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, was announced as first in order.

Mr. GREEN. Over.

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

PROTECTION AGAINST IMPORTATION OF GARBAGE

The bill (H. R. 597) to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the importation of garbage derived from products originating outside of the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over temporarily, to be returned to later.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be passed over temporarily.

Mr. CAPPER subsequently said: Mr. President, I hereby submit an amendment to H. R. 597.

As I stated to the Senate yesterday, this amendment is the result of an agreement between the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the proposed legislation. The Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, on behalf of the Public Health Service, has suggested the possibility that the bill might create some confusion between the administration of its provisions and the administration of the Public Health Service Act, which gives the Public Health Service authority in the field of garbage disposal as it affects the spread of disease in this country and among the States. The Acting Administrator, Mr. Maurice Collins, has written me that the amendment I am submitting would be adequate to preserve the existing authority of the Public Health Service, and would also assure cooperation between his organization and the Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received and lie on the table. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 865) to provide for the striking of medals in lieu of coins for commemorative purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Over.

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

BONUS PAYMENTS ON WHEAT AND CORN

The bill (S. 669) to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in regard to the bill just called, I think it is identical with a bill which was on the calendar in the last Congress, which went over because of an emergency situation existing in the Senate at that time, with some degree of assurance on my part, as majority leader, at that time, that the bill would be considered. I realize that it is a bill that may arouse some controversy, and therefore involve some discussion. But in view of my previous commitment, when I occupied a different status here in the Senate, I hope that whatever the Senate may wish to do about the bill itself, there will be given an opportunity to consider it before the adjournment of Congress.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 25) amending rule XXII relating to cloture, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 354) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Let the bill go over.

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

The bill (S. 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.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 637), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 408), to repeal section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

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

MINING OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS ON LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES

The bill (S. 1081) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands aquired by the United States was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to know what is in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia asks for an explanation.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUTLER. In the absence of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] I will say very briefly that the purpose is to centralize the management of minerals in all Federal lands in the hands of one department, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report last year, and likewise by a special Senate committee investigating petroleum resources, in its recommendations dated January 21 of this year.

The bill does not relate to deposits of metals, as it is felt this matter should be handled by separate legislation. It does not apply at all to the question of title to "tidelands or submerged lands." It does not alter the disposition of receipts for mineral leases on these lands.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, does the bill involve any subsidy or any cost to the Government?

Mr. BUTLER. It does not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HATCH. I object.

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

VETERANS' HOUSING PROGRAM—REDUCTION OF AUTHORIZATION OF PREMIUM PAYMENTS

The bill (S. 1154) to amend the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of that bill?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the bill is to reduce by $325,000,000 an authorization previously made. The money is not needed. I shall read a letter which is in the report, from Frank R. Creedon, Housing Expediter.

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

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Since this bill was recommended, is it not true that the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act has been entirely repealed by the Rent Control Act?

Mr CAPEHART. It has been repealed almost entirely. I am not certain though but what the bill should be passed. I read a portion of a letter addressed by Frank R. Creedon, Housing Expediter, to the Chairman of the RFC:

> Under these circumstances it is apparent that a substantial portion of the amount authorized by Congress for premium payments will not be needed between now and December 31, 1947, which is the expiration date of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act. Accordingly, I wish to advise you that $335,000,000 of the original authorization of $400,000,000 will not be required. Of the $65,000,000 retained, $50,000,000 represents the estimated cost of the premium payment plans and $15,000,000 the cost of the access roads program.

Mr. BARKLEY. May I ask the Senator the date of that letter, whether before or after the Senate took action repealing the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act?

Mr. CAPEHART. The date of that letter is March 21, 1947.

Mr. BARKLEY. In any event, I suppose if that act was repealed it would do no harm to enact this bill. It is a Senate bill, and if the act has been repealed, the House would not take any action, I assume.

Mr. CAPEHART. I see nothing wrong with passing the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment, in line 5, to strike out "$100,000,000," and to insert "$75,000,000."

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 section 11 (a) of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 is amended by striking out "$400,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$75,000,000."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 299) to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 309) designating American Indian Day, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

CONVENTION OF WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator who objected to withhold the objection for a moment.

Mr. McGRATH. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I hope that objection will not be made to the passage of this bill. I do not want to detain the Senate longer than a moment, to call to the attention of Senators the fact that the bill provides for a very small appropriation—a token appropriation, more or less, which is a courtesy to the prominent foreign women who visited this country to attend the convention of the WCTU. It would be a discourtesy, as I see it, to these foreign women, were the bill to be rejected. It is a matter in which a precedent has been set. The last time the world convention of the WCTU was held in Washington, in 1937, a small appropriation was made. The convention has been held, and the WCTU has expended funds. In this particular instance, Mr. President, the bill would reimburse them for the expenditure of those funds. The foreign women who visited this country would feel that a discourtesy had not been done them; in fact, they would feel that a courtesy had been done them. I hope the Senator who asked that the bill go over will withdraw his objection.

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

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, I originally objected to the passage of the bill because I felt it would perpetuate a bad precedent, if it does not establish one. There are many organizations which bring national delegates to conventions held in the United States. I do not believe we should embark upon a course, especially now when we are becoming the capital of the world, under which the Government will defray a part of the expenses of these organizations, however worthy their purpose, their cause, and their practices. The organization in question is a private organization fostering issues with which many of us agree and with which some may disagree. I cannot help but feel, however, that it is no part of the business of the Government of the United States to enter into the sponsorship of such matters. Therefore, I ask that the bill go over.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

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, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, may I, as one interested in that bill, ask that it be temporarily laid aside, with the hope that we may come back to it later today.

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

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

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.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill, which is identical with House bill 3726, Calendar No. 593?

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California asks for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this is one of a series of bills which have been considered by previous Congresses which would have the effect of reimbursing certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States for losses of personal property by reason of war conditions prevailing in the world during recent years.

Similar bills relating to other individuals were passed in both the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses and became, respectively, Private Law 145 and Private Law 13.

The committee has amended the bill to remove therefrom the claim of Douglas Henderson whose household effects were pilfered between July 1943 and March 1944, in shipment from New Orleans to Cochabamba, Bolivia, being of the opinion that presumably this is unrelated to enemy activity.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has called attention to the fact that the Senate bill is identical with House bill 3726. Is there objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill and to immediate consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the fact that an amendment of the bill should be made, inasmuch as the Senate bill strikes out on line 16, page 2, "Douglas Henderson, $790.50." Therefore the House bill should be amended in that respect.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, to House bill 3726, on page 2, line 16, to strike out "Douglas Henderson, $790.50."

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

The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1032 is indefinitely postponed.

PRINTING OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE RECORD

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, and was read as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter no written or printed matter shall be offered or received for printing in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of the remarks of any Senator unless such matter (1) shall have been read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate, or (2) is offered and received for printing in such manner as will indicate clearly that the contents thereof were not read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate. No request shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer to suspend by unanimous consent the requirements of this resolution.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senators who ask that the resolution be passed over to withhold their objection until I can explain the resolution. The resolution came to the Committee on Rules and Administration as a suggestion to benefit the RECORD. The resolution relates to two matters. First it provides that nothing shall

be printed in the RECORD unless it shall have been read orally from the floor, or unless it is offered and received for printing in such manner as will indicate clearly that the contents thereof were not read orally by the Senator on the floor of the Senate. It would have the effect, for one thing, of reducing the bulk of the RECORD and therefore the printing cost. The resolution was agreed to unanimously in the Committee on Rules and Administration. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who was for many years chairman of the Committee on Printing and who has had much experience with this particular subject, approved the resolution. No change would be made in the rules by the resolution, but it would result in the Senate rules in regard to printing matter being followed more closely than they have recently been.

We submitted Senate Resolution 121 to Mr. Murphy, Official Reporter of Debates of the Senate, who thought it was defective in some respects and needed a slight addition. So a new resolution, Senate Resolution 127, was drawn, approved by the full committee, and reported to the Senate. Senate Resolution 121 is Calendar No. 242. Senate Resolution 127 is Calendar No. 398. I should like to have Senate Resolution 127 substituted for Senate Resolution 121.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are the two resolutions identical?

Mr. JENNER. No. Senate Resolution 127 is in somewhat better form and provides that the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing shall be adhered to, so that matter which should be printed in 6½-point type, the smaller type, shall not be printed in 7½-point type, which is the larger, regular RECORD type in which all speeches actually delivered on the floor, not including insertions, are printed. I will read Senate Resolution 127. It is as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter no written or printed matter shall be received for printing in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of the remarks of any Senator unless such matter (1) shall have been read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate, or (2) shall have been offered and received for printing in such manner as to indicate clearly that the contents thereof were not read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate. All such matter shall be printed in the RECORD in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. No request shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer to suspend by unanimous consent the requirements of this resolution.

As I have stated, both resolutions have been approved by the full Committee on Rules and Administration; but it is thought that Senate Resolution 127 is in better form.

Mr. RUSSELL. If I correctly understand the resolution, it would in substance continue in effect the practice which is followed at the present time. It would not abrogate any rule of the Senate. I know of no way in which a Senator can have anything printed in the RECORD except by saying "I ask unanimous consent to have such and such matter printed in the RECORD." I notice that under (2) of Senate Resolution 121 it is provided that nothing shall be received for printing in the body of the RECORD unless such matter "is offered and received for printing in such manner as will indicate clearly that the contents thereof were not read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate."

I see no difference between that provision and the procedure which we now follow in the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair be permitted to make an observation, inasmuch as the Chair thinks he had something to do with instigating the movement? The Reporters have been under considerable embarrassment from time to time when Senators have sought to have material which they have prepared in the form of speeches printed in the body of the RECORD as though the speeches had been delivered on the floor. The practice heretofore, of course, has been that any Senator can insert anything in his speech for publication he wishes, but it is published in small type instead of in regular type.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the practice we follow at the present time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The sole purpose of the resolution, as the Chair understands, is to emphasize and make formal the rule or procedure which we try to follow, but which the Reporters sometimes are embarrassed to discover they are asked to avoid and evade.

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

Mr. JENNER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I presume the resolution does not deal with a matter which is mentioned by the Chair, which I think ought to have some attention at the earliest possible date. We incorporate in the body of the RECORD something that we feel is of particular importance, instead of putting it in the Appendix of the RECORD, but under the rule it is printed in such fine type that no one can read it. I have always had a feeling that anything important enough to go in the body of the RECORD ought to be printed in the same type in which we print the proceedings. While the resolution does not deal with that subject, I hope that at an early date the committee will give consideration to the propriety of printing anything we think worthy to go in the body of the RECORD in the same type in which our own remarks appear.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if Senate resolution 127 be adopted, I assume Senate resolution 121 will not be considered. Am I correct in that?

Mr. JENNER. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if I may have unanimous consent of the Senate to renew my objection to the consideration of the resolution if any further amendment of the rules is offered by amendment of the resolution, I shall not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not understand the Senator's statement.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am reluctant to open up the whole question of amending the rules of the Senate by permitting the resolution to become the unfinished business. If I may have the right to interpose objection to its consideration if an amendment to the resolution be offered, I have no objection to its consideration.

Mr. JENNER. There is no purpose and no desire to do aught but to have the resolution considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of Senate Resolution 121.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the explanation made by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is there objection to substituting Senate Resolution 127 for Senate Resolution 121 and to considering Senate Resolution 127?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 127) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter no written or printed matter shall be received for printing in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of the remarks of any Senator unless such matter (1) shall have been read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate, or (2) shall have been offered and received for printing in such manner as to indicate clearly that the contents thereof were not read orally by such Senator on the floor of the Senate. All such matter shall be printed in the RECORD in accordance with rules prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. No request shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer to suspend by unanimous consent the requirements of this resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Resolution 121 is indefinitely postponed.

BILL 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. WHERRY. Over.

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

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will withhold his objection for a moment, I should like to say a word in explanation of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I withhold it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AIKEN. This is a bill to raise the maximum which can be allowed to a Federal employee for subsistence when traveling anywhere in the United States from $6 to $8. The average daily expense, as discovered through a spot check made a short time ago, is $8.04. Every Federal employee sent out on business is obliged to pay the expense himself in any amount over $6.

The bill has been carefully prepared. It was objected to first by the War and Navy Departments. It has been prepared by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY]. In the name of simple justice to the employees of the United States Government, it ought to be passed. I do not believe that any Member of the Senate who is accepting the $2,500 expense allowance which was given him this year ought to object to a Federal employee getting actual costs so long as they do not exceed $8 a day.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as I understand, the bill as now printed, and on the calendar, contains no provision with respect to the Army and Navy.

Mr. AIKEN. There is an amendment already prepared which will delete that provision, and an agreement has been reached with the Army and Navy.

Mr. GURNEY. Will the amendment be offered?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I think the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] has the amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. If that amendment is offered, I have no objection.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I made the objection on behalf of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. He is not in the Chamber at this time. I shall be glad to have the bill passed over temporarily.

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

BILL 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.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

PROTECTION AGAINST IMPORTATION OF GARBAGE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, when House bill 597, Calendar No. 28, was previously called, I objected. I now ask unanimous consent to recur to that bill, and I ask for an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will recur to House bill 597, Calendar No. 28, which was temporarily passed over. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 597) to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the bill is not in my charge. However, a Member of the House of Representatives from my State introduced it.

I merely wish to say to the Senate that I have some amendments which I think will clear some of the objections which have previously been raised by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

I also hold in my hand a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of Agriculture to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. CAPPER]. The Secretary says:

> Further reference is made to your letter of February 12, 1947, requesting a report on H. R. 597, a bill to protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes.
>
> The proposed legislation would provide authority not now available, to control the handling of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States in manners which would remove the risk of such garbage being a means of introducing pests into our country.

The Secretary goes on to point out, in the following paragraph, that—

> The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in California in 1929 was traced to trimmings of fresh meat brought into the country as stores by a merchant steamship. The outbreak of the same disease which took place in California in 1924 was associated with foreign garbage, containing meat scraps, which was removed and fed to hogs.

I wish to point out to the Senate that already we have appropriated $15,000,000 to try to prevent hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico from being brought into this country. Some of the estimates which have been made by Members of the Senate who went down to investigate the situation were to the effect that it might cost as much as $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to eradicate this disease and prevent its getting into the cattle herds of the United States.

For that reason I have prepared some amendments, which are on the desk. Printed copies are on the desks of Senators. The amendments clearly indicate that the bill refers only to garbage brought in from outside the United States, and has nothing to do with the domestic situation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I objected to the bill originally because, as drafted, it would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to set up a vast garbage-collection service covering the entire United States. It would cover all garbage of every description.

Furthermore, the bill is rather elaborately drawn. It seems to me that it is subject to many legal objections. If it is to be passed for the worthy purpose stated by the Senator from California, I think both section 3, which tries to create a presumption from one fact to another which is not at all a necessary presumption, and section 5, which places all authorized garbage collectors under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, should be eliminated. Under section 5 all garbage collectors, apparently, would have to take orders from the Secretary of Agriculture and go just where he tells them to go, or else go to jail. It seems to me that is a rather curious method. If the Senator in charge of the bill is willing, in addition to the amendments to be offered by the Senator from California, to eliminate sections 3 and 5, I think he would retain all the necessary features of the bill, making criminal the importation of garbage without disposing of it in closed containers, either on ships or on railroad cars. That feature would remain in the bill, and the remainder of it would be eliminated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I offer the several amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 16, after the word "vehicles", it is proposed to insert "entering the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 21, after the word "vehicle", it is proposed to insert "entering the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 4, after the word "garbage", it is proposed to strike out "on vessels, railway cars, aircraft, or other vehicles within" and insert "within the United States on vessels, railway cars, aircraft, or other vehicles entering."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 10, it is proposed to strike out the first comma and the words "for consumption therein" and insert in lieu thereof "arriving in the United States for consumption in such vessel, railway car, aircraft, or other vehicle."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. If a section is amended, can it then be stricken out?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can.

Mr. TAFT. I move that section 3 be stricken out.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. I move that section 5 be stricken out.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, there is another amendment, submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER].

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

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

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

> SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way affecting the authority of the Surgeon General under part G of title III of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 264–272).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER].

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr.

AIKEN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. WILSON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. ELLENDER conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture to which I have referred.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: Further reference is made to your letter of February 12, 1947, requesting a report on H. R. 597, a bill "To protect American agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and the public health by prohibiting the unauthorized importation into, or the depositing in the territorial waters of, the United States of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States, and for other purposes."

The proposed legislation would provide authority, not now available, to control the handling of garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States in manners which would remove the risk of such garbage being a means of introducing pests into our country. The bill proposes that the owner or operator, or the master or other person in charge, of any vessel, railway car, aircraft, or other vehicle which has garbage aboard shall handle or dispose of it under provisions which will provide protection against the introduction or dissemination of pests or diseases that may be contained in the garbage. The proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to designate employees of the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies of the Government to enforce the provisions of the bill, and to license garbage collectors who would have authority to collect and dispose of garbage under provisions designated to provide appropriate safeguards.

It is well established that garbage derived from products originating outside of the continental United States contains living disease organisms and living insect pests which do not occur within our country. The introduction and establishment of such diseases or pests would be inimical to agriculture and public health and could easily be the cause of excessive expenditures and losses. Reference to a single disease of livestock, the foot-and-mouth disease, illustrates the need for the control of garbage as would be authorized by the proposed legislation. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in California in 1929 was traced to trimmings of fresh meat brought into the country as stores by a merchant steamship. The outbreak of the same disease which took place in California in 1942 was associated with foreign garbage, containing meat scraps, which was removed and fed to hogs. Some 110,000 animals were slaughtered as part of the effort to eliminate the 1924 outbreak of this destructive disease of livestock.

The authority and procedures that are prescribed in the proposed legislation would permit reducing to a minimum the risk of introducing diseases and insect pests that may be contained in garbage. The carrying out of these practices would afford a maximum and much-needed protection to our agriculture and public health. With the authorization and procedures proposed and by using cooperative practices between various governmental agencies that could be carried out to provide the necessary safeguards in handling and disposing of garbage, the needed protection could be secured without unreasonable increased cost. The provisions to provide for enforcement of the proposed legislation could be added to the duties of existing agencies and under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture find leadership, coordination, and responsibility for administration with units of the Department engaged in the enforcement of plant and animal quarantines.

It is suggested that, by reason of the present status of the Philippine Islands, it may be desirable to strike from the definition of the term "United States" on line 22 of page 2 of the bill the words "Philippine Islands and the."

The Department considers the legislation proposed in H. R. 597 to be in the public interest, the operational procedures provided to be practicable, and it recommends that the bill be enacted.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that if the bill is amended by including a new section as suggested by the Federal Security Agency, an addition which is also acceptable to this Department, there would be no objection by the Bureau of the Budget to the enactment of the proposed legislation. The new section would provide that, "Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way affecting the authority of the Surgeon General under page G of title III of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 264–272)."

Sincerely yours,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

MINING OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS ON LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a moment ago when Senate bill 1081, Calendar No. 162, was called, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] made objection.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I objected on behalf of another Senator. He has since entered the Chamber, and I withdraw the objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will recur to Senate bill 1081, Calendar No. 162. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S 1081) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Public Lands was, in section 2, page 1, line 9, after the word "extended", to insert "including such lands acquired under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 16 U. S. C., sec. 552)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 9, after the word "Acts", to insert "'Lease' includes 'prospecting permit', unless the context otherwise requires."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 12, after the numeral "3", to strike out "All" and insert "Except where lands have been acquired by the United States for the development of the mineral deposits, by foreclosure or otherwise for resale, or reported as surplus pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of October 3, 1944 (50 U. S. C., sec. 1611 and the following), all"; and in line 18, after the word "or", to insert "may hereafter be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, on page 4, line 24, after the word "lands", to strike out the comma and the words "shall furnish to him", and insert "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 9, on page 5, line 25, after the words "the time of", to strike out "its" and insert in lieu thereof "their"; and on page 6, line 1, after the word "lease", to strike out "and who has filed an application for lease of such lands, and whose application was pending on March 1, 1947, shall be entitled to a preference right over others to a lease of such lands under the provisions hereof" and insert "who, on the date of this act, had pending an application for an oil and gas lease for any lands which on the date the application was field was not situated within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field, shall have a preference right over others to a lease of such lands without competitive bidding."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 10, on page 6, line 19, after the word "laws", to insert "to the extent that they are applicable."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, for the benefit of Senators who may be interested, I will say that the bill makes the rules which are now applicable to public lands applicable to acquired lands under the domain of the Department of the Interior.

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

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. To what extent, if any, does this measure affect the title to lands in controversy in California?

Mr. BUTLER. The bill does not affect at all the question of title to tidelands or submerged lands.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It affects them in no possible way in any State?

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct. That is stated in the report accompanying the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I rather think there is some error in that statement. After this bill passed the House there was a decision of the Supreme Court which changed the considerations involved in this bill. I have consulted the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]; and, at the request of the Department of the Interior, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, may I inquire if the Senator is referring to order No. 265, House bill 174?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senate is considering order No. 162, Senate bill 1081.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am sorry. I was told that order No. 265, House bill 174, was being considered. I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of Senate bill 1081.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands."

SEC. 2. As used in this act, "United States" includes Alaska; "acquired lands" or "lands acquired by the United States" include all lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States to which the mineral leasing laws have not been extended, including such lands acquired under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 16 U. S. C., sec 552); "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; "mineral leasing laws" shall mean the act of October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741; 48 U. S. C., sec. 432); the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; U. S. C., sec. 181); the act of April 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 301; 30 U. S. C., sec. 271); the act of February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057; 30 U. S. C., sec. 281), and all acts heretofore or hereafter enacted which are amendatory of or supplementary to any of the foregoing acts. "Lease" includes "prospecting permit" unless the context otherwise requires.

SEC. 3. Except where lands have been acquired by the United States for the development of the mineral deposits, by foreclosure or otherwise for resale, or reported as surplus pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of October 3, 1944 (50 U. S. C., sec. 1611 and the following), all deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, sodium, potassium, and sulfur which are owned or may hereafter be acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, exclusive of such deposits in such acquired lands as are situated within incorporated cities, towns, and villages, national parks or monuments, or set apart for military or naval purposes, may be leased by the Secretary under the same conditions as contained in the leasing provisions of the mineral leasing laws, subject to the provisions hereof. The provisions of the act of April 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 301), as heretofore or hereafter amended, shall apply to deposits of sulfur covered by this act wherever situated. No mineral deposit covered by this section shall be leased except with the consent of the head of the executive department, independent establishment, or instrumentality having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposit, or holding a mortgage or deed of trust secured by such lands which is unsatisfied of record, and subject to such conditions as that official may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the primary purposes for which they have been acquired or are being administered.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to (a) amend, modify, or change any existing law authorizing or requiring the sale of acquired lands, or (b) empower any commission, bureau, or agency of the Government to make a reservation of the minerals in the sale of any acquired land: *Provided*, That any such sale or conveyance of lands shall be made by the agency having jurisdiction thereof, subject to any lease theretofore made, covering the mineral deposits underlying such lands.

SEC. 5. Where the United States does not own all of the mineral deposits under any lands sought to be leased and which are affected by this act, the Secretary is authorized to lease the interest of the United States in any such mineral deposits when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the public interest will be best served thereby; subject, however, to the provisions of section 3 hereof. Where the United States does not own any interest or owns less than a full interest in the minerals that may be produced from any lands sought to be leased, and which are or will be affected by this act and where, under the provisions of its acquisition, the United States is to acquire all or any part of such mineral deposits in the future, the Secretary may lease any interest of the United States then owned or to be acquired in the future in the same manner as provided in the preceding sentence.

SEC. 6. All receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intention of this provision being that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

SEC. 7. Upon request by the Secretary, the heads of all executive departments, independent establishments, or instrumentalities having jurisdiction over any of the lands referred to in section 2 of this act shall furnish to the Secretary the legal description of all of such lands and all pertinent abstracts, title papers, and other documents in the possession of such agencies concerning the status of the title of the United States to the mineral deposits that may be found in such lands.

Abstracts, title papers, and other documents furnished to the Secretary under this section shall be recorded promptly in the Bureau of Land Management in such form as the Secretary shall deem adequate for their preservation and use in the administration of this act, whereupon the originals shall be returned promptly to the agency from which they were received. Duly authenticated copies of any such abstracts, title papers, or other documents may, however, be furnished to the Secretary, in lieu of the originals, in the discretion of the agency concerned.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of the State or other local authorities to exercise any right which they may have with respect to properties covered by leases issued under this act, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon improvements, output of mines, or other rights, property, or assets of any lessee of the United States.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall affect any rights acquired by any lessee of lands subject to this act under the law as it existed prior to the effective date of this act, and such rights shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of their acquisition; but any person qualified to hold a lease who, on the date of this act, had pending an application for an oil and gas lease for any lands which on the date the application was filed was not situated within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field, shall have a preference right over others to a lease of such lands without competitive bidding. Any person holding a lease on lands subject hereto, which lease was issued prior to the effective date of this act, shall be entitled to exchange such lease for a new lease issued under the provisions of this act, at any time prior to the expiration of such existing lease.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this act, which rules and regulations shall be the same as those prescribed under the mineral leasing laws to the extent that they are applicable.

GOVERNMENT OF 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, was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this is the measure which I thought was under consideration when I sent an amendment to the desk a few moments ago.

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

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

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I take it from the remarks which have been made that this bill relates only to Alaska.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. And it has no effect on any existing State.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It has no effect on any State. I now offer the amendment which inadvertently I suggested in connection with the previous bill.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Any rights or privileges acquired hereunder with respect to mining operations in land, title to which is transferred to a future State upon its admission to the Union and which is situated within its boundaries, shall be terminable by said State, and the said mining operations shall be subject to the laws of such State.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to affect or to impair any valid claims, rights, or privileges, including possessory claims, under the first proviso of section 8 of the act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat. 26), arising under any other provision of law.

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

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.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN WAR POWERS

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. TAFT. Over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I make a brief statement with reference to this measure?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. This bill would accomplish two things. It would extend the definite authority of the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation over the movement of cars within the United States, for the ultimate purpose of making the widest distribution possible of transportation facilities, and would extend that authority only until next January.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I objected to it only because I understood it was covered in a bill already passed. The bill extending the War Powers Act contained this provision.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank-holding com-

panies and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY. Over.

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

POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AT MONTEREY, CALIF.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 229) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif., which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "authorized", to strike out "and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the construction of", and to insert "to acquire 606.592 acres of land upon which the United States of America now has an option with buildings thereon at Monterey, Calif., for the establishment of"; on line 9, to strike out "at Monterey, Calif."; on line 10, after the word "necessary", to insert "construction and alterations to provide"; on line 3, page 2, to strike out "$28,750,000", and insert "$2,500,000"; and to strike out sections 2 and 3, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire 606.592 acres of land upon which the United States of America now has an option with buildings thereon at Monterey, Calif., for the establishment of a naval postgraduate school, including the necessary construction and alterations to provide school facilities, quarters, and collateral facilities and equipment, including the acquisition of the necessary land, at a cost not to exceed $2,500,000: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have just noticed that the House bill 1379, which follows Senate bill 229, provides for the establishment of a naval postgraduate school. I am wondering if it is the same matter.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, Senate bill 229 authorizes the purchase of a property on a specific location at an immense saving to the Government over the building of a new school. The Navy has an option on the buildings at Monterey, which is only for the physical requirements of the school. House bill 1379 proposes to establish the professorships and curriculum of the school.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator whether this postgraduate course is taken after graduation from the Naval Academy at Annapolis?

Mr. GURNEY. It is after the Annapolis graduation. After the students have had a certain tour of duty they return and are appointed to this school.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it open to students other than those who have graduated from the Naval Academy?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. The Reserves commissioned in the Navy are just as eligible as are graduates of the Naval Academy.

Mr. BARKLEY. But they must have reached a certain status in education and experience in order to qualify for this school?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. How long a course is it?

Mr. GURNEY. From 2 to 3 years; after they have had 3 years of duty after being commissioned in the Navy.

Mr. CONNALLY. How many students is it planned to have?

Mr. GURNEY. There are approximately 1,500 in the line and 500 in the engineering service of the Navy.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is there any sort of temporary establishment like this at this time?

Mr. GURNEY. Such a course is now being conducted at Annapolis, but it is overcrowded, and at Annapolis they do not have the benefit of a law establishing the curriculum, and so forth, for the postgraduate course.

Mr. CONNALLY. Do they not have a school at Newport?

Mr. GURNEY. It is a line school at Newport, and it is not affected in any way or duplicated in any way.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thought the Senator said that half the students were in the line, and half in the engineering service.

Mr. GURNEY. The line schools are at Newport and Annapolis presently. This bill takes the one at Annapolis and moves it to Monterey Point and enables the Navy to carry on the kind of program they feel they must have and which our committee unanimously supported.

Mr. CONNALLY. What I am getting at is this: How many students are there?

Mr. GURNEY. Five hundred in the line and 500 in the engineers.

Mr. CONNALLY. So this would be a duplication if the men were not graduated from Annapolis?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. So it is desired to move to Monterey?

Mr. GURNEY. To move the postgraduate course from Annapolis to Monterey; that is correct.

UNITED STATES NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

The bill (H. R. 1379) to establish the United States Naval Postgraduate School was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 489) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS TO RETURN FROM ABROAD

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that bills similar to Senate bill 518 have passed various sessions of the Congress. The purpose of this bill is to give American citizens who are abroad and unable to return to this country an opportunity to do so until October 14, 1948. We extended the period of time because of the war, and since the expiration of the war we have again extended it. I have a number of letters in my files which indicate that for very good and substantial reasons some American citizens have been unable to return to this country. This gives them another year or so in which to return. It has the full support and approval of the Departments affected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have given considerable thought to the merits of this proposed legislation. On two occasions the Congress has extended the time for these persons to return to the United States, particularly inasmuch as it has been said that they have not had an opportunity to obtain transportation by means of which to return. The Government has done all it could to expedite the repatriation of any American citizen who wishes to return to this country.

In my judgment, this bill will benefit a small group of people who are enjoying and profiting by dual citizenship and by failing to comply with the nationality law which requires them to return after a certain period.

The time for their return has been extended twice since the cessation of hostilities in Europe. On the last occasion the committee served notice that it would not again report a bill extending this period.

Therefore I object.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection until I can make a statement on this subject?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to have the Senator make a statement, but I shall insist that the bill go over.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am quite familiar with the provisions of this measure, Mr. President. Under the nationality law, if a person who has become a naturalized citizen leaves the United States and remains away for a period of 5 years, as I recall, he loses his citizenship; it is then automatically revoked and ended; and thereafter if he wishes to return to the United States, he can return only under the quota as an alien.

Of course, during the war there were a number of our citizens who could not return. As the Senator has stated, there were extensions of the time for their return, up until December 1946. But I remind the Senate that up until that time

there was still considerable difficulty in obtaining transportation on shipboard.

A number of cases, although not a great many, are affected by this situation, and would be affected by this bill, if enacted. This measure would simply extend the provision so that those who could not return by that time might still have an opportunity to return to the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard, and the bill is passed over.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I have a statement to make, which I think should be in the RECORD. I have before me a letter from the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in which the director of its bureau of immigration refers to the case of an Italian woman who came to this country in 1926, at the age of 15, and acquired American citizenship through her father's naturalization in 1928. In September 1937 she went to Italy and married an Italian. It was the intention of the young couple to come to the United States following the marriage, but they were obliged to delay their plans due to the illness of the husband's parents. Again, in 1938, they hoped to sail, but the wife found that she was to have a child, and could not risk an ocean voyage. The child was born in June 1939, and by the time they could plan again to return they were prevented from doing so by the Second World War.

Upon the termination of hostilities, the wife petitioned for a preference status for her husband, which was approved; and the child, being considered an American citizen, was to travel on her mother's passport. However, another child was born, and apparently was not considered an American citizen, since the mother was advised by the consul to petition for nonquota status for the second child. The petition for the second child was still pending when the consuls were authorized to grant passports to all naturalized American citizens so that they might return to the United States before the dead line of October 14, 1946.

However, at that time the second child was only 5 months old, and the approved petition did not come through in time to make it possible for the wife to get back to the United States in order to retain her citizenship. This was especially sad, inasmuch as the second child died in January 1947.

The husband and wife and remaining child are still in Italy, and at the present time there is no possibility of their returning to the United States unless a bill such as this one is passed.

Mr. President, I have referred to just one instance, as pointed out by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. I feel that there are several hundred other meritorious cases, not involving persons who did not wish to return, but involving persons who, because of the terrors of war, were unable to return; and then, after the end of the war, they were not able to return to the United States before the deadline in 1946.

I understand that objection has been made to the present consideration of the bill, but I think a record should be made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I would have the RECORD show that all these special cases that appeal to our sympathies can be provided for in special bills, if Senators are interested in those special cases; but when it is proposed to open the door to a great many people, by providing by a general law for the return of all such people, I object.

If the Senator is interested in special cases, let him introduce a bill for their relief, and no objection will be interposed.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I only point out that the Senate itself passed a general bill extending the time; and I know that the Senator, who is interested in all these cases which have great merit, is familiar with that fact. I only followed what the Senator had done in extending the time to 1946. I think it should be extended further. Since the Senator himself was in favor of extending the time for all cases, I do not think he should complain too bitterly when another Senator endeavors to extend the time for another year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there was a sound reason for making the extension, namely, because of the war. Because the war had been going on, these people could not get out of Europe. However, it has been 2 years since then, and these people have had an opportunity to return.

If there are hardship cases, we should take care of them specially, and not by passing a general law.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the objection, the bill is passed over.

The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

SHIPMENT AND BURIAL OF REMAINS OF WORLD WAR II DEAD

The Senate proceeded to consider 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, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, in line 17, after the word "War", to insert "except as expressly reserved to the American Battle Monuments Commission by section 9 of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the end of the bill to insert:

SEC. 9. The American Battle Monuments Commission shall be solely responsible for the permanent design and construction of the cemeteries to be established in foreign countries under section 5 of this act and of all buildings, plantings, headstones, and other permanent improvements incidental thereto. The Secretary of War is authorized to undertake such temporary construction as will be necessary for the accomplishment of this act and to maintain such cemeteries in a suitable condition until such time as the functions of administration thereof shall pass to the American Battle Monuments Commission in accordance with section 12 of Public Law 456, Seventy-ninth Congress, or any other law.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRANSFER OF ARMY REMOUNT SERVICE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection, I wish to make a very brief statement with regard to this bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The questions raised by this bill were considered on the floor of the Senate about 3 days ago, and took about an hour and a half of the time of the Senate.

This bill has to do with the future use of military reservations heretofore used for remount stations. The War Department has decided that it has no further use for the propagation of horses for the Army or for military purposes. Therefore, the Army is recommending that the land in these four reservations be taken from under the Army's jurisdiction, and, of course, the Army does not care what becomes of the land, per se. The bill provides that these four reservations shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

In the House of Representatives, after the Committee on Armed Services passed on the bill, the committee recommended that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture for its consideration before being acted upon in the House.

Mr. President, now that the War Department is through with these reservations and now that the Department of Agriculture is to have jurisdiction, I think the bill should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and report. I ask unanimous consent to have that done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma that House bill 3484 be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that the Senator from Oklahoma is correct in his observation that this matter was discussed at some length the other day. I think it is perfectly obvious that it cannot be passed today under the unanimous-consent rule.

The Senator from Nebraska will join with me at a later hour in endeavoring to get this bill before the Senate and passed, but to do so by way of motion, because I think it is perfectly clear from the record that this bill should be passed,

if we want to save a good many million dollars of Federal Government investments, and if we desire to perpetuate a horse-breeding program in which I think the Government has a great interest, and which I think should be preserved.

I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the Department of Agriculture's position in this matter.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I did not yield the floor. I have a few more statements to make. I have no objection to having the Senator from Oregon make whatever statements he pleases to make, but I should like to complete my statement first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Oregon later.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, to the unanimous-consent request, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon was speaking under his right to object.

Does the Senator object?

Mr. MORSE. I certainly object now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, of course there are two courses which we can follow: Either agree to the unanimous-consent request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, or consider the bill at this time and amend it while it is under consideration.

In connection with the second possibility, let me say that there is an amendment which is printed and lying on the table, and I shall urge its adoption.

At the present time, in support of the amendment, not in speaking to the unanimous-consent request to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, I desire to introduce for the RECORD a number of telegrams supporting the amendment. One of them comes from the commander of the American Legion in Oklahoma. Another comes from the commander of the American Legion post at El Reno, Okla. There is one from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, one from the Canadian County Farm Bureau Federation, one from the President of the State Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, one from the editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, and one from the mayor of Reno. I submit these in support of the amendment.

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

PONCA CITY, OKLA., *July 17, 1947.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Oklahoma American Legion urges enactment your bill converting Fort Reno into farms for veterans but opposes its use as an experimental stock ranch.

CHARLES B. DUFFY,
Department Commander, American Legion.

EL RENO, OKLA., *July 17, 1947.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building:

We are informed by El Reno chamber of commerce that Department of Agriculture desires to retain Fort Reno Reservation for continuation of horse-breeding program hitherto conducted by Remount Department of the Army instead of proceeding with your proposal of cutting it up into farm tracts for veterans. Since opportunities for veterans to acquire farms is extremely limited we urge you to oppose the Department of Agriculture proposal and to insist upon use of area for veterans' farms. We consider continuation of horse-breeding program an obsolete and extravagant plan and register our strenuous objection to the idea. We still favor your bill as best for interests of veteran.

EL RENO POST, NO. 34, AMERICAN LEGION,
ARTHUR SENGE, *Commander.*

EL RENO, OKLA., *July 18, 1947.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

If Fort Reno Reservation is turned over to Department of Agriculture we wish to oppose changing plan of disposition from terms of your bill to plan to continue horse-breeding program of Army. Veterans of this vicinity are anxious to see land cut up into veteran farms as proposed in your bill and we urge you to stand pat on your original proposal.

EL RENO POST, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

EL RENO, OKLA., *July 17, 1947.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Buiding,
Washington, D. C.:

Canadian County Farm Bureau considers Department of Agriculture plan of continuing horse-breeding program at Fort Reno as impractical, extravagant, and obsolete. We are backing you in your bill to cut tract up into farms for veterans. The day of the horse is over for both military and agricultural purposes and the land is sorely needed for young veterans wanting to make a start as farmers.

E. G. JEFFREY,
Canadian County Farm Bureau.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *July 22, 1947.*

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building:

I have failed to reconcile the desire of the United States Department of Agriculture to produce light draft horses for exhibition at fairs with the agricultural needs of the State due to the desire on the part of farmers for mechanical farm equipment. The future indicates less need for draft horses on farms; personally I would be very much in favor of subdividing land at Fort Reno remount station and making it available to ex-servicemen for farming purposes.

JOE C. SCOTT,
President, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., *July 22, 1947.*

ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building:

Replying your telegram re Fort Reno, consider Agriculture Department proposal purposeless as stated. Current proposal to subdivide into small acreages also objectionable and subject to criticism. Relatively large tracts are needed for farming or ranching that area. 1945 census showed 70 percent Canadian county farms were 140 acres or over and average-size farm was 234.5 acres. Veterans on small acreages face bankruptcy and cannot diversify or rotate crops sufficiently to control erosion and maintain soil fertility. Further study before decision is essential.

FERDIE DEERING,
Editor, Farmer Stockman.

EL RENO, OKLA., *July 22, 1947.*

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Reply your telegram July 22. Advise offer of Department of Agriculture unacceptable because of impossibility of enforcement. Willing to stand with you on your amendment to Case bill. Telegrams released to you by air mail.

HERMAN MERVELDT,
Mayor of El Reno.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. May I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if his amendment seeks to keep intact some remount stations in his State?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No. The bill provides that these remount stations shall be turned over to the Department of Agriculture, and shall be directed and retained and maintained for the horse-breeding program. In my State I want the remount station subdivided and made available to ex-servicemen who are certified under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. I do not want to have a horse-racing establishment in my State. It is illegal in my State to race horses, and I do not want to have an institution raising race horses when they cannot be run in Oklahoma.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not illegal to raise them; it is only illegal to race them. [Laughter.]

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I say, in fairness, that the last statement of the Senator from Oklahoma does not present an accurate picture of the Remount Service. It is not a racing establishment, and I think the Senator from Oklahoma knows it. At a later time I shall be glad to place in the RECORD communications from the State of Oklahoma in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

At this time I wish to read into the RECORD a letter which was sent to the Senator from Oklahoma by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, with whom I have been in communication with regard to the Department's support of the bill from the House which I am supporting. It reads as follows:

This has reference to H. R. 3484, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, now before the Senate for consideration, and to your proposed amendments to that bill which are similar to the provisions of S. 718—

Which is the bill of the Senator from Oklahoma—

a bill to provide for disposition of the lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

It is evident that there is considerable interest within the State of Oklahoma relative to the disposition of the Fort Reno Reservation as proposed in S. 718. On the other hand, there appears to be much concern in the State regarding the continuation of the remount program, as evidenced by Resolution No. 16, memorializing the Congress to enact legislation transferring the Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma the first day of May 1947 (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 6, 1947, p. 4553).

Thus we see that the senate of the State of Oklahoma does not agree with

the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma on the bill. I think the views of the Oklahoma State senate are entitled to more weight than telegrams from persons who seek a special benefit from the Senator's bill S. 718. I continue the reading:

The Fort Reno Military Reservation is one of the most important of the four breeding stations now being operated as a part of the Remount Service by the War Department, and is the only one in the whole southwestern area of the United States. It is our considered judgment, therefore, that in the event of the enactment of H. R. 3484, the Fort Reno Military Reservation should be continued as an essential part of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. In good conscience we could hardly recommend approval of the liquidation of this station—

And that, of course, is the purpose and effect of the Senator's amendment—

if we are to operate a remount service. On the other hand, we have considerable sympathy for the objectives of your bill, S. 718, and greatly desire to further its aims to the fullest extent possible in line with our conclusions as to the proper operation of the Remount Service. After serious consideration of the problems involved, we believe that the following plan of operation would permit substantial compliance with all objectives.

A preliminary survey of the facilities of the Fort Reno Reservation indicates that there are lands and buildings which will be surplus to the needs of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. Immediately after the transfer to this Department, we will be glad to start negotiations with the appropriate officials of the city of El Reno or of Canadian County with a view to granting a permit or license to the city or county for the use of the barracks building on the reservation for the purposes of a hospital. We would also start a survey to determine with accuracy how much of the lands on the reservation would be needed for the purposes of the remount program and the amount and exact location of lands which would be surplus to our needs and which might be dedicated to other purposes. These actions could then be the basis for a bill similar in substance to S. 718. In this way, the city or county would have its hospital, the Department of Justice would secure permanently the land adjoining the reformatory which it needs, and a considerable quantity of land could be made available under title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for subdivision into small farm units for the benefit of veterans.

It is hoped that the foregoing will provide a basis for resolving a problem which is causing this Department grave concern. If any additional information is desired, we will be glad to give prompt consideration to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary.

I close, Mr. President, by saying that the Armed Services Committee of the Senate by unanimous vote supported the position taken by the junior Senator from Oregon in connection with the bill cosponsored by a good many other Senators from farm States. Furthermore, we can accomplish the objectives, the legitimate objectives, which the Senator from Oklahoma has in mind, without liquidating the most important of all the remount stations, which is the one at Fort Reno, Okla.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the junior Senator from Oregon at a later hour will urge action on the bill, by motion, and therefore the junior Senator from Oregon objects to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 612) to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Over.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I wonder if I could make a statement in an attempt to overcome the objection?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I made the objection because there has been no opportunity to examine the bill. The passage of any bill regulating life insurance in the District of Columbia will probably be regarded as a model of what Congress desires to have the States do. Therefore, this being a matter of grave importance to many million people, I am firmly of the opinion that the measure should not be passed upon the unanimous-consent calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming objects, and the bill will go over.

The bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1 and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of chapter 3, and provision (3) of section 47 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Over.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, if I may offer an explanation of the bill to the Senator who objected, the bill is merely to modernize the mortality tables of life-insurance companies in the District of Columbia, making them exactly the same as the tables which are used in every State in the Union, with the exception of Oklahoma and Arizona.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Do I understand the Senator to say that the only effect of the bill is to adopt for the District of Columbia the modernized mortality tables?

Mr. BUCK. That is its principal purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There are some other purposes, are there not?

Mr. BUCK. They are less important. The committee held public hearings on the bill, and the District Insurance Commissioner gave the bill his full approval.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest to the Senator, then, Mr. President, that the bill be withheld for the moment. I shall examine the report, and before the call of the calendar is completed, I shall consult with him.

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

The bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This bill, too, should go over, Mr. President.

Mr. BUCK. May I undertake to offer an explanation to the Senator who objects?

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

Mr. BUCK. The bill applies to insurance companies operating in the District of Columbia. It provides that where the beneficiary predeceases the insured, the principal, upon the death of the insured, shall go to the estate of the insured and not to the estate of the beneficiary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to examine the report, as in the case of the preceding bill.

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

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Over.

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

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, may I ask that the objection be withheld for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I withhold it.

Mr. BREWSTER. I make the request not with any idea that we shall successfully consider this bill today, because there is a considerable controversy about it, but I should like to make clear the main purpose of the bill. Minor amendments have been reported to the bill. I think all but two sections are entirely noncontroversial. One of the sections was the subject of a great deal of deliberation in the Senate a year ago, at which time the Senate voted in favor of the States' control of the allocation of funds.

I want to put in the RECORD at this point a resolution adopted by the latest conference of Governors, held in Salt Lake City, about which we have been reading some accounts, although not concerned with airport matters. The Governors again took action emphasizing very strongly their interest, and the resolution adopted by them indicates the very great interest of the States in the passage of this measure. The resolution reads as follows:

The governors' conference has repeatedly urged that Federal grants-in-aid for airport construction be expended in the States only upon receiving the approval of State aviation agencies, such agencies having been established by all the States to foster the development of aviation and airports.

The States have been so concerned with the presently constituted Federal Airport Act, which permits direct Federal grants to thousands of political subdivisions, that approximately half of the State legislatures have recently taken action requiring that Federal grants for local airport projects be channeled through State aviation agencies.

There are now pending in the Congress of the United States S. 1038—

That is the bill which I am now discussing—

and H. R. 4165, which measures would require Federal agencies administering airport construction grants to work with and through the States.

Therefore the governors' conference hereby urges the Congress of the United States to take immediate and favorable action on the pending measures to provide for State

participation in the Federal-aid airport program in accordance with the long-established, successfully operated pattern of Federal, State, local cooperation; and be it further

Resolved, That the governors' conference reaffirms its previous statements urging the States to take appropriate action to insure that their State aviation agencies will be adequately empowered to participate in the Federal-aid airport program.

I wanted to incorporate that in the RECORD. I realize that we shall not have time for the consideration of the bill today, and probably not during the remainder of this session; but I hope that Senators, as they return to their several States, will look into this matter very carefully, so that in the new session we may be able to give to it the consideration which in my judgment its importance warrants.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am inclined to believe, from what I read in the press, that the governors' conference was so busy with other matters that they did not give very serious consideration to this matter.

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

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

CONSOLIDATION OF GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over. I may say that I make objection at the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the most forceful argument I have seen in behalf of consolidating appropriation bills is the testimony offered before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in which he said:

If all Federal expenditures were annually reviewed and appropriated after an adequate presentation of facts to the Congress there would still be another weakness in congressional appropriation procedure. This might be termed the piecemeal method of passing appropriation bills. Each of the appropriation bills is now considered individually when presented by the Appropriations Committees. There are no facilities to establish a limit for all appropriation totals so that it might conform either to estimated tax yields or the needs of the taxpayers. Present procedure does not secure comparative measurement of the needs covered by one appropriation bill with the needs of the others. Relatively unimportant projects may be appropriated for in one bill and relatively important projects rejected in another. As a matter of fact, the two Appropriations Committees themselves operate through subcommittees whose knowledge and understanding largely determine the presentation and decision respecting the items in a bill. Therefore, little over-all consideration by the entire committee is given. The lack of this over-all control encourages deficiency and supplemental appropriations which still further weaken congressional control.

The former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the late Mr. Harold D. Smith, testifying before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, said:

Short of bringing together the consideration of general tax and expenditure policy, a more consistent congressional policy could probably be achieved in appropriations by consolidating all annual appropriation bills into a single measure. The present practice of dealing with individual bills over a long period of time is not conducive to uniformity of policy; it also contributes to the excessive length of the period between the submission of budget estimates and the beginning of the fiscal year. The consolidation of appropriation bills would have to be accompanied by more stringent rules against the inclusion of legislative provisions in appropriation acts.

The pending resolution, Mr. President, was prepared and considered, with the assistance of the fiscal experts of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Senate legislative drafting counsel. The feasibility of the resolution as now drafted was testified to affirmatively before the Subcommittee on Rules by Mr. Robert W. Maxwell, Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts, United States Treasury Department, by Mr. Frederick Lawton, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget, and Mr. S. L. Brown, Assistant Chief, Administrative Planning Division, General Accounting Office.

It has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and, at the first opportunity, I shall ask that the resolution be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been made, the resolution will be passed over.

DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Over.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, if the objection may be withheld for a moment, I should like to offer a few remarks on this subject.

Mr. FERGUSON. I withhold it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In regard to Senate bill 493, I desire to point out that the bill was first introduced last year, and since then it has been greatly changed. Representing the War Department, Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, Director of the Research and Development Division of the General Staff, testified in favor of the bill, as now written. About all the bill now provides for is a clearing house for information about new developments in science. I may say that the Congress, without this legislative authority, appropriated sufficient money to enable the Department of Commerce to handle the work temporarily, with regard to new inventions brought out in Germany, but I want to read one short statement of General Aurand:

The wide dissemination of scientific and technical information is the cornerstone of scientific progress. At the present time there is no central clearing house either in the Government or in private life for the broad field of scientific and technical information. Government or private research organizations in instituting new projects must sometimes spend considerable sums on preliminary documentary research in order to obtain background material from many different technical libraries and document collections throughout the United States.

He goes on to develop that thought. Practically the same thing is said by Rear Adm. Paul F. Lee, Chief of Naval Research, who stated:

I believe the establishment of a centralized agency in the Government, having full information on all inventions and discoveries, patented or unpatented, which results from current research and development, would be desirable, so long as military information vital to national security is protected.

I might say the bill has for its primary purpose the protection and promotion of small business. The only person objecting to the bill is Mr. Blood, a member of the patent committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is my belief that the purpose of the bill is completely misunderstood, and I think that not one-tenth of the membership of that association would object to the bill if they knew what its purpose was. The original bill provided for assistance to research, which was offensive to certain private research people. That has been eliminated, but it has been so difficult to get the attention of the National Association of Manufacturers that they have persisted in their opposition to the bill, I believe. I think the bill would be very valuable to small business, which it was originally designed to promote. In addition, it has the full and unqualified support of the Research and Development Division of the War Department, and of the Navy. I think it is a great disservice to the country, and especially to small business, to delay action on the bill further. As I said, it has been before the Congress now well over a year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I am a member of the committee which dealt with the matter I should like to make a statement as to the reason why I object. I wish to make the statement not only for myself, but on behalf of other Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The junior Senator from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The bill would simply create another bureau, a large agency in the Department of Commerce, without any restraint as to certain activities which I will now describe. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Commerce "to establish and maintain within the Department of Commerce a clearinghouse for the collection,"—hear me, Senators—"for the collection, dissemination, and exchange of scientific, technical, and engineering information, and to this end to take such

steps as he may deem necessary and desirable."

In other words, all engineering information in the United States could be collected, disseminated, and exchanged, under the terms of the bill.

Then under paragraph (a) of section 2, the Department of Commerce is given the right—

To search for, collect, classify, coordinate, integrate, record, and catalog such information from whatever sources, foreign and domestic, that may be available.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall yield in a moment. The bill would allow the Department of Commerce to have agents all over the world, not only in the United States, but in every factory, in every organization all over the world, collecting technical information and engineering information. There would not be a plant in the United States into which they could not go to obtain information, because the bill would authorize them to go into such plants. I think the terms of the bill are too broad. I think many of its provisions are not necesasry.

We have the Patent Office now. We have the greatest library in the world, in the Library of Congress. We have every means of collecting such information. It is not a question of objecting because the National Manufacturers Association objects. The reason for objection is that the bill, if passed, would build up a new organization, a new bureau upon which there would be no limitation, and we would find that in a very short time we would be spending millions of dollars upon it.

The Senate committee bill does not vary much from the House bill. Under the House bill offices could be established in every county and every city of the United States to help in the development of patents and in research. The Senate bill would do practically the same thing by allowing the agents of the Department of Commerce to go into every business organization and obtain, or try to obtain the information desired.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to point out that the Department of Commerce is already doing most of this work in Germany with the present force. The testimony shows that the "bureau," as the Senator calls the organization, would be practically self-sustaining. I think it would be under the present operation. Inquiries for the information in question are now running at the rate of approximately 8,000 a month. The organization is self-sustaining, paying its cost to the Government. The idea that agents would go into every factory in the world is nonsense. They would go into only those which have the data we do not have, which in the present instance are in Germany. That is the only country I know of, aside from the United States, where any of this work is being done. Certainly we are not going to Indochina or to Timbuktu, or any other place I can now think of. The bill does not involve any great expense. The testimony is very clear on that point. The bureau, which is proposed to be set up, is already in existence in the Department of Commerce, and is doing at this moment, what the legislative authority sought under the bill provides shall be done. The bill would not create anything other than is now in the Department of Commerce. It would not result in any cost, in view of the fact that the organization would be self-sustaining, or if there were any cost to the Government it could only be a very small amount.

Mr. President, I cannot understand how such an organization would cost all the millions of dollars suggested unless the Congress should appropriate such amounts for it. I do not understand such an argument at all, because unlimited funds are not asked for the organization. I think the Senator from Michigan is entirely in error about the organization being a great new bureau which would cost a tremendous amount of money.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Committee I am familiar with such matters, and I know what happens after such an organization is set up. Its representatives will later come to Congress and say "You have authorized thus and so. Are you now going to restrict the operations?"

Mr. President, I have no objection to collecting all the information desired in Germany. The War Department has been doing that. If a bill is drafted along that line I certainly shall vote for it. But that is not the idea behind the pending bill at all. This was an idea conceived by Mr. Wallace when he was Secretary of the Department of Commerce. It has been somewhat narrowed from the original idea, but the bill would provide about the same authority previously sought.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired. Under objection, the bill will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1389) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PEPPER. Over.

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

The bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. At the request of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], I object.

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

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, did the Senator from Ohio object to consideration of Senate bill 1486?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; I made the objection at the request of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

Mr. THYE. I am sorry the senior Senator from Minnesota is not present at the moment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, perhaps we can pass the bill over temporarily until the senior Senator from Minnesota returns.

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

PAYMENT OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION TO CERTAIN SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES

The bill (S. 697) to provide for payment of overtime compensation to supervisory employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the House has passed a bill identical with the Senate bill. I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be subsituted for the Senate bill, and that the House bill be considered and passed, so the measure may become law without any further parliamentary procedure.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3075) to amend the act of July 6, 1945, relating to the classification and compensation of employees of the postal service, so as to provide proper recompense in the form of compensatory time for overtime performed by supervisors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill and to its present consideration?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3075) to amend the act of July 6, 1945, relating to the classification and compensation of employees of the postal service, so as to provide proper recompense in the form of compensatory time for overtime performed by supervisors, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 697 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1393) to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement or two in regard to Senate bill 1393. I ask my good friend from Ohio——

Mr. TAFT. I will say that I intend to bring it up just as soon as we can after the call of the calendar is completed.

Mr. MORSE. With that understanding I shall not make any further comment on the bill at this time other than that I think it should be passed.

The bill (H. R. 3309) to amend the Organic Act of Puerto Rico was announced as the next in order.

Mr. BREWSTER. Over.

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

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED VETERANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 999) to amend the Veterans'

Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with an amendment, on page 3, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 3. Section 7 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. The names of preference eligibles shall be entered on the appropriate registers or lists of eligibles in accordance with their respective augmented ratings, and the name of a preference eligible shall be entered ahead of all others having the same ratings: *Provided*, That, except for positions in the professional and scientific services for which the entrance salary is over $3,000 per annum, the names of all qualified 10-point preference eligibles whose service-connected disability has been rated by the Veterans' Administration to be 30 percent or more at the time of the examination process shall be placed at the top of the appropriate civil-service register or employment list, in accordance with their respective augmented ratings."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (1) of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (Public Law 359, 78th Cong., 58 Stat. 387) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) those ex-service men and women who have served on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions and who have established the present existence of a service-connected disability which is compensable under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration or who are receiving disability retirement benefits by reason of public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, the War Department, or the Navy Department;".

SEC. 2. Section 3 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. In all examinations to determine the qualifications of applicants for entrance into the service 10 points shall be added to the earned ratings of those persons included under section 2 (1), (2), and (3), and 5 points shall be added to the earned ratings of those persons included under section 2 (4) of this act: *Provided*, That such points shall be added only to earned ratings which are equal to or greater than the minimum rating for qualification as announced by the Civil Service Commission for the particular examination: *Provided further*, That in examinations for the positions of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, competition shall be restricted to persons entitled to preference under this act as long as persons entitled to preference are available and during the present war and for a period of 5 years following the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President or by a concurrent resolution of the Congress for such other positions as may from time to time be determined by the President."

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. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

LEASING OF SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT DEPOSITS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIAN NATIONS IN OKLAHOMA

The bill (H. R. 2005) to amend the act of April 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 88), entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of the segregated coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations in Oklahoma, and for an extension of time within which purchasers of such deposits may complete payments," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 249) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

SALE OF TIMBER OF TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 118) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

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

Mr. CAPEHART. I should like to ask the Senator, who objected, to withhold his objection for a moment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I object to the bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. As I understand, the bill has to do with the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. Unless the bill is passed, or a similar bill is passed, it will be impossible for the Interior Department to start any newsprint mills in Alaska. There is a dire newsprint shortage in the world. We are importing 80 percent of our newsprint from foreign countries and are producing only 20 percent ourselves. There is a possibility of a production in Alaska of at least 1,000,000 tons a year. Today in this country we are consuming a little more than 4,000,000 tons a year, and importing 80 percent of it. If we can develop newsprint production in Alaska, we can get an additional production of possibly 1,000,000 tons a year. It will be impossible to proceed in respect to this activity in Alaska until some legislation is passed clearing up certain titles to lands. I consider the bill most important. I believe that any Senator who is as familiar as I am with the newsprint shortage would agree that our only possibility of getting an increased newsprint production lies in Alaska.

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

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I appreciate everything the Senator from Indiana is saying. I believe that he is familiar with the pulp industry.

I also believe that the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] probably knows more about the conditions in Alaska than does any Senator.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator please repeat his statement?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I say I appreciate what the Senator from Indiana has to say about the shortage of pulp, and I want to help him along. I also appreciate the fact that there is a companion measure in the House, which was introduced by the Delegate from Alaska. I feel that the Delegate from Alaska knows more about Alaska than I do. He states in writing that the Senate joint resolution is very damaging to certain persons in Alaska. Hence I shall object to the present consideration of that measure. When House Joint Resolution 205, Calendar No. 596, comes before us for consideration I may change my mind.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Senator is perfectly willing to dispose of the timberland on some basis, as I understand.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I want to go along.

Mr. CAPEHART. It is purely a question at the moment of the best method of doing it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am willing to work out some arrangement. I am willing to help as much as I possibly can. But when a man in whom I have confidence, who represents the people of the Territory of Alaska, objects to the Senate bill, I must pay some attention to him.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from New Mexico for a moment. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] has just left the Chamber. He is very anxious to be present when this measure is taken up. So I concur in the objection of the Senator from New Mexico, with the understanding that the joint resolution may be taken up a little later.

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

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, that is not the understanding which I have. I stated that when we reach Calendar No. 596, House Joint Resolution 205, I may have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can maintain his objection.

WOMEN'S CORPS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in order to accommodate the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], who must leave to preside at a hearing, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1641, calendar 585, in advance of its being reached on the call of the calendar, so that the Senator may attend his meeting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1641) to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, 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 this act may be cited as the "Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1947."

TITLE I

ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, REGULAR ARMY

SEC. 101. Effective the date of enactment of this title, there is established in the Regular Army a Women's Army Corps, which shall perform such services as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 102. (a) The authorized commissioned, warrant, and enlisted strengths of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall, from time to time, be determined by the Secretary of War, within the authorized commissioned, warrant, and enlisted strengths of the Regular Army, but shall not exceed 2 percent of such authorized Regular Army strengths, respectively.

(b) There is authorized a strength of 51,000 active list commissioned officers in the Regular Army, exclusive of the numbers authorized by law for the Army Nurse Corps, the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, professors of the United States Military Academy, and any numbers authorized by special provisions of law providing for officers in designated categories as additional numbers.

SEC. 103. (a) From the officers permanently commissioned in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, the Secretary of War shall select to serve during his pleasure, but normally not to exceed 4 years, one officer to be Director of the Women's Army Corps who shall be adviser to the Secretary of War on Women's Army Corps matters, and who, without vacation of her permanent grade, shall have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel while so serving; one officer to be Deputy Director thereof, who if permanently commissioned in a lower grade shall, without vacation of her permanent grade, have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel while so serving; and from among officers of the Women's Army Corps (including Women's Army Corps officers of the Army of the United States or any component thereof serving on extended active duty) the Secretary of War shall select to serve during his pleasure such number of officers as he may determine necessary to fill positions designated by him in the administration and training of the Women's Army Corps, who, if permanently commissioned in a lower grade shall, without vacation of permanent grade, have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant colonel or major while so serving, as the Secretary of War may determine: *Provided*, That after July 1, 1952, such officers shall be selected from among commissioned officers in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel or major, except the Director and Deputy Director who shall be selected from among officers in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel: *And provided further*, That prior to July 1, 1952, the Secretary of War may extend that date one time until such later date as he may select for that purpose but such later date shall not be later than July 1, 1956.

(b) Unless entitled to higher retired rank or pay under any provision of law, each such commissioned officer who shall have served for 4 years as Director or Deputy Director of such corps shall upon retirement be retired with the rank held by her while so serving, shall receive retired pay at the rate prescribed by law computed on the basis of the base and longevity pay which she would receive if serving on active duty with such rank, and if thereafter recalled to active service shall be recalled in such rank.

SEC. 104. (a) Commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from female citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 21 years and who possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

(b) Except as modified or otherwise provided by express provisions of law, original appointments of officers in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be made from among qualified female persons in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law for appointment of male persons in the Regular Army except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army.

(c) Officers shall be permanently commissioned in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army in grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive. The authorized number in permanent grade of lieutenant colonel shall be such as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine but shall not exceed 10 percent of the total authorized commissioned strength of such corps.

(d) (1) During the interim between the date of enactment of this title and January 1, 1948, officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be promotion-list officers as contemplated in Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, as amended. Effective January 1, 1948, the names of all active list commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be carried on a separate promotion list known as the Women's Army Corps promotion list and such officers shall be promotion-list officers as that term is defined under the laws then in effect. On January 1, 1948, the Women's Army Corps promotion list hereinabove described shall be established by entering thereon the names of the officers concerned without change in the order of their precedence on the promotion list contemplated in Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, as amended.

(2) Except as otherwise prescribed in this title or some other express provision of law, the respective provisions of law now existing or hereafter enacted relating (1) to the procurement, promotion, and elimination from the active list by retirement or discharge of promotion-list officers and (2) to promotion lists as the terms "promotion-list officers" and "promotion list" are from time to time defined by law, are hereby made applicable to the officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army and to the Women's Army Corps promotion list, respectively.

(3) Effective January 1, 1948, and within the limitations prescribed in this title, the Secretary of War shall prescribe the authorized numbers in each of the several commissioned grades in the Women's Army Corps promotion list under the provisions of law applicable to promotion lists generally. Officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be permanently promoted to the grades of first lieutenant, captain, and major, as now or hereafter prescribed for promotion to such grades of promotion-list officers as that term is from time to time defined by law, including any special provisions pertaining to promotion to fill initial requirements in such grades on or about July 1, 1948. Officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be promoted to and appointed in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army only when a vacancy exists in the number of lieutenant colonels authorized for the Women's Army Corps promotion list and such officers shall be appointed in that grade only when selected and recommended for that grade by a selection board under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

(4) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War any selection board convened to consider and recommend officers of the Women's Army Corps for promotion to any grade may contain officers of the Women's Army Corps holding permanent or temporary appointment in any grade above major.

(5) Officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be eliminated from the active list and retired or separated, as the case may be, under the provisions of law now or hereafter applicable to promotion-list officers generally, and they shall receive retired pay or severance pay, whichever is applicable, computed as provided under such law for promotion-list officers generally: *Provided*, That any officer of the Women's Army Corps in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be retained on the active list until that date which is 30 days after the date upon which 30 "years' service" is completed: *Provided further*, That any officer of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel, who is serving in the temporary grade of colonel by virtue of occupying the position of Director of said corps, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be retained on the active list while serving in such temporary grade: *Provided further*, That on and after June 30, 1953, each officer of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army, heretofore or hereafter appointed in the permanent grade of major who is not retired or separated at an earlier date under other provisions of law, shall be eliminated from the active list on that date which is 30 days after the date upon which she completes 25 "years' service," unless she is appointed in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army before that date: *And provided further*, That the term "years' service" as used in this paragraph shall be construed to include the identical service defined by law to be included in that term under the law now or hereafter applicable to eliminations from the active list of promotion-list officers generally.

(e) The Secretary of War shall prescribe the military authority which commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps may exercise, and the kind of military duty to which they may be assigned.

(f) The Secretary of War under the circumstances and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, may terminate the commission of any officer appointed in the Women's Army Corps.

SEC. 105. Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, female citizens of the United States may be appointed in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, in the permanent grade of warrant officer (junior grade) and in the permanent grade of chief warrant officer under the provisions of law now or hereafter applicable to appointment of male persons in such permanent warrant officer grades in the Regular Army.

SEC. 106. (a) Original enlistments and reenlistments in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army, from among female persons who possess such qualifications as the Secretary of War may prescribe, may be accepted under applicable provisions of law which govern original enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army of male persons except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That no person shall be enlisted in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army who has not attained the age of 18 years: *And provided further*, That no person under the age of 21 years shall be enlisted in such corps without the written consent of her parents or guardians, if any.

(b) The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may terminate the enlistment of any enlisted woman in the Women's Army Corps, and each person whose enlistment is so terminated shall be discharged from the Army.

SEC. 107. Except as otherwise specifically provided, all laws now or hereafter applicable to male commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army; to former male commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army; and to their dependents and beneficiaries, shall in like cases be applicable respectively, to commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, to former commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, and to their dependents and

beneficiaries except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Army Corps: *Provided*, That the husbands of women officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army shall not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support, and the children of such officers and enlisted personnel shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependents on their mother for their chief support.

SEC. 108. Effective the date of enactment of this title, Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress (approved December 28, 1945; 59 Stat. 663), as amended (Public Law 670, 79th Cong., and Public Law 61, 80th Cong.), is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) Section 4 of said act is amended by changing the period at the end of said section to a colon and adding after said colon the following: "*Provided*, That female citizens of the United States may be appointed as officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army under like conditions as those prescribed herein for appointment of male persons as officers in the Regular Army except that they may be appointed in the grades prescribed in section 5 of this act even though such grades be higher than those in which they served as officers in the Women's Army Corps of the Army of the United States."

(b) So much of section 5 of said act as reads "(a) Persons appointed in arms or services of the Regular Army, the officers of which are on the promotion list," is hereby amended to read: "(a) Persons appointed in arms or services of the Regular Army, the officers of which are on the promotion list, including persons appointed in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army."

SEC. 109. (a) Effective the date of enactment of this title, the appointment of women in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States and the enlistment of women in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States shall be authorized.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided, all laws now or hereafter applicable to male commissioned officers and former commissioned officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, to enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and to their dependents and beneficiaries, shall in like cases be applicable, respectively, to female commissioned officers and former commissioned officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, to enlisted women and former enlisted women of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and to their dependents and beneficiaries, except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Army Corps in the Officers' and Enlisted Reserve Corps: *Provided*, That the husbands of women officers and enlisted personnel of any of the Reserve components of the Army of the United States shall not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support, and the children of such personnel shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

(c) Appointments of women in the Officers' Reserve Corps may be made by the President in grades from lieutenant colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, from female citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 21 years and who possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That any person who has served satisfactorily as the commanding officer (Director) of the Women's Army Corps established by act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), or as the Director of the Women's Army Corps created by this title, may, if otherwise qualified, be appointed in such Reserve Corps in the grade of colonel: *And provided further* That women specialists (such as scientists and technical experts) who possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War may be initially appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps in such grades as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War in accordance with regulations prescribed by him.

(d) Enlistments of women in the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be accepted under the provisions of law now or hereafter applicable to enlistments of male persons in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, under such regulations, in such grades or ratings, and for such periods of time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

(e) The President may form any or all female members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps into such organizations and units as he may prescribe.

TITLE II

ENLISTMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN IN THE REGULAR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AND THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

SEC. 201. All laws or parts of laws which now or hereafter authorize enlistments in the Regular Navy and which now or hereafter authorize appointments of commissioned and warrant officers in the Regular Navy shall, subject to the provisions of this title, be construed to include authority to enlist and appoint women in the Regular Navy: *Provided*, That no woman shall be enlisted in the Regular Navy or Naval Reserve who has not attained the age of 18 years: *And provided further*, That no woman under the age of 21 years shall be enlisted in the Regular Navy or Naval Reserve without the written consent of her parents or guardians, if any.

SEC. 202. The number of enlisted women on the active list of the Regular Navy at any one time shall not exceed 2 percent of the enlisted strength now or hereafter authorized for the active list of the Regular Navy. The number of commissioned and warrant women officers on the active list of the Regular Navy at any one time shall not exceed 10 percent of the authorized number of enlisted women of the Regular Navy.

SEC. 203. Women commissioned in the Regular Navy under the provisions of this title shall not have permanent commissioned grade or rank on the active list of the Regular Navy above that of commander. The number of women officers on the active list of the line of the Regular Navy in the permanent grades of commander and lieutenant commander shall not exceed 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the number of women officers on the active list of the line of the Regular Navy above commissioned warrant grade at any one time. Computations to determine such numbers shall be made as of January 1 of each year. Upon determining such numbers, the Secretary of the Navy may further determine the number, which may be a lesser number, of women officers on the active list of the line of the Regular Navy which may serve in each of such grades and the numbers so further determined shall be held and considered as the authorized numbers until subsequent computations and determinations are made. No woman officer of the Regular Navy shall be reduced in grade or pay, or be separated from the active list, as the result of any such computation or determination.

SEC. 204. All original appointments of women to commissioned grade or rank in the Regular Navy above the grade of commissioned warrant officer, other than appointments effected pursuant to the act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), as now or hereafter amended, shall be in the grade or rank of ensign or lieutenant (junior grade) at the discretion of the President. Such appointees shall be female citizens of the United States who on July 1 of the year in which appointed are over 21 and under 30 years of age. No person shall be appointed pursuant to this section until she shall have established her mental, moral, educational, professional, and physical qualifications to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 205. From the women officers serving in the grade or rank of lieutenant commander or above, one woman officer may be detailed to duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel. She shall have the rank of captain while so serving, and shall be entitled to pay and allowances as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for a captain of the Regular Navy, and her regular status as a commissioned officer in the Navy shall not be disturbed by reason of such detail.

SEC. 206. (a) Except as otherwise prescribed in this title, the respective provisions of law now existing or hereafter enacted relating to the promotion by selection of line officers of the Regular Navy not restricted in the performance of duty and to the advancement by selection of staff officers of the Regular Navy which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this title are hereby made applicable to women officers of the Regular Navy.

(b) A woman officer of the grade or rank of ensign in the Regular Navy shall be eligible for promotion or advancement to the grade or rank of lieutenant (junior grade) on the third anniversary of the date of rank stated in her appointment to the grade or rank of ensign.

(c) Selection boards for the recommendation of women officers of the Regular Navy for promotion in grade or for advancement in rank shall consist of nine officers of the line or appropriate staff corps of the Regular Navy. The Secretary of the Navy shall determine the composition of such boards.

(d) Women lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, and lieutenants (junior grade) of the line of the Regular Navy shall become eligible for consideration by a selection board for promotion to the next higher grade in the fiscal year on June 30 of which they will have completed 4, 4, and 3 years, respectively, of service in their grades and shall retain such eligibility until recommended for promotion in the approved report of a board on selection or until separated from the active list. In computing such service in grade, an officer appointed pursuant to the act of April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), as now or hereafter amended, shall be credited in the grade to which so appointed with all active service from the date of rank stated in her appointment in that grade while an officer of the Naval Reserve, exclusive of service in such grade under a temporary appointment which, by its terms, was for a period of limited duration; in each other instance, service in grade shall be computed from the date of rank stated in the appointment to the grade concerned.

(e) Women officers of the staff corps of the Regular Navy shall have as their running mates women officers of the line of the Regular Navy who shall be assigned in the manner prescribed by law now existing or hereafter enacted relating to the assignment of running mates to male staff officers of the Regular Navy.

(f) A woman staff officer of the Regular Navy shall become eligible for consideration for recommendation for advancement to the next higher rank when the President approves the report of a line selection board in which the running mate of such staff officer or a woman line officer junior to such running mate is recommended for promotion to the next higher rank above that held by the staff officer.

(g) The recommendations of the selection boards in the cases of women officers of the line of the Regular Navy shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties to which they are assigned in the line of the Regular Navy.

(h) The recommendations of the selection boards in the cases of women officers of each of the respective staff corps of the Regular Navy shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties to which they are assigned in each of the respective staff corps of the Regular Navy.

(i) The number to be furnished the appropriate selection board in respect to the promotion of women officers of the line of the Regular Navy to the grades of commander and lieutenant commander shall be determined by the Secretary of the Navy as of the date of the convening of the board and shall be equal to the number of vacancies existing for such officers in the grade concerned plus the estimated number of such vacancies which will occur during the ensuing 12-month period and minus the number of such officers then on the promotion list.

(j) The number to be furnished the appropriate selection board in respect to the promotion of women line officers of the Regular Navy to the grade of lieutenant shall be determined by the Secretary of the Navy as of the date of the convening of the board and shall be equal to the number of women line officers of the Regular Navy of the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) who are eligible for consideration by such board. The board shall recommend such of the eligible officers who, in the opinion of at least two-thirds of the members of the board, are qualified for promotion and shall so certify in its report. Women line officers recommended for promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the approved report of a board on selection shall become eligible for promotion to that grade on July 1 following the date of approval of the report of the board and, upon promotion, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the higher grade from the date of their eligibility for promotion.

(k) Each selection board appointed to recommend women staff officers of the Regular Navy for advancement to the rank of commander or lieutenant commander shall recomend for advancement to the rank concerned in the corps for which it was appointed such eligible officers, in number not to exceed the number furnished it by the Secretary of the Navy, who, in the opinion of at least two-thirds of the members of the board, are best fitted to assume the duties of the next higher rank. The number furnished the appropriate board for each such rank in each corps shall be a fraction of the number of women officers in the next lower rank of the corps concerned who in that fiscal year first become eligible for consideration for recommendation for advancement to the next higher rank; the numerator of such fraction shall be a number equal to the total number of women line officers recommended for promotion to the rank concerned in the approved report of the immediately preceding line selection board; the denominator shall be a number equal to the number of women line officers eligible in the fiscal year concerned for consideration for recommendation for advancement to the rank concerned, exclusive of those previously passed over in selection for promotion to that rank and of those junior in lineal rank to the junior woman line officer recommended for promotion to that rank in the approved report of the immediately preceding line selection board; if the number so determined be a mixed number and the fraction thereof be one-half or greater, the fraction shall be regarded as a whole number; if such computation produces no whole number, the fraction shall be regarded as a whole number.

(l) Each selection board appointed to recommend women staff officers of the Regular Navy for advancement to the rank of lieutenant shall recommend such of the eligible officers who, in the opinion of at least two-thirds of the members of the board, are qualified for advancement.

(m) Upon promotion to the grade of commander or lieutenant commander, a woman officer of the line of the Regular Navy shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of such grade from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy to which she is promoted to fill.

(n) Each woman staff officer of the Regular Navy recommended for advancement in rank in the approved report of a board on selection shall become eligible for advancement to the rank for which recommended on the date that the line officer who is to be her running mate in such rank becomes eligible for promotion to that rank and, upon promotion, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the higher rank from the date upon which she becomes eligible for advancement thereto.

(o) Women officers of the line or staff corps of the Regular Navy shall not increase the authorized number of commissioned officers of the line or staff corps concerned nor shall women officers of the grades of chief pay clerk, pay clerk, and acting pay clerk increase the authorized number of officers of those grades. Women line officers of the Regular Navy above the grade of commissioned warrant officer shall be carried in their respective grades as in excess of the numbers otherwise authorized in those grades.

(p) The provisions of law now existing or hereafter enacted relating to the promotion of male warrant officers and to advancement to higher pay periods of male commissioned warrant officers shall apply in like manner to women warrant and commissioned warrant officers.

SEC. 207. (a) All provisions of law now existing or hereafter enacted relating to retired officers of the Regular Navy and to the retirement or separation from the active list of officers of the Regular Navy, except those provisions relating to the same subject matter provided for in the following subsections of this section, are hereby made applicable to women officers of the Regular Navy.

(b) Each woman officer of the grade or rank of commander in the Regular Navy, or a woman officer serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel with the rank of captain, who attains the age of 55 years or completed 30 years' active commissioned service in the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve, whichever is earlier, shall be retired by the President on the first day of the month following that in which she attains such age or completes such service, and except as otherwise provided by law, shall be placed on the retired list in the permanent rank held by her at the time of retirement: *Provided,* That a woman commander or lieutenant commander who serves as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel with the rank of captain and who attains the age of 50 years while so serving may be retired by the President on the first day of the month following that in which she ceases to serve as such assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel, and if so retired may be placed on the retired list in the rank authorized by subsection (d).

(c) Each woman officer of the Regular Navy who attains the age of 50 years while serving in the grade or rank of lieutenant commander or below shall be retired by the President on the 1st day of the month following that in which she attains such age, and, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be placed on the retired list in the permanent rank held by her at the time of retirement: *Provided,* That this subsection shall not apply to an officer of the grade or rank of lieutenant commander who is on a promotion list for the grade or rank of commander or to one while serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel with the rank of captain.

(d) Any woman officer of the Regular Navy, who may be retired for any reason while serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel under section 205 of this title, or who subsequent to such service may be retired for any reason while serving in a lower rank, may, if she shall have served 2½ years or more as such assistant, be placed on the retired list, at the discretion of the President, in the rank held by her while serving as such assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel: *Provided,* That the commissioned officer first detailed to duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel, pursuant to this title, shall without limitation as to the time she shall serve in such capacity, upon retirement be retired with the rank held while so serving, and shall receive retired pay at the rate prescribed by law computed on the basis of the base and longevity pay she would have received if serving on active duty with such rank.

(e) Each woman officer of the Regular Navy who is placed on the retired list in her permanent rank pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section shall receive retired pay at the rate of 2½ percent of the active-duty pay to which entitled at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of years for which entitled to credit in the computation of her active duty pay.

(f) Each woman officer of the Regular Navy retired because of physical disability incurred in line of duty shall, if placed on the retired list in a rank higher than her permanent rank, receive retired pay equal to 75 percent of the active-duty pay, at the time would be entitled if serving, at the time of of retirement, on active duty in the rank in which placed upon the retired list.

(g) Each woman officer of the Regular Navy retired for other than physical disability incurred in the line of duty shall, if placed on the retired list in a rank higher than her permanent rank, receive retired pay equal to 2½ percent of the active-duty pay to which she would be entitled if serving, at the time of retirement, on active duty in the rank in which placed upon the retired list, multiplied by the number of years for which entitled to credit in the computation of her active duty pay, not to exceed a total of 75 percent of said active duty pay.

(h) In any instance in which retired pay is computed pursuant to subsections (e) and (g) of this section, a fractional year of 6 months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years by which the rate of 2½ percent is multiplied.

(i) Women officers of the grade or rank of lieutenant commander in the Regular Navy whose names, on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they complete 20 years' active commissioned service in the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve, are not then on a promotion list for advancement to the next higher grade or rank shall be placed on the retired list on that date.

(j) Women officers of the grades or ranks of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade) in the Regular Navy whose names on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they complete 13 and 7 years' active commissioned service, respectively, in the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve are not then on a promotion list for advancement to the next higher grade or rank shall be honorably discharged from the Navy on that date with a lump-sum payment computed on the basis of 2 months' active-duty pay at the time of their discharge for each year of commissioned service, but not to exceed a total of 2 years' pay: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this subsection a fractional year of 6 months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years commissioned service upon which to base such lump-sum payment.

(k) The retired pay of a woman officer of the Regular Navy who is commissioned in the Regular Navy pursuant to the act of

April 18, 1946 (60 Stat. 92), as now or hereafter amended, shall not be less than 50 percent of her active-duty pay at the time of retirement.

SEC. 208. All provisions of law now existing or hereafter enacted relating to male personnel of the Navy, except those provisions relating to the same subject matter specifically provided for in this title, shall, where applicable, be construed to include women.

SEC. 209. The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing and equipment which shall be furnished annually to enlisted women of the Regular Navy, including that required upon their first reporting for duty, and the amount of a cash allowance to be paid to such enlisted women in any case in which such clothing and equipment is not so furnished to them.

SEC. 210. The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the manner in which women shall be trained and qualified for military duty in the Regular Navy, the military authority which they may exercise, and the kind of military duty to which they may be assigned.

SEC. 211. All provisions of law relating to pay, leave, money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, mileage and other travel allowances, or other allowances, benefits, or emoluments, of male personnel of the Regular Navy are hereby made applicable to women personnel of the Regular Navy: *Provided*, That the husbands of women officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy shall not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support, and the children of such officers and enlisted personnel shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

SEC. 212. Title V of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (56 Stat. 730), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out sections 501 to 508, inclusive, thereof, and substituting therefor the following:

"SEC. 501. Women may be enlisted or appointed in the Naval Reserve under the provisions of this act, as now or hereafter amended, in such appropriate ratings, grades, or ranks as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy in the same manner and, except as otherwise provided in this title, under the same circumstances and conditions as men are enlisted or appointed in the Naval Reserve.

"SEC. 502. The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the manner in which women enlisted or appointed in the Naval Reserve shall be trained and qualified for military duty, the military authority they may exercise, and the kind of military duty to which they may be assigned.

"SEC. 503. The provisions of this act, as now or hereafter amended, which relate to pay, leave, money allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, mileage, and other travel allowances, or other allowances, benefits, or emoluments, for male personnel of the Naval Reserve, shall also apply to women personnel of the Naval Reserve: *Provided*, That the husbands of women personnel of the Naval Reserve shall not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support, and the children of such personnel shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

"SEC. 504. The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing and equipment to be furnished annually to enlisted women of the Naval Reserve, including that required upon their first reporting for active duty, and he may prescribe the amount of cash allowance to be paid to such enlisted women in any case in which such clothing and equipment is not so furnished to them.

"SEC. 505. All members of the Women's Reserve enlisted or appointed under the act of July 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 730), as amended, are hereby transferred to the appropriate components of the Naval Reserve in the same temporary and permanent ratings, grades, or ranks, with the same effective dates and dates of precedence, which they held in the Women's Reserve on the effective date of this act, and such transfer shall be for the unexpired period of their current enlistments or appointments in the Women's Reserve."

SEC. 213. (a) Women may be enlisted or appointed in the Regular Marine Corps under the provisions of this title, and the provisions of this title (except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Marine Corps) are hereby made applicable to women enlisted or appointed in the Regular Marine Corps in the same manner as such provisions apply to women enlisted or appointed in the Regular Navy.

(b) The number of enlisted women on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps at any one time shall not exceed 2 percent of the enlisted strength now or hereafter authorized for the active list of the Regular Marine Corps.

(c) The number of commissioned and warrant women officers on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps at any one time shall not exceed 10 percent of the authorized number of enlisted women of the Regular Marine Corps.

(d) From the women officers serving in the grade of major or above in the Marine Corps, one officer may be detailed to duty in the Personnel Department of the Marine Corps as an assistant to the Director of Personnel, Marine Corps. She shall have the rank of colonel while so serving, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for a colonel of the Regular Marine Corps, and her regular status as a commissioned officer in the Marine Corps shall not be disturbed by reason of such detail. The provisions of section 207 of this title shall apply in the same manner, and under the same relative conditions, to women officers of the Regular Marine Corps who have or shall have served as an assistant to the Director of Personnel of the Marine Corps.

SEC. 214. (a) The Secretary of the Navy, under the circumstances and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, may terminate the commission of any woman officer commissioned in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps pursuant to this title.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may terminate the enlistment of any enlisted woman in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps, and each such person whose enlistment is so terminated shall be discharged from the service.

SEC. 215. The provisions of this title shall not be construed to apply to women officers of the Navy Nurse Corps.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD a statement relative to Senate bill 1641, dealing with the Wacs and Waves.

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

STATEMENT ON THE BILL S. 1641 (WACS AND WAVES)

This legislation provides for the appointment and enlistment of women in the Regular Army and Navy and in their Reserve components. It is designed to care for the overall requirements of the services now and in the future. Experience gained during the present war has demonstrated that the services of women are needed and their skills are as important to the efficient operation of the Naval Establishment during peacetime as they were during the war years. Existing legislation permits women in the Reserve components only, and this authority expires shortly after the present war is officially ended.

The advantages of including women in the permanent structure of the Army and Navy is based primarily on several considerations. Women will directly and immediately aid in our efforts to increase the over-all efficiency of the services. Their retention as regular personnel will provide a flexible and well-trained permanent nucleus which will permit the rapid mobilization of large numbers of women and their inclusion in the permanent Reserves will make possible the building of an essential reservoir of womanpower.

During the war women were actively employed in all the duties for which they were found qualified, making available large numbers of men for combat. Not only were they equally efficient in many of the duties previously performed by men, but in certain types of the work they proved to be more efficient and psychologically better fitted. This was particularly true in the field of hospital, supply, aviation specialties, and communications activities. The conclusions are based on observation and study of their services during nearly 5 years in various fields of operations throughout the world. They served in practically all ranks and ratings except those from which they were excluded because of physical limitations, combatant nature, or seagoing requirements.

The fact must be acknowledged that in any future war it will be mandatory to have at our command immediately all possible resources. Womanpower is one of these. Since this is true, it is essential that a permanent nucleus of women be maintained in the Regular services in order to avoid the unacceptable delays incident to the calling to active duty and the assimilation of a reserve force. We must provide careers for women in the Regular Army and Navy if we are to establish the necessary continuity in the utilization of their services. The Reserve is a counterpart of the Regular service; either program alone is incomplete. At the present time we have available the necessary personnel and experience to carry out our basic future plans for women. To lose these would be to discard a weapon of known value. More than 6 months of World War I had elapsed before legislation was passed, and another 6 months was required to train and assign these women to active duty. If our country is threatened again we will not have such a year of grace.

I have stated the country's need for the services of women in the Army and Navy and I have outlined some of the reasons for that need. The need for legislation to permit women to become a permanent part of the armed services is in accordance with our fundamental policy of preparedness. The measure is needed to carry out that policy in the most effective manner.

This legislation has the wholehearted endorsement of the Armed Services Committee and its immediate passage is earnestly recommended.

LEASES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, also for the purpose of accommodating the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1198, Calendar No. 659.

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 (S. 1198)

to authorize leases of real or personal property by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

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

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, S. 1198, a bill to authorize leases of real or personal property by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes, is designed to furnish legislative aid to the War and Navy Departments for their industrial stand-by reserve program. As an integral part of the industrial mobilization plan of the Nation, the military services plan to retain in Government ownership a limited number of strategically important industrial plants and shipyards, the productive capacity of which would be urgently and immediately needed in the event of a future emergency. This strategic industrial reserve constitutes only a small portion of the tremendous investment made by the Government during the last war in industrial, munitions, and shipyard facilities and it is considered essential that the Government preserve this nucleus of essential productive capacity in order that its availability for war-production purposes may be at all times assured.

The bill is an essential aid to this stand-by program in three important respects:

First. Section 1 of the bill extends in a manner which the Armed Services Committee considers to be necessary the existing peacetime statutory authority of the War and Navy Departments to lease real and personal property. This is done in order to permit the Departments to make available to private industry to the fullest extent possible on a rental basis for the benefit of the civilian economy those stand-by industrial plants and facilities which are not surplus to the respective Departments but which for the time being are not needed for use by the Government. Under present peacetime laws the Departments may lease real property only for periods of 5 years or less and revocable at any time. Section 1 of the bill would authorize the Secretaries of War or the Navy to negotiate leases for longer periods and to omit the provision for revocation, except in case of national emergency, where necessary to induce private industry to utilize such property for commercial purposes. Private business could not be expected to lease these stand-by industrial properties, thereby producing rent for the Government, increasing employment, aiding the reconversion process, and reducing the Government's costs of maintenance, where such leases will have only a limited duration and will be subject to revocation at any time. Section 1 further makes clear that lessees of these stand-by properties may be required to protect, maintain, and repair them as part of the consideration for the lease, a provision which is designed to make the maintenance of this industrial reserve in large part self-sustaining.

Second. Sections 3 and 4 of the bill aid in the industrial stand-by program by permitting the transfer to the War and Navy Departments of certain industrial plants, title to which is now in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as successor to Defense Plant Corporation. It is presently contemplated that eight plants will be so transferred, the retention of which is considered essential for national-defense purposes. In addition, section 3 will permit certain machine and cutting tools presently in the possession of Reconstruction Finance Corporation or War Assets Administration to be transferred from surplus stocks to the custody of the War and Navy Departments. The retention of a small stock pile of strategic machine tools and essential war-production equipment is considered of vital importance in the light of the critical bottleneck which developed in machine tools during World War II. The committee is satisfied that the transfer of these tools will not interfere with the disposition of War Assets Administration of its surplus property and that only those machine tools will be transferred which are not in short supply in the civilian economy. Although transferred to the custody of the War and Navy Departments for retention, section 1 will permit such plants and equipment to be leased to industry if and to the extent needed. Section 4 provides that transfers to be made under section 3 must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and that they may be made without charge or reimbursement except for handling and transportation costs.

Third. Section 5 of the bill affords statutory recognition of a present practice of the War and Navy Departments and of War Assets Administration in disposing of certain strategically important plants and shipyards only upon terms which will insure their continued availability for the production purposes for which they were built or acquired by the Government during the war. Section 5 permits the Government to retain a nominal interest in certain industrial properties, the production of which may be necessary in a future emergency, in a manner which will insure their productive availability to the Government should future circumstances so require. War Assets Administration has, at the request of the War and Navy Departments, sold a number of industrial plants subject to such terms and conditions and favorably endorses this section of the bill.

Section 6 expressly provides that the lessee's interest in property leased under the bill may be the subject of taxation by State or local authorities. It further provides that should such leased property itself be subsequently rendered taxable by State or local governments through any future action of Congress, any lease made under the authority of the bill shall be subject to reopening. This provision was inserted in order to prevent a lease from the Government being made a vehicle for tax avoidance.

Constituting as it does an essential legislative aid to the industrial mobilization program of the Nation the Armed Services Committee unanimously recommends the enactment of S. 1198.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does this bill in any way affect the authority of the Government to lease plants or property from private individuals, as distinguished from leasing it to them?

Mr. BALDWIN. No; it does not cover that phase at all. It merely gives the War and Navy Departments authority to lease plants which they now have to private individuals. It does not cover the other situation.

Mr. BREWSTER. As I understand, the provision with respect to leases by the Government of real estate for the Government remains in effect, and such leases must be submitted to the Armed Services Committee. Is that still the law?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I can answer that question. That is still the law.

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

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It would be entirely in the discretion of the Secretary whether or not to lease the plant. There is no overall industrial plan, as I understand.

Mr. BALDWIN. As I understand, there are only about eight plants involved out of the vast number built during the war.

Mr. TAFT. The authority seems to be general.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should like a further explanation. I merely wish to know how broad this power is. From the hurried examination I have made of the bill, it seems to include full general power to lease real estate. There are no limitations whatever upon that power. In certain States there are vast tracts of land, thousands of acres, under the control of the War Department, with respect to which leases might be made for various purposes—perhaps even including mineral, oil, and gas lands.

Mr. BALDWIN. This bill specifically excludes mineral and oil lands, and applies only to real estate used in connection with industrial plants.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I am very much interested in the bill and very favorable to its general objective as expressed by the Senator from Connecticut. However, I should like to address this question to the Senator: At the present time the Navy and the Army may lease these plants. That has been done, has it not? That authority exists?

Mr. BALDWIN. I do not think it has been done.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I know of instances where it has been done. I am merely asking the able Senator why this legislation is necessary. Is it to formulate a general policy?

Mr. BALDWIN. In the first instance, it is necessary to formulate a general policy, and, as I understand, the present law gives authority only up to 5 years, which would not make it possible for the departments to lease these plants which they want to preserve and want to keep operating and not withdraw from the civilian economy. Under this bill the leases which may be made pursuant to the bill contain a revocation clause to the effect that if the property is needed in the case of a national emergency it shall immediately be made available to

the Government. The purpose of this legislation is to preserve the basis of these plants and the tools which are vital to their operation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say to the Senator that I am very much in favor of this plan, because I have been advised that it is much better to use these plants than to discontinue them.

Mr. BALDWIN. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments.

The amendments were on page 3, line 11, after the word "lands", to insert "The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall submit to the Congress on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year, following the enactment of this law, a report of all leases entered into in accordance with the provisions of this act"; and at the end of the bill to add sections 5 and 6; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall deem it to be advantageous to the Government he is authorized to lease such real or personal property under the control of his Department as is not surplus to the needs of the Department within the meaning of the act of October 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 765), and is not for the time required for public use, to such lessee or lessees and upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment will promote the national defense or will be in the public interest. Each such lease shall be for a period not exceeding 5 years unless the Secretary of the Department concerned shall determine that a longer period will promote the national defense or will be in the public interest. The Secretary of the Department concerned may include, among other terms and conditions in the lease, a right of first refusal in the lessee to purchase the property in the event of the revocation of the lease in order to permit sale thereof by the Government, but this section shall not be construed as authorizing the sale of any property unless the sale thereof is otherwise authorized by law. Each such lease shall contain a provision permitting the Secretary of the Department concerned to revoke the lease at any time, unless the Secretary shall determine that the omission of such provision from the lease will promote the national defense or will be in the public interest. In any event each such lease shall be revocable by the Secretary of the Department concerned during a national emergency declared by the President. Notwithstanding section 321 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; U. S. C., title 40, sec. 303b), or any other provision of law, any such lease may provide for the maintenance, protection, repair, or restoration by the lessee, of the property leased or of the entire unit or installation where a substantial part thereof is leased, as a part or all of the consideration for the lease of such property. In the event utilities or services shall be furnished by the Department concerned to the lessee in connection with any lease, payments for utilities or services so furnished may be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations from which the costs of furnishing any such utilities or services to the lessee was paid. Except as otherwise hereinabove provided, any money rentals received by the Government directly under any such lease shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The authority herein granted shall not apply to oil, mineral, or phosphate lands. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall submit to the Congress on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year, following the enactment of this law, a report of all leases entered into in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The act of July 28, 1892, as amended (27 Stat. 321; 45 Stat. 988; U. S. C., title 40, sec. 303), is hereby repealed. So much of the Naval Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916, as is contained under the heading "Lease of naval lands," as amended (39 Stat. 559; 45 Stat. 990; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 522), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all right, title, and interest of Reconstruction Finance Corporation in any plants or facilities, and the machinery, equipment, and other personal property accessory thereto, acquired by Defense Plant Corporation or Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with authority contained in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 601–617) pursuant to undertakings by the War Department or the Navy Department to reimburse Defense Plant Corporation or Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the extent of the unrecovered cost thereof in the event Congress authorizes such reimbursement by making appropriations therefor, shall be transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (or by War Assets Administration, if such property has been declared surplus) to the War Department or the Navy Department upon certification by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy made within 6 months after the enactment hereof, that the retention of such plants or facilities, and the machinery, equipment, and other personal property accessory thereto, by the War Department or the Navy Department, as the case may be, is necessary for the maintenance of an adequate Military or Naval Establishment including industrial reserve.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all right, title, and interest of Reconstruction Finance Corporation or War Assets Administration in any machinery or equipment shall be transferred by the agency having control thereof to the War Department or the Navy Department upon certification by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy made within 6 months after the enactment hereof, that the retention of such machinery or equipment by the War Department or the Navy Department, is necessary for the maintenance of an adequate Military or Naval Establishment, including industrial reserve.

SEC. 4. Any transfer made pursuant to section 3 of this act shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the extent and in the manner determined by him and shall be made without charge or reimbursement from the funds available to the War Department or the Navy Department, except for costs of packing, handling, and transportation of machinery and equipment transferred under section 3 (b) hereof.

SEC. 5. (a) Whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, the interests of national defense require assurance of the continued availability for war-production purposes of the industrial capacity of shipyards, plants, and equipment which are surplus to the needs of their respective Departments or of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation within the meaning of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, they are authorized to direct the imposition of such terms, conditions, restrictions, and reservations in the disposition of such property by the disposal agency under said act as will in the opinion of the Secretary concerned be adequate to assure such continued availability.

(b) In the event the disposal agency is unable to dispose of any such industrial plants and equipment subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, or reservations as have been imposed, within a reasonable time and after such property shall have been offered for sale and reasonable efforts made to dispose of the same, the Department imposing such terms, conditions, restrictions, or reservations shall (1) modify them to the extent necessary to permit the sale or lease of such property, (2) withdraw the property from surplus, or, in the case of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation property, request a transfer thereof in the manner provided in sections 3 (a) and 4 of this act, or (3) eliminate and waive the requirement for the imposition of any terms, conditions, restrictions, or reservations made under the authority of this section.

SEC. 6. The lessee's interest, made or created pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be made subject to State or local taxation. Any lease of property authorized under the provisions of this act shall contain a provision that if and to the extent that such property is made taxable by State and local governments by act of Congress, in such event the terms of such lease shall be renegotiated.

SEC. 7. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

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. 1502) to authorize a contribution to the international children's emergency fund was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over at the request of the present occupant of the chair.

The bill (S. 176) to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to dental diseases and conditions was announced as next in order.

Mr. BREWSTER. Over.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, may I request that the Senator withhold his objection for a moment.

Mr. BREWSTER. I made the objection because of the absence from the floor of the Senator who has the bill in charge.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, Calendar No. 450, Senate bill 1454, will depend on the action taken on a companion bill, and therefore I ask that it go over temporarily.

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

The bill (H. R. 3215) to revise the medical department of the Army and the medical department of the Navy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to this bill, which has been agreed to by the Army and the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair first ask whether there is any objection to considering the bill.

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

Mr. LODGE. My amendment is to insert at the end of line 1, on page 2, the words "Sanitary Engineering Section,".

The amendment has been cleared with the Army and Navy, with the chairman

of the House committee, and I have also taken it up with the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I think it is a good amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment was, on page 3, line 25, after the word "Surgeon", to strike out the word "General:".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive, and to insert "General, and each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Medical Service Corps who at the time of appointment holds a degree of doctor of philosophy or comparable degree recognized by the Surgeon General in a science allied to medicine may, subject to regulations as prescribed by the Secretary of War, be credited at the time of appointment with an amount of service equal to 3 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to strike out line 25 on page 11 and lines 1 to 18, inclusive, on page 12, and to insert:

Hereafter the authorized strength of the Hospital Corps of the Navy shall equal 3½ percent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to establish such grades and ratings in the Hospital Corps as he may deem necessary in the proper administration of such corps: *Provided*, That enlisted men of other ratings in the Navy and in the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps, and men of that corps to other ratings in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, to strike out lines 6 to 9, inclusive, and to insert "The Secretary of the Navy may hereafter appoint as many warrant officers in the Hospital Corps, as may be deemed necessary, from the rating of chief petty officer or petty officer, first class, in the Hospital Corps: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the body of the RECORD, immediately following the action on House bill 3215, Calendar No. 478, an important letter addressed to me under date of July 21, 1947, by Mr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, together with a copy of the War Department press release of Friday, July 5, 1946, captioned "Additional duties planned for Pharmacy Corps officers."

There being no objection, the letter and press release were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1947.

The Honorable LISTER HILL,
Committee on Armed Services,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: The report of the Senate Committee on the Armed Services (No. 464), Calendar No. 478, prepared by you is an excellent presentation of the essence of this legislation.

We were glad to note that you included the letters from Surgeon General Bliss and Surgeon General Swanson to Major Einbeck in the record. However, in doing so, a serious oversight occurred which should be corrected when H. R. 3215 is considered.

You will note the following sentence in the letter from General Bliss at the bottom of page 12 of your report:

"I replied that I am in complete agreement with the outline of duties planned for Pharmacy Corps officers, as set forth in the press release from the War Department, dated July 5, 1946, and a copy of this release is attached. I now wish to assure you that it shall be my policy to effectuate as completely as possible the letter and spirit of the blueprint of duties of pharmacy officers as set forth in the foregoing press release."

Unfortunately the press release referred to, although attached to the general's letter, was not printed with the letter. This is an unfortunate and very serious omission. We believe it was unintentional, but we cannot stress too greatly the importance of having it made a part of the record.

If, as we understand, you will handle this bill on the floor of the Senate, we hope you will read the omitted press release, of which a copy is enclosed, into the RECORD.

In case you do not handle the bill on the floor of the Senate, we respectfully request that you arrange to read the press release into the RECORD in view of the fact that you are the author of the committee report from which the press release was inadvertently omitted.

We shall greatly appreciate your aid in this matter as the pharmacists of your State, as well as others, are deeply concerned about having the correspondence with the Surgeon General recorded in its entirety.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

[From War Department, Public Relations Division, Press Section, July 5, 1946]

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PLANNED FOR PHARMACY CORPS OFFICERS

Additional duties for pharmacists in the Army Medical Department were outlined today in plans submitted to the War Department General Staff by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General.

In General Kirk's plan legislation will be sought to organize a Medical Service Corps which will place Pharmacy, Sanitary, and Medical Administrative Corps under one table of organization. Provisions are made for a pharmacist officer to serve in the office of the Surgeon General. That officer will act as adviser to the Surgeon General on all pharmacy matters and will direct pharmaceutical activities of the Medical Department.

Utilizing pharmaceutical training and aptitudes to the utmost, pharmacist officers will be charged with the purchase, examination, shipment, storage, and standardization of the drugs and medical supplies required by the Army. They will coordinate the preparation of supply tables and aid in preparation of standards of drugs and medical supplies.

In command functions, they will be placed in charge of all types of medical supply depots as well as subordinate positions in the depot. And they will be named assistants to surgeons in battalions and regiments, as commanders of headquarters and medical battalion units, adjutants, medical and general supply officers and laboratory officers in medical and general laboratories.

No little part of their future duties will be instructing at training schools. Pharmacy officers will be especially sought in Regular Army commissioned ranks for duty in the postwar army which will require three officers of their capabilities for every thousand men. It is thought that additional duties given pharmacists will release other Medical Department officers from administrative duties.

Further, pharmacists will be qualified to serve in multitudinous hospital capacities as pharmacy officer, executive officer, adjutant, supply officer, mess officer, registrar, evacuation officer, hospital detachment commander, and detachment of patients commander. They will compound and dispense medicines in units as large as general hospitals and hospital centers.

In combat organizations, the pharmacists will assume more authority than ever before. They will serve as medical and general supply officer to medical groups and battalions and command ambulance units.

In procurement jobs they will deal with contracts, purchase, inspection, shipment, storage, testing and standardization of medical equipment. Further, pharmacists are playing vital roles in administrative positions in the office of the Surgeon General.

General Kirk stated that pharmacy officers will receive the same pay, emoluments and retirement benefits as other officers of similar grade and length of service of the Regular Army. Promotions in field grades will, as in the case of other branches, be consistent with the needs of the service.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District, was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

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

RIO GRANDE BORDER FENCE PROJECT

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project and the Rio Grande border fence project, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on this joint resolution. It provides for the erection of a fence along the Mexican boundary. A portion of the fence has already been constructed in the western part of New Mexico and in Arizona. It is proposed to build a fence from the uncompleted portion of the line along the Rio Grande. The purpose is to aid the enforcement of our immigration laws, and it will do so very materially. It will assist in preventing smuggling. It will also help to keep out animals which may bring into the United States contagious diseases, such as the

foot-and-mouth disease, and diseases of that kind. The resolution has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I think that all the departments of the Government affected by it are in favor of it. I hope there will be no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it an authorization?

Mr. CONNALLY. It is a joint resolution authorizing an appropriation of $300,000 for 1947 to be made available to the Boundary Commission.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the total appropriation?

Mr. HATCH. The $300,000 is already available, and the Department could go ahead and spend it, but, in order to keep faith with the Congress, they wanted this measure passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is a worthy attitude. But what is the total appropriation?

Mr. CONNALLY. The total appropriation is $1,000,000 for the western end of the project and $1,000,000 for the Rio Grande end in Texas.

Mr. WHERRY. So that the net amount would be $2,000,000, less $300,000?

Mr. CONNALLY. I think it would be $2,000,000 plus $300,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 6, after the word "appropriations", to insert "to the Department of State"; on page 3, line 2, after the word "Congress" to insert "*Provided*, That the total cost of the said projects shall not exceed $4,000,000"; on page 4, lines 19 and 20, strike out "forty-first" and insert the numerals "41"; and on page 5, line 22, after the word "law", to insert "*Provided further*, That, where portions of such fence are to be built within the right-of-way lines of existing State, county, or other public roads or highways, the United States Commissioner is authorized to accept, and the Attorney General is authorized to approve, rights-of-way, easements, or licenses from any such State, county or other public agency having jurisdiction thereover, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be required by State or municipal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, conditions requiring the removal of said fence, or portions thereof, to points outside of the right-of-way lines or to such points within the right-of-way lines as may not be objectionable to the State, county, or other public agency concerned, where considerations of widening said roads or highways, or other considerations of public necessity, make such removal necessary, and when, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner, the interests of the United States will not thereby be unduly jeopardized. The opinion of the attorney general of the State wherein such rights-of-way, easements, or licenses are granted, if such opinion be obtained, shall be conclusive as to the right or authority of the State, county, or other public agency concerned, and of the officials thereof, to grant any such right-of-way, easement, or license", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is hereby authorized to expend, out of any unencumbered balance of appropriations to the Department of State for construction for the fiscal year 1947 under the heading "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico" (Public Law 490, approved July 5, 1946), a maximum of $300,000 for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project and $300,000 for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Rio Grande border fence project.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated for said projects, or expended therefor out of appropriated funds for construction projects, for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, for fiscal year 1948, the additional sums of $1,000,000 for each of said projects. The said sums may be appropriated specifically for said projects, or may be included with the appropriation for all construction projects of said United States section. The expenditures and appropriations herein authorized shall not be construed as placing a limitation on funds which may be hereafter appropriated for the completion of said projects, or the operation and maintenance thereof. The United States Commissioner, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), sections 3732 and 3733 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 11 and 12), or any other law, may enter into contracts beyond the amount actually appropriated for so much of the work on each of said projects as the physical and orderly sequence of construction or considerations of expediting said work make necessary or desirable, such contracts to be subject to and dependent upon future appropriations by Congress: *Provided*, That the total cost of the said projects shall not exceed $4,000,000.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of appropriation or other acts applicable to said projects, the United States section is authorized to acquire by purchase, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or by donation any real or personal property which may be necessary for such projects, as determined by the United States Commissioner, including rights-of-way not exceeding 60 feet in width, as may be necessary for such boundary fences and roads parallel thereto required for the patrol and maintenance thereof.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of law, any executive department, independent establishment, or other agency of the United States is authorized to transfer to the United States section, without payment or reimbursement therefor, (a) any equipment, supplies, or materials which any of these agencies may have and which may be needed for the construction, repair, operation, or maintenance of such boundary fence projects by the United States section; and (b) any existing fences, or portions thereof, on or along the United States-Mexican boundary, which may be under the jurisdiction of such other Federal agency. The United States section is hereby authorized to expend out of funds made available for boundary-fence construction, any sums of money which may be necessary for the reconstruction, repair and operation and maintenance of boundary fences so transferred.

SEC. 5. The United States Commissioner, in his discretion, is authorized to employ personnel for the survey, inspection, construction, and supervision of construction of such fence projects without regard to personnel ceilings otherwise imposed, and without regard to the civil-service laws or regulations or laws or regulations requiring the employment of American citizens: *Provided*, That such employment shall not be for a period longer than that required for the completion of construction of such fence projects, nor in any event for a period in excess of 2 years from the effective date of this joint resolution.

SEC. 6. Said fence projects may be constructed by contract or by force account, or partly by contract and partly by force account, in the discretion of the United States Commissioner; and in either event the provisions of 41 United States Code 5, and other laws and regulations relating to advertising for proposals for purchases and contracts for supplies or services for departments of the Government and laws and regulations placing limitations upon the purchase of passenger-carrying or other motor-propelled vehicles shall be inapplicable to purchases and contracts for equipment and supplies or services for the survey, construction, or supervision of said fence projects.

SEC. 7. The opinion of the Attorney General in favor of the validity of the title to any tract of land or easement therein to be acquired for right-of-way for said fence projects shall not be required as a condition precedent to construction thereon when, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner, such requirement would unduly delay the construction program and the interest of the United States are not jeopardized by a waiver of such requirement: *Provided*, That proceedings for the acquisition of such tracts or easements therein by purchase, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or condemnation have been commenced, and the consent of the record or apparent owner or owners of any such tract has been secured for the immediate occupancy thereof, or appropriate orders have been entered therefor in eminent domain proceedings: *Provided further*, That the United States Commissioner shall proceed, as expeditiously as may be possible, to secure title to such tracts or easements therein in the manner and to the extent required for the approval of the Attorney General in accordance with existing law: *Provided further*, That where portions of such fence are to be built within the right-of-way lines of existing State, county, or other public roads or highways, the United States Commissioner is authorized to accept, and the Attorney General is authorized to approve, rights-of-way, easements, or licenses from any such State, county, or other public agency having jurisdiction thereover, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be required by State or municipal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, conditions requiring the removal of said fence, or portions thereof, to points outside of the right-of-way lines, or to such points within the right-of-way lines as may not be objectionable to the State, county, or other public agency concerned, where considerations of widening said roads or highways, or other considerations of public necessity, make such removal necessary, and when, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner, the interests of the United States will not thereby be unduly jeopardized. The opinion of the attorney general of the State wherein such rights-of-way, easements, or licenses are granted, if such opinion be obtained, shall be conclusive as to the right or authority of the State, county, or other public agency concerned, and of the officials thereof, to grant any such right-of-way, easement, or license.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2298) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

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

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS ON ARTICLES PRODUCED IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1014) to provide for the disposition of internal revenue collections on articles produced in the Virgin Islands, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That subchapter B of chapter 28 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding to section 3350 thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Disposition of internal revenue collections: The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the amount of all taxes imposed by and collected during the previous month under the internal-revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in the Virgin Islands of the United States and transported to the United States. The amounts so determined, less 1 percent and less the estimated amount of refunds or credits, shall be transferred and paid over each month to the government of the Virgin Islands and shall be available to the Virgin Islands for expenditure as the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands may provide: *Provided*, That the total amount so transferred and paid over in any one calendar year shall not exceed $500,000."

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective on and after the 30th day following the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

EXTENSION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE BENEFITS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS

The bill (S. 416) to extend veterans' preference benefit to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I send forward an amendment to Senate bill 416, and ask that it be stated and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first question is whether there is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

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

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

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, can we not have the amendment adopted first? Would there be any objection to that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Minnesota object to consideration of the bill for the purpose of perfecting it?

Mr. BALL. I do not see any point to be served by that, Mr. President. I have objected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill is passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] was watching this bill for the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], but was called from the Chamber just now. He asked that in the event that the bill was reached, that it be passed over temporarily until he returned. Is that agreeable?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I want it passed over permanently.

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

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let the bill be passed over.

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

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

The bill (H. R. 2109) to amend section 1003 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

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

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

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire what action was taken on House bill 2109, Calendar No. 531?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed over.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will return to House bill 2109, Calendar No. 531, to which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] previously objected.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a brief explanation?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WHITE. I think perhaps my colleague from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] can more fully and completely describe the situation than I can. I shall be glad to have him do so.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to provide through rates between air carriers.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have considered the bill, and some of those who are advocating its passage have been to see me; but I am still objecting.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1372) authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell tribal cemetery was announced as next in order.

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

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

DONATION OF FARM LABOR CAMPS

The bill (S. 1555) providing for the donation of farm labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations was announced as next in order.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is a companion bill, which is House bill 4254.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 4254) providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers, which was read twice by its title.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4254) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1555 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, what happened to Senate bill 1555, Calendar No. 582?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. House bill 4254 was passed in lieu of that Senate bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed; and I should like to have an explanation of the bill. I should like to know what is involved and what the expense will be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 4254 was passed, is reconsidered, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask for an explanation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am glad to give one. This bill grows out of the discontinuation by the Federal Government of its previous support of the farm migratory labor camps which were established, some in Florida and some in other States, where there are seasonal crops. There was also a hospital in Florida at which free medical care was furnished to such farm workers.

The Congress has discontinued Federal support of this program. Then question arose relative to what to do with the labor camps and the hospital. The House and the Senate Committees on Agriculture favorably reported bills on this subject, and the House of Representatives has passed the House bill, which is now before the Senate, providing that the United States Department of Agriculture may dispose of these properties either to a public or a semipublic agency or to organizations of farmers, whichever the Department may regard as being best fitted to serve the purposes of housing migratory farm labor and furnishing hospital care principally to farm labor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for the explanation. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4254) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As previously announced, Senate bill 1555 is indefinitely postponed.

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—ROBERT V. FLEMING

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) to provide for the appointment of Robert V. Fleming as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a

third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I offer, and ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Fleming.

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

Robert Vedder Fleming, born in Washington, D. C., November 3, 1890, is one of the outstanding citizens of Washington. Educated at George Washington University, from which school he holds the honorary degree of doctor of laws, he entered the service of Riggs National Bank and is now president and chairman of the board of that institution.

Dr. Fleming is a trustee and chairman of the board of George Washington University, trustee and treasurer of the National Geographic Society, member of the board of trustees of the endowment fund of the American Red Cross, a member of the Federal Advisory Council to the Board of Governors of the Federal Feserve System of Fifth Federal Reserve District, and has a long list of other similar connections. He has served as president of the American Bankers Association, as a trustee of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C., as a member of the war finance committee for the District of Columbia, and in many similar capacities. He is a commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

In 1933 he was awarded the Cosmopolitan Club medal and citation, as the citizen of Washington who performed the most outstanding civil service in that year. In 1937 he was given the certificate of merit of the Society of Natives of the District of Columbia as Washington's outstanding citizen in point of service to the community. His many cultural and civic interests and his business acumen especially fit him for the position of regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

QUITCLAIM TO LAND NEAR MUIRKIRK, MD.

The bill (H. R. 2511) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim 2 acres of land near Muirkirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO BOISE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The bill (S. 1505) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Boise, Idaho, to the Boise Chamber of Commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, this bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to restore to the Boise Chamber of Commerce the title to certain land which in 1939 was made available for use by the Department of Agriculture. The land was not used, however. It was donated by the local chamber of commerce, which now asks for restoration of the land to it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have one or two questions, and I ask these questions because the Committee on Armed Services is confronted with a similar problem in regard to the disposal of certain Federal land. We are trying to work out a uniform policy with regard to the handling of such land and its disposition by the Federal Government. I think there should be a uniform policy because, in my opinion, it is bad practice to have such land disposed of by means of individual bills, resulting in a great disparity of practices.

As I understand, this land belongs to the Federal Government, and is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. What is the value of the land?

Mr. DWORSHAK. The value is questionable, but it cost the Federal Government nothing. In 1939, the Federal Government wanted the use of land adjoining a local Department of Agriculture reservation; and the chamber of commerce made available, through donation, this tract of land. It has never been used. It never was purchased by the Federal Government. It was simply donated by the chamber of commerce.

The Department of Agriculture says it has no use for the land. So it does not fall within the category to which the Senator from Oregon has referred.

Mr. MORSE. I simply wished to make that clear, so that our action in this matter will not be regarded as a precedent which would stand against others.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have stated the situation.

Mr. MORSE. I would not want our action in this matter to be regarded as a precedent affecting cases in which it is proposed that the Federal Government give away land for which the people of the United States have paid money, and in which they have made an investment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It could not be considered as such a precedent.

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.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry. In the report on the bill, I notice that suggestion is made by the Department that lines 8 and 9 be stricken out. They read as follows:

Upon payment of a purchase price equal to the price paid by the United States in acquiring such lands.

Inasmuch as the United States paid no price, that language might be ambiguous.

If satisfactory to the Senator, I would suggest that those two lines be stricken from the bill, and that the bill as thus amended be passed, so that there will be no ambiguity.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I move that the bill be amended by striking out lines 8 and 9, which I have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1505) 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 Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Boise Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lots 1 to 9, inclusive, in block 2 of Riverside Park addition to Boise City, Ada County, Idaho.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The bill (S. 1252) making certain changes in the organization of the Navy Department and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

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

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for an explanation?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. GURNEY. Briefly, the bill gives legislative background and authority for the organization the Navy has found to be the best for the operation of the Navy. It does not create any additional positions or ranks, it does not cost additional money, it merely gives legislative authority to set up the Navy now in the way it should have been set up prior to the passage of the unification bill.

The Committee on Armed Services, not only on the recommendation of Admiral Nimitz, but of all other Navy Department representatives, approved the bill unanimously. I therefore hope the Senator from Nevada will withhold his objection, and allow the bill to be passed at this time.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The only thing the bill does is to put into law what is already being done.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Without any cost.

Mr. McCARRAN. What does the Senator mean by saying what is already being done?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is being done at this time.

Mr. GEORGE. It is impossible for one to see why there should be a law, if it does not add anything in the way of officers or anything else, and they are now doing what could be done. It looks as if the Navy can do some things without a law.

Mr. GURNEY. They presently have, under law, the pre-war organization of the Navy. They are operating now under Executive order. An Executive order now authorizes their present organizational set-up. The war powers of the President will soon expire, and the Navy will revert back to their pre-war organization if this bill is not passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I object.

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

Mr. GURNEY subsequently said: Mr. President, on the call the Senator from Nevada made objection to Senate bill 1252, when it was reached. Since then, he has read the report and has informed me that he withdraws his objection. I ask unanimous consent to return to a consideration of that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1252), making certain changes in the organization of the Navy Department, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That as used in this act—

(a) The term "Naval Establishment" means naval sea, air, and ground forces—vessels of war, aircraft, auxiliary craft, and auxiliary activities, and the personnel who man them—and the naval agencies necessary to support and maintain the naval forces and to administer the Navy as a whole; the Marine Corps, and in time of war or when the President shall so direct, the Coast Guard are parts of the Naval Establishment.

(b) The term "Navy Department" means the executive part of the establishment at the seat of the Government.

(c) The term "operating forces" means the several fleets, sea-going forces, sea-frontier forces, district forces, and such of the shore establishment of the Navy and other forces and activities as may be assigned to the operating forces by the President or the Secretary of the Navy.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

SEC. 2. (a) There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of not more than 4 years, from among the officers of the active list of the line of the Navy who are eligible for the exercise of command at sea and not below the grade of rear admiral. The Chief of Naval Operations shall take rank above all other officers of the naval service.

(b) It shall be his duty to command the operating forces and be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for their use, including, but not limited to, their training, readiness, and preparation for war, and plans therefor. In addition, the Chief of Naval Operations shall be the principal naval adviser to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of war, and the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Naval Establishment.

VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

SEC. 3. A flag officer of the active list of the line of the Navy, eligible for the exercise of command at sea, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Vice Chief of Naval Operations. The Vice Chief of Naval Operations shall exercise such executive authority with respect to the Naval Establishment as the Chief of Naval Operations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, delegate to him, and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of Naval Operations shall, until otherwise directed by the President as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. All orders issued by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations in performing duties assigned him shall be considered as emanating from the Chief of Naval Operations and shal have full force and effect as such.

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

SEC. 4. There shall be in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations not more than six Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy from among the flag officers of the active list of the line of the Navy. The Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations shall be charged, under the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, with the execution of the functions of their respective divisions. All orders issued by the Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations in performing duties assigned them shall be considered as emanating from the Chief of Naval Operations and shall have full force and effect as such.

ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

SEC. 5. Officers of the active list of the line of the Navy or Marine Corps, in numbers considered by the Chief of Naval Operations to be appropriate and necessary, shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be detailed as Assistant Chiefs of Naval Operations. The Assistant Chiefs of Naval Operations shall perform such duties as the Chief of Naval Operations may prescribe.

NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEC. 6. In addition to the divisions herein created, there shall be in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations the Office of the Naval Inspector General. The Naval Inspector General shall be a flag officer of the active list of the line of the Navy. The Naval Inspector General shall be charged, when directed, with the inquiry into, and the report upon, any matter which affects the discipline or military efficiency of the Naval Establishment. He shall make such inspections, investigations, and reports as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy or by the Chief of Naval Operations. He shall propose, periodically, programs of inspections to the Chief of Naval Operations and he shall recommend additional inspections and investigations as may from time to time appear appropriate.

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established in the Navy Department an Office of Naval Material which shall be headed by a Chief of Naval Material, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy from among officers on the active list of the Navy not below the rank or grade of rear admiral. He shall be entitled to receive the pay, allowances, and the privileges of retirement as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law for chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

(b) The Chief of Naval Material shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, effectuate policies of procurement, contracting, and production of material throughout the Naval Establishment, and plans therefor, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy and as having full force and effect as such.

VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

SEC. 8. An officer on the active list of the Navy may be detailed as Vice Chief of Naval Material, and such officer, in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of Naval Material, shall, until otherwise directed by the President as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such Chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

COORDINATING DUTIES

SEC. 9. In order that military operations and the support thereof shall be effectively coordinated, the Chief of Naval Operations, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, shall determine the personnel and material requirements of the operating forces, including the order in which ships, aircraft, surface craft, weapons, and facilities are to be constructed, maintained, altered, repaired, and overhauled, and shall coordinate and direct the efforts of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department as may be necessary to effectuate availability and distribution of the personnel and material required where and when they are needed. The Chief of Naval Material, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, shall determine the procurement and production policies and methods to be followed by the Naval Establishment in meeting the material requirements of the operating forces, and shall coordinate and direct the efforts of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department in this respect.

SEC. 10. During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Vice Chief of Naval Operations in that order, shall be next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 11. The Vice Chief of Naval Operations, the Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations, the Naval Inspector General, and the Chief of Naval Material may have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances provided under any provision of law heretofore or hereafter enacted which authorizes such grade, rank, pay, and allowances for officers so designated by the President to perform any special or unusual duty or duty of great importance and responsibility.

SEC. 12. (a) That portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1915, which reads as follows: "There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the line of the Navy not below the grade of captain for a period of four years, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations of the fleet, and with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war" (38 Stat. 929), is hereby repealed.

(b) Section 2 of the act entitled "An act providing for the reorganization of the Navy Department, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 494), is hereby repealed.

(c) That portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1915, which reads as follows: "During the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy" (38 Stat. 929), as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend the provision contained in the act approved March 3, 1915, providing that the Chief of Naval Operations, during the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy," approved February 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1086), is hereby repealed.

(d) The act entitled "An act to provide for an Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations," approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 430), is hereby repealed.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SENATE

The President of the United States entered the Senate Chamber and took the seat formerly occupied by him, Senators rising and applauding.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are few situations in the life of the Senate for which there is not some available precedent. The present happens to be one, however, for which no precedent is known.

The Chair is very happy to welcome the former Senator from Missouri to his old seat in the Senate. The Chair cannot make the welcome permanent to that seat because of his regard for the other Senators from Missouri, who prefer to retain their seats. But to the President of the United States, on behalf of Senators on both sides of the aisle, the Chair

expresses the warmest welcome to the old environment where he served with such honor, integrity, and dignity. To the President of the United States, on behalf of the Senate, I extend our best wishes for health, happiness, and success. [Great applause.]

The ex-Senator from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. President, you are very kind to me. In fact, I have never received a more cordial reception anywhere—and I have been many places since I left this great body.

I think I am also breaking a precedent. The Senate never invites anyone to speak in the Senate but Senators, and you are exceedingly kind to me to give me an opportunity to reply to the gracious words you have just uttered.

I sometimes get homesick for this seat. I spent as a Member of the Senate what I think of as the best 10 years of my life. I made friendships and had associations which I can never forget.

Once in a while I take pleasure, on invitation, in coming to the Senate and having lunch with a few of the Senators. I saw a great many Senators today with whom I was closely associated. They dared me to come into the Senate and take my old seat, and see what would happen. I am very happy I did so. I thank you very much. [Great applause.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I rise to express for myself and for Senators on my side of the Senate Chamber, and I believe, for the entire Senate, our thanks for the gracious greeting extended a few moments ago to the President of the United States by the President pro tempore of the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

I recall that when Woodrow Wilson came before a joint session of the Congress in 1913 to deliver in person his message to the Congress for the first time since the days of Thomas Jefferson, he said there ought not to be any island of isolation occupied by the executive branch of the Government or the legislative branch of the Government, which must operate in a cooperative spirit under the Constitution of the United States. The President of the United States served here for 10 years. I am sure he meant it when he said that the best 10 years of his life were spent in this Chamber.

The President pro tempore in welcoming him back to his old seat, which is now occupied by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH], expressed the sentiments of the Members of this body without regard to politics. The Senator from Maine a moment ago stepped across the aisle and said to me that it was a happy interlude in the serious routine of the Senate Chamber. I join in the expression that it was a happy interlude for the President of the United States and for the Senate of the United States.

I merely wanted to take this opportunity to express to the President pro tempore our united thanks for the gracious way in which he received a former Senator of this body who has been honored to be the President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thanks the Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT OF ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3501) to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to offer some amendments to the bill. The amendments have the approval of the War Department, and they have one purpose only, namely, to prevent a great injustice being done Reserve officers and reserve enlisted personnel in the matter of the computation of terminal-leave pay. All of us know the magnificent contribution made by our Reserves to the winning of the last war. We could never have made the great effort we did make in that war had it not been for the Reserves—officers, and the enlisted personnel.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President——

Mr. HILL. I know there is no better friend of the Reserves, none more indefatiguable in his efforts in their behalf, than the distinguished Senator from South Carolina who is in charge of the bill and I take pleasure in yielding to him.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I appreciate very much what the distinguished Senator from Alabama has said. The bill not only affects the Reserve officers, but the Reserve enlisted men as well.

Mr. HILL. It affects all the Reserve components, and I desire to offer the amendments which I send to the desk.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "excluding" and insert "and."

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. On what calendar number are we now working?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Order of business 587, House bill 3501.

Mr. WHERRY. I reserve the right to object until I have an explanation, to see whether or not a certain matter has been corrected in the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that the amendments to be offered by the Senator from Alabama have the approval of all the departments of the Government concerned, the budget, the War Department, and the Navy Department, and I think it is the intention of the Senator from Alabama to explain the amendments.

Mr. HILL. Briefly, Mr. President, referring now to a letter from the head of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, in its present form the pending bill will result in great discrimination against more than a hundred thousand patriotic Reserve officers and a large number of Enlisted Reserve personnel who have remained on active duty at the request of the War Department, by curtailing the monetary benefits to which they are entitled on terminal leave, and also by causing them to lose active-duty credit for the same period.

Mr. WHERRY. I make the point of order that the Senate is not in order, and I should like to hear what the distinguished Senator has to say about the amendments he is about to offer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HILL. The bill in its present form will result in great discrimination against more than 100,000 patriotic Reserve officers, and a large number of Enlisted Reserve personnel, who have remained on active duty at the request of the War Department. This discrimination would result in curtailing the monetary benefits to which these Reserve officers and Reserve enlisted personnel are entitled to receive on terminal leave, and also cause them to lose active-duty credit for the same period.

As we know, Mr. President, the rank of a Reserve officer or member of the Enlisted Reserve is determined in part by his active-duty service. The benefits which the amendment would accord to Reserve officers and Reserve enlisted men in the Army today on active duty have already accrued. These benefits are already being enjoyed, or have been enjoyed, by some 800,000 officers and the Reserve enlisted personnel who have been previously separated from the service. The amendments merely let these Reserve officers and enlisted men compute their terminal-leave pay and compute their active service on the same basis on which Regular officers and enlisted men are allowed to make the computations, and on the same basis the Reserves previously discharged from the Army were allowed to make their computations.

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

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Do Regular officers who remain on duty receive terminal pay?

Mr. HILL. They do not, until they finally leave the service.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is what I mean.

Mr. HILL. No; they do not, now.

Mr. CONNALLY. The bill, though, would entitle the Reserve officers to receive the same terminal pay?

Mr. HILL. It would let the men now in the service have that pay which those who have gone before them have enjoyed.

Mr. CONNALLY. In other words, those who have left the service received terminal-leave pay?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is not allowed to those who remain on duty?

Mr. HILL. It will not be allowed to the Reserves now on active duty unless the amendments are adopted.

Mr. MAYBANK. It only affects the minority—those who remain, because the War Department asked them to remain. That is all it does.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. I hope there is some reason other than that the War Department requested it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Certainly there is.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think it is just and fair, and I am for it; but I do not want

the RECORD to show that I am voting for it merely because the War Department requested it.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; I did not suggest that. I know the Senator from Texas too well for that. I merely meant it had the approval of the War Department.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the amendments of the Senator from Alabama have not yet been read. I do not object to hearing the amendments read, but I should like to reserve the right to object after hearing them read.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. After the word "discharge" on page 3, line 19, it is proposed to insert "including for enlisted persons the allowances as provided for such enlisted persons in subsection (a) of this section; and on page 5, after line 16, to strike out section 3.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Alabama if his amendments eliminate all discrimination. I have a memorandum here from the National Guard Association complaining about discrimination shown in the bill. Does the amendment cure what I think is the objection of the National Guard and the Reserve Officers?

Mr. HILL. I can assure the Senator that the amendments would cure all the discriminations to which our attention has been called.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to say that so far as the bill is concerned, when it was before the Armed Services Committee, I received the same letters as those received by the Senator from Nebraska. I think the amendments eliminate all the discriminations against enlisted men, reserve officers, and the National Guard. It was for that reason that I agreed to accept the amendments of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that the very purpose of the amendments is to remove the discriminations to which he refers.

Mr. WHERRY. This bill was not handled in cooperation with the reserve components of the United States Army, contrary to the provisions of section 1?

Mr. MAYBANK. The reserve components of the Army came to me and to other Senators on the Armed Services Committee. It was not so handled originally; that is correct. But since then it has been. I may say that General Evans, who is in charge here, stated to me in person that he was sorry he did not know that the bill was being considered at the time, and that that was the reason he did not contact the committee.

Mr. HILL. The amendments would remove the discriminations.

Mr. WHERRY. With that assurance, Mr. President, I withdraw any objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. I assure the Senator from Nebraska that that is the fact.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, one more question: What cost will the bill entail, in the event it is passed? Is there an estimate?

Mr. HILL. Can the Senator from South Carolina furnish an estimate?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, in keeping with the laws, and the handling of these matters today, it will represent a considerable saving, over a period of years.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate that.

Mr. MAYBANK. It will not cost anything, but it will save in the future, on the terminal leave pay.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REPAIR AND REHABILITATION OF CERTAIN IRRIGATION WORKS

The bill (S. 1639) authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this is a temporary measure, designed to protect against a possible flood which might arise before permanent legislation can be enacted. All the bill does is to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to aid and assist the local Fort Sumner irrigation district in preventing flood damage, and to permit it to expend for that purpose not more than $60,000; but it is provided that before any expenditure is made, the district itself shall enter into contract for the repayment of any sums that might be so expended.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it appears to me from the description of the bill set forth on the calendar that it is for the prevention of flood damage to an irrigation district. As I understand it, an irrigation district is an area of land. The prevention of flood damage would come ordinarily under a bill containing provisions for general flood control. It strikes me as rather unusual that a special bill would be offered dealing with the subject of flood control and flood prevention, entirely outside the usual legislative course.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator, I will say, if the Senator wants to object to the bill, let him go ahead and do so.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I will say to the Senator from New Mexico that all I am asking is an explanation. I ask that the bill go over temporarily.

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

Mr. HATCH subsequently said: Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator wish to ask a question concerning a bill on the calendar?

Mr. HATCH. I do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, while the Senator from West Virgina is on the floor, I should like to return to Calendar 588, Senate bill 1639, to which objection was made a while ago by the Senator from West Virginia. I misunderstood the Senator from West Virginia at that time, and I think he also misunderstood the purpose of the bill. We have discussed the matter since then. I think the Senator understands it, and is now willing to withdraw his objection.

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

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say that I raised the objection because the description of the bill contained in the calendar used the words "the prevention of flood damage." I find, in discussion with the Senator from New Mexico, and after further consideration of the bill, that it simply authorizes the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $60,000 from any fund previously appropriated for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is therefore a reclamation project and not a flood-control project, and I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico has asked unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1639, Calendar 588. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1639) authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district, 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 aiding and assisting the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico to protect its diversion dam and the existing works of said irrigation district from flood damage, in the event the Secretary of the Interior determines that flood damage is or appears to be imminent, he, the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to cooperate with such district and to perform such flood preventive work, repair and rehabilitation upon the diversion dam and the irrigation works of said irrigation district as may be necessary or proper: *Provided*, That, prior to the initiation of such work under this authorization, a repayment contract in pursuance of the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws has been executed with said district.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be expended not to exceed $60,000 from any funds previously appropriated for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation for use in said prevention work, the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and repair of the existing works of such irrigation district, in accordance with the relief program hereinbefore authorized.

SEC. 3. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed as a determination of or in any

way to prejudice any rights involving the use of the waters of the Pecos River, or any part thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 150) to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of Senate Resolution 116 was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (H. R. 966) to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. At the request of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], I object to the present consideration of the bill.

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

EXTENSION OF MISSING PERSONS ACT TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

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, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, during the war about 86,000 members of the Philippine Army fought with our forces. Money was appropriated to take care of those who were missing and have still remained casualties. In other words, they have not been found among the missing persons. An obligation was recognized by the United States Government, and actually some 2,500 accounts were settled under the authority of the Missing Persons Act.

In February 1946 a bill was passed which took away certain United States veterans' benefits from former members of the Philippine Army. Unhappily and inadvertently missing persons were included. Money to pay the obligations under the Missing Persons Act to these Filipinos was appropriated not quite 2 years ago. The Army would like to continue with the payment of these absolute obligations of the United States. It cannot do so because of the law passed in 1946. The money is on hand in the War Department for the purpose. The committee approved the bill unanimously and recommends its passage.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3191) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNUITIES FOR CERTAIN INVESTIGATORY PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The bill (S. 1089) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics who have rendered at least 20 years of service was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. During the present session of Congress Senate bill 715 was passed, but we failed to include it in the Bureau of Narcotics. That bureau should have been included in the bill. It was one agency which was left out of the bill previously passed, which should have been included.

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 the first section of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Any agent, agent in charge, field supervisor, district supervisor, assistant to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Department of the Treasury, who is not less than 50 years of age and has rendered 20 years or more of service in one or more of the positions enumerated, may, on his own application and with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, retire from the service. Any such person shall upon retirement be entitled to an immediate annuity equal to 2 percent of his average basic salary for the 5 years next preceding the date of his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of such service, not exceeding 30 years."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I desire to object to Senate bill 1089.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator refer to the bill which was just passed?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which the Senate bill 1089 was passed will be reconsidered, and the bill will go over.

INVESTIGATION OF IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

The resolution (S. Res. 137) to make an investigation of the immigration system was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Over.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky temporarily reserve his objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. I reserve my objection.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to say in behalf of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who is not able to be present at the moment, that he asked that the bill be temporarily passed over even though Senators who objected should withdraw their objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I had a conversation with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and it is entirely agreeable, as I was going to state, that the resolution be passed over until after the conclusion of the call of the calendar, and that it then be called up for consideration.

I desire to say for the RECORD that the purpose of the resolution is to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to set up a special staff for the investigation of the immigration question in all its phases. The necessity for the resolution can readily be understood when I call the Senate's attention to the fact that during the present session of the Congress 22 general bills dealing with the subject of immigration have been introduced. That does not include the numerous special bills dealing with specific cases. Among those 22 bills there are proposals to bar all immigration for a period of 5 years. There are two proposals of that nature. There are proposals to bar persons under certain circumstances such as while there is unemployment in this country to the extent of 1,000,000 persons. On the other side there are bills to lift the immigration restrictions as to certain aliens. Then there is the subject of displaced persons, which was first brought before the committee, as I recall, on July 2 of this month. So I say, Mr. President, that unless the resolution is adopted we will be very much handicapped in gaining information about the various bills dealing with the all-important subject of immigration in its different phases.

It has been stated by some individuals who have completely misunderstood the purpose of the resolution that Senate Resolution 137 is a delaying measure or would delay the consideration of proposals involving displaced persons. Nothing could be further from the truth. Nothing could be more misleading to the people than such an assertion. Such an assertion has never been made, so far as I know, by any Member of the Senate, but I know that an organization which operates throughout the country has told the people that Senate Resolution 137 would delay such action. That representation is misleading. I know that such misleading information has been spread broadcast by reason of the fact that there have come to the Members of the Senate telegrams stating that Senate Resolution 137 would delay consideration of the subject of displaced persons. I have received two or three such telegrams asking me not to favor the resolution. Any doubt existing in the minds of the people of the country that the resolution would cause delay should be removed. There have been open hearings held in the House of Representatives, which are now going on, upon a bill generally termed "the Stratton bill," which deals with the subject of displaced persons. The record of that hearing is still open. The subcommittee itself has not reported on the subject to the full committee.

The members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have gained some

knowledge of the subject and have done the best they could with the staff at their command, but it is absolutely essential that to set up the special staff provided for by the resolution, so it can make inquiries during the interim between this session and the next session of Congress, or we will find ourselves in the very same situation we are in today.

I understand that there are proposals to make some changes and to submit some amendments to the resolution. It is proposed that the subject of displaced persons be taken up first, which is entirely satisfactory to me. A provision has been written into the resolution that a report must be made by March 1. It has been suggested to me by the Senator from Michigan that the date be changed to January 10 respecting displaced persons. That is entirely agreeable to me and I have so stated. The amendments in question will be offered.

I make the statement at this time to call the attention of the Senate to the imperative need of the adoption of the resolution, if we are going to be advised upon the subject of immigration when the Congress reconvenes.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Would this resolution give the Senate Judiciary Committee any power which is not already conferred on it by the Reorganization Act?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Absolutely none. It gives no additional power whatsoever, but it permits the establishment of a staff to carry on the work and expedite it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement with reference to this situation, to explain why I am impelled to join in asking that the resolution go over.

As the Chair knows, and as the majority leader and others know, I reveal no confidence when I say that a week ago last Monday the President of the United States called together a conference of Members of both sides of the Senate and House on the question of displaced persons. We know that in Europe there are approximately 1,000,000 people who are designated as displaced persons. Most of them are still in concentration camps, not under the same circumstances which existed at the time of the occupation of the Hitler concentration camps, but they have been compelled to leave their homes and their countries.

Many of the countries of Europe have accepted a certain number of displaced persons. I think Belgium has accepted 100,000. I believe Great Britain has accepted 200,000, France probably 100,000, and other countries a certain number.

The President asked Congress to enact legislation permitting the admission of 400,000 displaced persons, over a period of years, to be charged in some respects to unused quotas from the various countries involved. I reveal no confidence—because the press has carried the statement—when I say that those present at the conference at the White House advised the President that there was no possibility of securing enactment at this session of the Congress of the recommendation which he made.

The suggestion was made by Members of the other body that a small joint committee, with a modest sum of money to pay their actual expenses, be created to visit Europe, to visit the camps, and visit the displaced persons in order to find out, in the first place, what their condition is, and in the second place, the type of people we might bring into this country if 400,000 were to be allowed to come in over a period of from 3 to 4 years. I believe that it would be better in the immediate future, to show our own good faith, to set up a small joint committee authorized—and even instructed, if necessary—to visit the camps in Europe, visit the environment of the displaced persons, in order that they might report to the Congress and to the American people, first, whether we should admit them, and, in the second place, the type of people we would get if we were to admit them.

I have conferred with Members of the House, and I think there is a fair prospect that before we adjourn such a joint committee may be established, whose only duty it would be to investigate the environment of the displaced persons, as well as the persons themselves, and determine the desirability of permitting a certain number to come in, the committee to report at the next session of the Congress.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does not the Senator know that a resolution similar to the one now on the calendar is pending in the House and is before the Committee on Rules of that body?

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator for that information. I did not know that. However, let me say in that connection that the resolution which we are now considering and the one in the House require an investigation of the entire immigration system, which goes far beyond the question of displaced persons. It goes beyond the emergency created by the situation with which we have been asked to deal.

I have no objection to an investigation, at the leisure of any committee, of the entire immigration situation and system. But the problem of displaced persons is an immediate, urgent problem. I believe that a joint committee of the two Houses ought to be created to deal with that subject and investigate and report its recommendations at the earliest possible date in the next session.

For that reason I dislike to have that problem tangled up with a general investigation of the entire immigration system, which may require a long time and may require the Senate and the House to deal not simply with an emergency, but with a long-time program of immigration.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say to the able Senator that he can remove from his mind any doubt on that subject. The resolution which is pending will be amended so that the first subject touched upon will be the subject of displaced persons. A report is required to be made not later than the 10th day of January next. So there is no question of delay on that score.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is an improvement; but I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that I believe this investigation ought to be made by a joint committee of the two Houses. I believe that on that committee there ought to be Members aside from the members of the judiciary committee, in order that there might be a cosmopolitan viewpoint of the entire problem, not because a committee has jurisdiction of immigration per se, but because it is a human problem. I believe that members of other committees ought to be included on such an investigating committee. I do not intend any reflection on the Judiciary Committee; but we must all pass upon this problem. We must approach it from the standpoint of a broad national, as well as humanitarian, problem; and I think it would be more satisfactory if the two Houses could form a small joint committee and give them a modest sum of money so that they could go in person to Europe. I believe that other Members of the Senate and House ought to be included, besides members of the committee dealing with the subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution go over.

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

SALE OF TIMBER WITHIN TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 205) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest was announced as next in order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let the joint resolution go over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is not the Senate joint resolution to which the Senator from New Mexico previously objected. It was my understanding that the Senator from New Mexico was in agreement with the House joint resolution.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I understand what is going on. This is House Joint Resolution 205, Calendar 596. That is the one I object to. It is a House joint resolution. I am not ready to have that measure considered at this particular time, until I am fully satisfied that it is the measure which is to be accepted, and that there will be no substitution for it. If the Senator can obtain unanimous consent to accept the House joint resolution, and can give assurances that Senate Joint Resolution 118, Calendar No. 446, will not be considered or substituted for it, I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As I understand, Calendar No. 596, House Joint Resolution 205, which is before the Senate, is the House measure relating to the Tongass National Forest.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the Senator's attitude. I thought he was in favor of the House version.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am in favor of the House version, but I do not want to take a chance, after giving my consent to the consideration of the joint resolution, that the Senate joint resolution will be substituted for it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know that any attempt will be made to substitute the Senate measure.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am taking no chances.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, let me say that House Joint Resolution 205, Calendar No. 596, is identical with the measure which was introduced in the Senate and which was given prolonged consideration by the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

Upon the recommendation of the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], who is chairman of the subcommittee on Indian Affairs, and upon the recommendation of numerous members of the Committee on Public Lands, several amendments were added to the Senate joint resolution. The joint resolution as amended, was reported favorably, and it is now upon the calendar. To pass House Joint Resolution 205 as it came to the Senate from the House would mean to reject all the amendments which were inserted in the Senate measure by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Therefore it would be a repudiation of the action of the Senate Committee on Public Lands.

In order that the Senate may know the issue with which we are dealing, let me say that section 1 of both the House joint resolution and the Senate joint resolution defines the phrase "possessory rights." That means the possessory rights of the aborigines of Alaska, or, in other words, the Indians of Alaska. As defined by law now upon the statute books, it means possessory rights to land and to timber.

Section 2 of the joint resolution——

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me finish my statement in order that it may be perfectly plain. Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber on the unpatented, unappropriated lands of Alaska, notwithstanding these possessory rights.

Another provision authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell these lands, notwithstanding the possessory rights.

In other words, the House joint resolution and the joint resolution which the Senate first considered, provided that although the Congress of the United States, by law and by custom, had recognized certain possessory rights to timber and to land in the aboriginal inhabitants of Alaska, nevertheless officials of the Government were to be authorized to sell such lands and the timber without regard to those possessory rights. The Senate Committee on Public Lands was unwilling to deal fast and loose with the possessory rights of the Indians in Alaska thus recognized by law, and it inserted certain amendments designed to protect those possessory rights and to make certain that the lands upon which the Indians are living, on which they have their villages and their homes, should not be sold out from under them, but that the timber lands which they have possessed and which they may be using shall not be disposed of contrary to law. I believe, Mr. President, that the Senate Committee on Public Lands was absolutely right. We cannot afford idly to toss away the possessory rights of the Indians in Alaska which have been recognized by custom and by law.

I now yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I thought I had the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was under that assumption myself.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And I thought I had objected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Washington has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. My time has expired.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Senator from Washington may speak in my time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Wyoming. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The only question I was going to ask was whether or not the Senate measure and the House measure used the same definition of possessory rights.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. They use exactly the same definition of possessory rights, but the amendments which have been inserted in the Senate joint resolution, and certain other amendments which I should like to propose, will, I think clear away the difficulty and will protect the Indians.

Mr. LUCAS. One other question: Is the Senate measure as reported by the committee now on the calendar?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is. It was passed over a little earlier in the day until we should come to the House joint resolution.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I want to make a brief statement. I appreciate that there has been a great deal of conflict regarding the possessory rights of the Indians as between the House and the Senate joint resolutions. I do not quite agree with the version of the House measure as stated by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. As a matter of fact, there is not a Member of this body from the Pacific Northwest, including my colleague from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the able Delegate from Alaska, who wants to pass any legislation which might interfere with the equitable possessory rights of the Indians. All of us, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Senators from Washington, the Washington delegation, the Delegate from Alaska, and many of the Indians, are in the position of trying to allow the sale of certain portions of the timber in the great forests in order that Alaska may have a substantial industry. That industry is the pulp and paper industry. Much of the timber is ripe. Many of the possessory rights of the Indians will never be exercised by them. The Indians will find some work in this industry when it is established. We all want to protect them.

I appreciate that there is a great deal of difference in the legal interpretation of the term "possessory rights." What we should like to do—and I am sure that my colleague will agree, as will the Delegate from Alaska, who is in the Chamber—is to sell the timber, protect the Indians, and give Alaska a needed pulp and paper industry. That is all it amounts to.

Many of the Indian lawyers downtown who have made their living for years off the Indians, want to justify their existence by telling their clients that they were always protecting their rights, and that they are objecting to this measure. But everyone concerned, in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, including the Indians themselves, want to get this industry established. I hope we can come to some agreement. I appreciate the Senator's position with regard to the matter. My only hope was that we might pass the House joint resolution and accomplish something. That is the only position of those who represent the Territory of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has again expired.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, for the moment I still object.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1366) to facilitate procurement of supplies and services by the War and Navy Departments and for other purposes was anounced as next in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over, until an interested Senator can return to the Chamber.

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

INVESTIGATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The resolution (S. Res. 144) authorizing an investigation of law enforcement and police administration in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. I object.

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

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection I should like to make a brief statement of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, Senate resolution 144 proposes an appropriation of $25,000 to make an investigation of law enforcement and police administration in the District of Columbia. It is before the Senate by unanimous vote of the Committee on the District of Columbia and by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Rules and Administration which considered it from the point of view of the appropriation which is proposed. The Committee on the District of Columbia is charged with a grave responsibility in connection with the administration of the departments of government in the District of Columbia. It has been a long time since there

has been an adequate investigation looking into the affairs of the police administration of the District of Columbia. Recently all of us have seen sufficient evidence in the public press to arouse our suspicion that conditions might be better than they are. Certainly the Committee on the District of Columbia cannot hope to fufill its duty unless it be given the means with which to fulfill it. We do not know what such an investigation might uncover. We rather hope that it will reintroduce a spirit of confidence into the people of the District of Columbia that the administration of their Police Department is adequate and efficient.

However, I do not think the Senate can hope to place the responsibility for law enforcement upon its own committee, and fail to give the committee the means which it unanimously feels it should have at this time in order to serve adequately the people of the District of Columbia.

After all, Mr. President, the District of Columbia is the National Capital; and not only are we responsible for the life and well being of those who live here, but by our very presence we are inviting thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens to come to this city every day, and they have a vital interest in the quality of law enforcement which is had here. It seems to me that it is our duty to make this investigation.

I wish to say to the Senators who have objected that those who have proposed this investigation have done so with no preconceived ideas. We are aiming at nothing except to reestablish confidence in the people of the District of Columbia and in the people of the United States, for that matter, that proper law enforcement will be provided in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Rhode Island has expired.

Objection having been made, the resolution is passed over.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAM

The resolution (S. Res. 141) authorizing an investigation of the social-security program was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any duly constituted subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of old-age and survivors insurance and all other aspects of the existing social-security program, particularly in respect to coverage, benefits, and taxes related thereto, for the purpose of assisting the Senate in dealing with legislation relating to social security hereafter originating in the House of Representatives under the requirement of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee on Finance, or any duly constituted subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

SEC. 3. The committee is authorized to designate and appoint an Advisory Council to study, assist, consult with, and advise the Committee on Finance or its duly authorized subcommittee, and the committee is further authorized to designate and appoint such other officers, experts, or assistants as it deems necessary for the performance of the investigation directed by this resolution.

SEC. 4. The compensation of persons assisting the committee in the investigation directed by this resolution shall be fixed by the committee at such amounts or rates as the committee deems appropriate, but such amounts or rates shall not exceed the amounts or rates payable for comparable duties prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 5. The committee or its duly constituted subcommittee is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to request the use of the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government in the performance of its duties under this resolution.

SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $25,000 shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

INVESTIGATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—FURTHER INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

The resolution (S. Res. 145) further increasing the limit of expenditures in the investigation of the national defense program was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to March 1, 1941, and resolutions supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, including Senate Resolution 46, Eightieth Congress, first session, agreed to January 22, 1947 (relating to the investigation of the national defense program), is hereby increased by $25,000.

INVESTIGATION OF OPERATIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

The resolution (S. Res. 132) to investigate the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete inquiry into the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date but not later than March 1, 1948.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

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

FURTHER INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 142) increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Rules and Administration for the employment of temporary assistant and making certain expenditures was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I, also, would like to have an explanation.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, the resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The resolution calls for an incease of $95,000 in the amount of the funds previously authorized, for the purpose of conducting investigations in connection with the election cases in the States of Maryland and West Virginia.

The budget in connection with the resolution provides for a staff of 12 investigators, 4 clerks and stenographers and 1 chief counsel. The resolution was unanimously approved by the committee.

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

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 54, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 17, 1947 (authorizing the expenditure of funds and the employment of asistants by the Committee on Rules and Administration in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by subsection (o) (1) (D) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate), as increased by Senate Resolution 114, Eightieth Congress, agreed to May 21, 1947, is hereby further increased by $95,000.

SALE OF PAXON FIELD, FLA.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1582) relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation, please?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, Paxon Field is a small, supplemental airfield located outside the city of Jacksonville, Fla. One hundred seventy-three acres of land are involved—not nearly sufficient for permanent use as an airfield.

Before the war, the land belonged to the Farm Credit Administration. During the war the Navy Department was operating a large station close to Jacksonville, Fla., and it asked that a supplemental field be located on this land, for use in connection with the Jacksonville field.

This measure has been reported unanimously by the committee. It permits the sale of the land in question to the school authorities of Duval County, Fla., at 50 percent of the appraised value, for the purpose of enabling the location on

the land of a kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, junior college, and an administration building, together with recreational facilities, all of which will be erected by the school authorities.

I understand that this matter has received the approval of all Government authorities having anything to do with it, and I know that this area is badly needed for development for school purposes in the area of Jacksonville, where additional school facilities are badly needed at the present time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no doubt that there is need for it; but we have pending before various committees, bills providing for the disposition of other property, some of which is also sought by schools. For instance, I may refer to the Fort Douglas area, at Salt Lake City, a portion of which is very much needed for the University of Utah. But the difficulty is that we are disposing of Federal property by a catch-as-catch-can procedure, and we have not reached any conclusion as to what the uniform policy should be. Of course there is danger that without such a uniform policy, these measures will be resolved into "pork barrel" propositions.

In these cases we are dealing with property belonging to all the people of the United States; and I think it is incumbent upon the Congress of the United States to reach some agreement as to a uniform policy applicable to all cases of the disposition of Federal property, so that one group will not get one parcel of land at 5 cents on the dollar, and another group at 50 percent of the appraised value.

Therefore, I object.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make a further brief statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator may do so. He has already made one statement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to say that, as stated in the committee report, the disposal of this property at 50 percent of its appraised value would permit the United States Government to receive all the money which it paid originally for the purchase of the property.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard, and the bill is passed over.

The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

INCOME TAXES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES

The bill (H. R. 3444) to amend section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

The bill (S. 1429) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945, was announced as next in order.

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

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

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, this bill deals with the subsidies paid to nonprocessing slaughterers of cattle. The Office of Economic Stabilization established certain rules and regulations for the interpretation of the Subsidy Act, providing that slaughterers would be paid a subsidy under certain conditions if they bought the cattle at the farm, slaughtered it for meat, and sold the meat nonprocessed. A number of slaughterers felt that the interpretation was discriminatory and not proper.

At a later date the Office of Economic Stabilization was convinced that the objecting slaughterers were right, and thereupon amended the rules so as to bring these certain slaughterers under the program, which was designed to increase the production of beef. But they failed to make their action retroactive.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean it brought them under Federal inspection or State inspection?

Mr. McCARTHY. No; it brought them under the rules which allow them to collect a subsidy. In other words, the slaughterer paid the farmers so much for a cow, and if he wanted to sell it at the ceiling placed upon meat, it was decided he had to have a subsidy or he would be losing money, and consequently would quit buying from the farmer.

Mr. WHERRY. What does the bill accomplish?

Mr. McCARTHY. The Office of Economic Stabilization finally acceded to the demands of the slaughterers and changed the rules to what they considered to be fair rules. However, in doing that they did not make the rules retroactive to the date of the original rule.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Due to the fact that the members of the Committee on Armed Services must go to a conference considering the unification bill, and there are bills on the calendar reported from that committee, if there is no one here to explain the bills they may be temporarily passed over so that they may be explained later in the afternoon.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I shall be glad to tell him that our committee went rather fully into this matter. In just two instances, one in California and one in Florida, has question arisen over the beef subsidy, growing out of the question whether or not the slaughterhouse had slaughtered for others or slaughtered its own cattle.

The testimony before us was to the effect that there was a technicality, and a different ruling adopted subsequently, under which the two slaughterhouses referred to, one in California and one in Florida, would have qualified for the subsidy, but they had been in business a few months prior to the change in the ruling, and that eliminated them. Our committee was unanimous in the feeling that justice dictated that two slaughterhouses which had made their full contribution to the war effort, and had given to the war effort their entire output, should be treated on a par with the other slaughterhouses.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is this one of the cases where there would have to be specific legislation so that the door would not be open thereafter for some administrative officer to determine there were 9, 12, or 2,000 who could come within the classification for reasons different from those which exist in the two cases?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. We went into that, and have been assured that, so far as anybody knew, so far as any claim has been presented, there are only two cases. It is my recollection we amended the Pepper bill to include the California case. I will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if that was not what we did.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator has accurately stated the situation.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I hope the Senator will let the bill go over. If he will prepare an amendment which at least will put a time limit upon the life of the act, if the bill should be enacted, so that it will expire by virtue of its own terms, I shall have no objection, but I believe an amendment to that effect should be placed in the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. It relates only to the two specific cases. I think it would be difficult to get general legislation through affecting the action, because it was not an act, but a bureau regulation. That is the difference.

Mr. CORDON. If the Senator will yield, my suggestion is that the pending bill be amended by adding to it a provision that claims must be filed within a specified time, so that when that time has elapsed no other claims can be brought forward, and the legislation can be terminated.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. So far as I am concerned, that would be satisfactory, but the proponent of the bill can speak for himself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President——

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

Mr. CORDON. I ask that the bill go over temporarily.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I did not have an opportunity to explain the bill fully to the Senator from Nebraska, I should like to have 3 minutes of my own time to do that.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to get the distinguished Senator out of his difficulty, as to his time having expired, I should like to ask the Senator a question in my own time, that is, if objection has not been made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin why it is that the Committee on Banking and Currency are handling two claims which it seems to me should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary; if this is a claim on what basis a payment is to be made retroactively to two slaughtering houses which would not apply to any other slaughtering houses.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me first say to the Senator from Nebraska that the bill does not involve any Wisconsin slaughterhouse.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

Mr. McCARTHY. It relates to one in California and one in Florida. We felt that these two slaughterhouses were being penalized on account of bad administration. If I may have 2 minutes——

Mr. WHERRY. It is O. K. It is on my time.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Office of Economic Stabilization issued a rule to the effect that if a slaughterhouse was operated during all of 1942 slaughtering animals which they themselves owned they would come under the rule. There was objection to that on the part of certain slaughterhouses which would not come under the rule.

Later, after going over this matter for about 16 months, the administration decided that apparently their original rule was not a wise one. They then said that even if a man were not slaughtering his own cattle during the particular base period, if he were slaughtering cattle for someone else but selling on his own, he would come under the rule and that instead of taking 1942 as a base period they would take from January 1, 1941, to the date of the enactment of the act as the base period.

In adopting the rule they did not make it retroactive to those men who had been buying cattle from the farmers and who had been paying the same price as the subsidized buyers had paid, and who, of course, were suffering from the necessity of either quitting buying cattle or taking a loss. They took the loss, assuming that the matter would later be rectified. As I have said, all we are doing by the bill is putting those men in the position they would have occupied had there been efficient administration.

Mr. WHERRY. Were they small packers, licensed under the State or under the Federal Government, or did they have inspection by State or Federal Government, and did they comply with all the provisions of the law?

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, yes. It was determined later that they came under the law and should have been paid. There was no question of inspection, and no question at all that they should have come under the regulation originally.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has been temporarily passed over. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4075) to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

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

The bill (S. 48) to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

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

ON-FARM TRAINING

The bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I inquire who lodged the objection to the bill?

Mr. TAFT. I objected to any extension of on-the-job training. The bill will be brought up on motion.

Mr. GEORGE. This does not provide for on-the-job training, but on-farm training. The principal purpose is to prevent it being regarded as on-the-job training.

Mr. TAFT. The bill will be brought up after the call of the calendar, together with other on-the-job training bills.

Mr. GEORGE. I give notice that I shall move to take it up, because it is very much needed in my State and in all the Southeastern States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over under objection, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

ALLOWANCE FOR REHABILITATION IN SERVICE-CONNECTED CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1236) to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That effective on the first day of the second calendar month subsequent to the date of enactment of this act, paragraph 3 of part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"3. While pursuing training prescribed herein, and for 2 months after his employability is determined, each veteran pursuing a course under this part, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or $90 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents: *Except*, That each veteran pursuing a full-time institutional course under this part shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $75 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or $105 per month, if he has one dependent, or $120 per month, if he has more than one dependent: *Provided*, That the minimum payment of such allowance, plus any pension or other benefit, shall be, for a person without a dependent, $115 per month; and for a person with a dependent, $125, plus the following amounts for additional dependents: (1) $15 for one child and $7 additional for each additional child, and (2) $15 for a dependent parent: *Provided further*, That the rates set out herein shall not be subject to the increases authorized by Public Law No. 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 27, 1944: *And provided further*, That when the course of vocational rehabilitation furnished to any person as herein provided consists of training on the job by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the Administrator a statement in writing showing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and based upon such written statements, the Administrator is authorized to reduce the subsistence allowance of such person to an amount considered equitable and just."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this bill increases the allowances for disabled veterans who are taking vocational training, increase being approximately 15 percent. The cost of the bill will be approximately $30,000,000 a year. However, I think there is a general desire to grant the increase, particularly as it goes to disabled veterans. I merely wish to say that the bill is a part of the general program which I presented a few days ago, and I think the bill should be passed.

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.

AMENDMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT

The bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask for a brief explanation of the bill by the Senator from Kansas?

Mr CAPPER. Mr. President, the reasons for the legislation proposed are found in a letter written by the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, which letter will be found in the report. In that letter, the Secretary of Agriculture states:

Pursuant to the 1935 statute, the national poultry improvement plan was made effective on July 1, 1935, under an appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry of $40,000. Participation in the plan by hatcheries and other flock owners is on a voluntary basis, as is cooperation by the State authorities in formulation and administration of the plan. The plan consists of two phases: One for the improvement of the breeds of poultry, and the other for control and eradication of pullorum disease. The plan has now been adopted by 47 of the 48 States, and 3,952 hatcheries with an egg-hatching capacity in excess of 250,000,000 eggs—or about 50 percent of the total egg-hatching capacity in the United States—participate in the program. There are approximately 92,000 hatching-egg flock owners and 345 specialized trap nest pedigree breeders participating in the advanced breed improvement phase of the program. The effectiveness of the disease-control phase of the plan is demonstrated by the fact that the incidence of pullorum disease has decreased from an average of 3.7 percent in the 4,000,000 birds officially tested during the first year of the operation of the national poultry improvement plan to less than 1.84 percent in the 25,000,000 birds officially tested in 1945–46.

Poultry officials in Hawaii and a hatcheryman in the District of Columbia have now

indicated their desire to participate in the national poultry improvement plan, and it is anticipated that the poultry industry and authorities in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska would also like to take part in the cooperative program for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. This is not possible, however, under the authority presently vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, since that statute provides for cooperation only with State authorities.

Accordingly, there is transmitted herewith for reference to the appropriate committee of the Senate a proposed amendment to the organic act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as the several States, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

The Bureau of the Budget advises this Department that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I understand the Senator from Kansas and the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, this is a bill to amend the organic act. That means the act setting up the Department of Agriculture. The purpose, as I understand, is that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with all the States and Territories in the improvement of the breed of chickens and in efforts to increase the production of eggs. It is some sort of plan by which it is desired that the Department of Agriculture cooperate with Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in order to obtain increased production of eggs, and to improve the breed of poultry. Is that correct?

Mr. CAPPER. I think the recommendation is sound and practical. In his letter, addressed to the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture gives it his unqualified approval.

Mr. BARKLEY. I could not object to any bill designed to improve the breed of poultry and to increase the production of eggs in this country or in the Territories. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his explanation of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 734) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities and with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries."

REDUCTION-IN-FORCE REGULATIONS

The bill (S. 1188) to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio requests an explanation. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the bill as it came from the committee is a new bill, resulting from hearings on two bills before the committee, one introduced by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, the other by the junior Senator from West Virginia. The purpose of the bill is better stated by reading the amended title:

A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission, in the promulgation of reduction-in-force regulations, to give consideration to employees who have incurred injuries resulting in occupational handicaps.

The Commission is not now able to do so. It seems in the public interest, as well as in justice, it should be permitted to do this, for by so doing it may relieve a community by enabling it to remove from the relief rolls people still capable of useful work, who can obtain payment therefor.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The bill would appear to give the Civil Service Commission complete power to tell every office the order in which employees must be dismissed, if they are to be dismissed. That is to say, employees must be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, giving effect to tenure of employment, military preference, and so forth. The Civil Service Commission, it seems to me, may minimize the allowance for military preference. Does not the bill, in effect, nullify the advantages given to veterans by the various laws which have been enacted?

Mr. FLANDERS. My understanding is that it makes no difference in the effect of existing regulations, on tenure of employment, military preference, or military service, length of service, and efficiency ratings. It simply adds, "nondisabling occupational handicap resulting from injury or disease." The Civil Service Commission is given the right to determine its own ratings in decisions as to retention of employees.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Will this bill have any effect on the situation which I outlined last week whereby civil-service employees with excellent ratings are being discharged while those with inferior ratings are retained?

Mr. FLANDERS. I suppose, Mr. President, that theoretically that might happen. The alternative is to give some percentage rating for various degrees of disability. I am confident that the Civil Service Commission would not use this measure for such purpose. The number of employees involved in this matter is very small. I do not remember the figures, but a very small number indeed is involved.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I understand that the present law does not spell out the exact number of points which should be given for various preferences, the leeway which should be allowed with respect to service efficiency rating, and so forth, and we see no way of spelling it out in this legislation. Our only purpose was that in the case of those who are not entirely disabled but are injured and handicapped because of their Federal service as the result of which it is impossible for them to get employment elsewhere the handicap suffered by them shall be taken into consideration in the matter of retention or discharge of employees.

The Senator from Ohio mentioned that it might in effect interfere with some of the preference granted to employees. I do not believe so, because it is my understanding that the Commission has set up certain regulations, but that the law itself does not indicate how many points are to be given for each preference.

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

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The committee report says—and this is what raised the question in my mind:

The committee does not believe that the enactment of S. 1188 would in any manner detract from the effects of any types of existing preferences such as veterans', veteran widows', wives of veterans', etc.

I do not quite see why the committee comes to that conclusion. Now a new law is proposed to be passed. Perhaps it would be the reenactment of an old law, but if the bill becomes law it supersedes laws which have heretofore been passed, and provides that employees "shall be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations." It seems to me the bill gives unlimited power to the Civil Service Commission to make new regulations with respect to dismissal of employees.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the wording of the bill was designed to follow completely the wording of the Veterans' Preference Act, with the single exception of inserting the new clause relating to nondisabling handicaps. So the bill appears to have any virtues and any faults which may inhere in the original act.

Mr. TAFT. I am only suggesting that when a bill is passed which reenacts an old statute, and also contains new rules, even the old rules become of greater significance in superseding Federal legislation which may have been passed since the passage of the old statutes.

Mr. LODGE. Would not the bill weaken or diminish somewhat the veterans' preferences?

Mr. FLANDERS. No. It simply allows the Civil Service Commission to consider nondisabling occupational handicaps in reduction of personnel, following, in importance, tenure of employment and military service.

Mr. LODGE. It puts the nonveteran on a par with the veteran if the nonveteran has been disabled?

Mr. FLANDERS. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time on the bill has expired.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1188) to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "so much of"; in line 4, after the numerals "1944" to strike out "is" and insert "as precedes the first proviso in such section is"; in line 5, after the word "amended" to strike out "by adding at the end thereof the following" and insert "to read as follows:"; on page 1, beginning in line 7, to strike out " 'In establishing regulations providing preference in retention of employees in case of a reduction in personnel, the Commission shall give due consideration to employees who have been permanently injured in line of duty and who are capable of performing the duties of their positions. The Commission is authorized to exempt such employees from the application, in whole or in part, of such regulations' "; and at the end of the bill to insert a new section 12, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 as precedes the first proviso in such section is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. In any reduction in personnel in any civilian service of any Federal agency, competing employees shall be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations which shall give due effect to tenure of employment, military preference, nondisabling occupational handicap resulting from injury or disease caused by Federal civilian or military service, length of service, and efficiency ratings;."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission, in the promulgation of reduction in force regulations, to give consideration to employees who have incurred injuries resulting in occupational handicaps."

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR CERTAIN NONPROCESSING SLAUGHTERERS

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1429, Calendar No. 607, which was passed over temporarily a moment ago. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] desires to offer an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1429), to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I now ask that the companion bill, House bill 3738, be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3738) to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the House bill, to delete the period at the end of the bill and to add a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That claims for benefits hereunder must be filed within 6 months after enactment of this act."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

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 a third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1429 will be indefinitely postponed.

SALE OF PAXON FIELD, DUVAL COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1582, which was passed over a few moments ago, because I believe the objections heretofore made will be withdrawn. Since the bill was passed over I have discovered the following facts with reference to the situation. The Government paid for the property $18,000. The present appraised valuation is $40,000. The county would be obliged to pay $20,000, which would show a profit of $2,000 to the Federal Government on its investment. Under those circumstances, I hope the distinguished Senator from Oregon will not renew his objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida that the Senate revert to Senate bill 1580, Calendar No. 605?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement in regard to the matter of principle and policy involved in such cases. We have had pending before the Armed Services Committee for some weeks the full problem of the disposal of Federal property to various Government agencies, such as the Fort Wayne property at Detroit, the Fort Douglas property at Salt Lake City, and some 105 pieces of military property alone which will have to be disposed of in one way or another, and in conformance with some policy adopted by the Congress. We have taken the position in the Armed Services Committee that we do not think it is proper for us to sit there and in effect give away a single dollar of the Federal taxpayers' money and property without having some uniform policy on the basis of which we can act.

I have talked to the Senator from Florida and he gives me assurance that by acting favorably upon the bill the school authorities in this case will be giving back to the Federal Government the money the Federal Government has invested in the property. If the Federal Government is not losing any money on this proposal, then the problem I have raised is not applicable. But it does illustrate again, Mr. President, the importance of the Congress of the United States reaching some agreement and adopting some policy in regard to the disposal of Federal property. I do not see how we can sit here and in one case give away property for 5 cents on the dollar, and in another case 25 cents on the dollar, and in another case 75 cents on the dollar, because such a procedure will resolve itself, if we do not watch out, into a back-scratching proposition and a pure pork-barrel practice.

What I want, and what some of my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee want is the establishment of a definite policy. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are only some of the Senators, members of the Armed Services Committee, who have joined with me in this matter. I raised my objection before, because it was my understanding that we were making a gift of at least something to the school authorities of Florida, I withdraw my objection. If it is true, and the Senator from Florida assures me that it is true, that the Government is getting its money back, that we are not voting this afternoon to take out of the pockets of the American taxpayers some money or property and donating it to somebody in Florida, I care not how worthy the proposal may be.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1582) relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla., 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 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 or of any other law, the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell all that tract or parcel of land described as part of the northwest quarter and the north half southwest quarter section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east, Duval County, Florida, described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake six hundred and seventy-two feet east of the northwest corner of section 8 and on the north line of said section; thence east one thousand three hundred and twenty-four and seven-tenths feet to an iron; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east three hundred and thirty feet to an iron; thence east six hundred and thirty feet to an iron, set in concrete on the west side of Melson Avenue; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east along west side of said avenue one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five and two-tenths feet to an iron; thence west six hundred and thirty feet to an iron; thence south no degrees fifty minutes east three hundred feet to an iron on the north line of Louisa Street; thence west one thousand three hundred and sixty-one and one-tenth feet to an iron; thence north two thousand six hundred and sixteen and two-tenths feet to place of beginning, containing one hun-

dred and nine and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less; also

Beginning at an iron, six hundred and seventy-two feet east and two thousand six hundred and seventy-six and two-tenths feet south of the northwest corner of section 8; thence east one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two and two-tenths feet to a concrete monument on the west side of Melson Avenue; thence south zero degrees fifty minutes east along the west side of said avenue one thousand three hundred feet to an iron; thence west one thousand four hundred and eleven and three-tenths feet to an iron; thence north fifty feet to an iron; thence west six hundred feet to an iron; thence north one thousand two hundred and fifty feet to place of beginning, containing fifty-nine and eight-tenths acres, more or less, and being the same land as shown as tracts 1 and 2 on plat recorded in plat book 13, page 82, public records of said county, and containing one hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen one-hundredths acres, more or less; also

Part of south half southeast quarter southeast quarter northwest quarter, section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east, Duval County, Florida, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at the northwest corner of section 8, township 2 south, range 26 east; thence along west line of said section 8, south one degree sixteen minutes east two thousand six hundred and forty-six and four-tenths feet to a point; thence east one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four and three-tenths feet to a point; thence north zero degrees fifty minutes west thirty feet to an iron stake in the north line of Louisa Street for a place of beginning of lands to be described; from said place of beginning run east along the north line of Louisa Street six hundred and thirty feet to an iron stake in the west line of Melson Avenue; thence along the west line of Melson Avenue north zero degrees fifty minutes west three hundred feet to an iron stake; thence west six hundred and thirty feet to an iron stake; thence south zero degrees fifty minutes east three hundred feet to place of beginning.

Recorded in deed book 700, at page 497, of the current public records of Duval County, Florida, containing one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, together with all buildings, structures, and improvements thereon (known as Paxon Field), in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions provided in the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of Federal buildings," approved August 26, 1935 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 40, sec. 345b).

VETERANS' HOSPITAL, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

The bill (S. 1369) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is the same as House bill 3739, Calendar No. 616.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the Senate bill is the same as Calendar 616, House bill 3739, with the exception of two amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KILGORE. After conference with the Member of the House who introduced the House bill, I have learned that he believes that his bill will go as far as would the amended Senate bill. Therefore I prefer that the House bill be considered, rather than the Senate bill, in order to keep it out of conference between the Senate and the House. The bill involves a Veterans' Administration facility. No cost to the Government is involved. I want the Veterans' Administration to get the larger site, if it can. Speed is of the essence, because the program involves the construction of a hospital.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire to have House bill 3739 amended?

Mr. KILGORE. No; it is my desire that the Senate consider House bill 3739 instead of Senate bill 1369, in order to expedite the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia asks that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill? Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3739) to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for the proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1369 is indefinitely postponed.

G. R. BELOW

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 795) for the relief of G. R. Below, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "$10,000" and insert "$1,000."

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 Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. R. Below, of Seattle, Wash., the sum of $1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and loss of earning power sustained by him as a result of having been hit, while engaged in the pursuit of his occupation as a fisherman, by a bullet fired during target practice at the naval section base, Port Angeles, Wash., on May 16, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

JUAN LLONA

The bill (S. 192) for the relief of Juan Llona 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 Juan Llona, of Boise, Idaho, shall be held and considered to have lawfully entered the United States for permanent residence on July 11, 1926, the year of his actual entry into the United States, upon payment by him of the visa fee of $10 and the head tax $8; and the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of Juan Llona upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available Spanish immigration quota.

MR. AND MRS. HAROLD T. PROSSER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 970) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$595."

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 Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser, of Charlestown, R. I., the sum of $595 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for damage to their land resulting from a fire started by a flare dropped by a United States Navy airplane: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF GEORGE WESLEY HOBB, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of the legal guardian of George Wesley Hobb, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT F. PARKS

The bill (S. 1181) for the relief of Robert F. Parks 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 Robert F. Parks, of Stanley, Va., the sum of $1,800, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement for personal funds deposited with the finance officer, Visayan-Mindanao force, on June 16, 1942, at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Philippine Islands, for use in purchasing food necessary to supplement the ration provided to prisoners of war by the Japanese Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, JR.

The bill (H. R. 821) for the relief of Charles W. Taylor, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDUCEMENTS TO PHYSICIANS, ETC., TO ENTER A MILITARY CAREER

The bill (S. 1661) to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public-health services, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have prepared a brief explanation. Let me say first that the bill comes to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the Armed Services Committee.

The armed services and the Public Health Service are currently experiencing great difficulty in securing and retaining an adequate number of physicians, surgeons, and dentists. This bill proposes to alleviate the shortage by offering as an inducement a salary increase of $100 per month to all active medical and dental officers of the Regular Establishments and to all non-Regulars who are now on duty on a volunteer status, or who voluntarily come on active duty during the 5-year period following the effective date of this section for a period of 1 year or longer. It also provides authority to appoint qualified dentists and doctors of medicine in the Army and Navy in grades up to that of colonel in the Army and captain in the Navy.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill has two essential features. Title I provides that commissioned medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service shall be given extra pay at a rate of $100 per month in addition to their base and longevity pay. There is a proviso that not more than $36,000 may be paid to any one officer under this authority. That is under the so-called 30-year plan. The increase applies to all grades uniformly, and affects all active Regular officers and all non-Regulars now on voluntary active duty, or who come on at least a year's voluntary active duty during the 5-year period following the enactment of this title. No differentiation is made between Regular, Reserve, or National Guard officers. The title becomes effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and is permanent law with no wartime suspension clause.

Title II permits the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make original appointments to permanent commissioned grades not above that of colonel in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Army, and captain in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy. This authority is subject to existing limitations governing Army and Navy strength, so it does not involve any increase over totals otherwise established. The appointments may be made only from qualified dentists and doctors of medicine having such qualifications as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. The title is not made applicable to the Public Health Service, which already had adequate authority in this regard.

HISTORY OF THE BILL

This bill extracts the most urgent provisions of several similar bills which were referred to the committee for consideration.

Title I of the bill favorably reported by the House committee is retained unchanged excepting that the eligibility period is extended from 2 to 5 years. The committee substituted for title II of the House bill a completely different title. The House proposal to provide a 25-percent increase to physicians and surgeons who can qualify as specialists is a long-term project rather than an urgent procurement of medical officers, the committee recommend as title II the appointive authority outlined earlier in this discussion. The committee feel that the other measures recommended by the Departments are not urgent, and can be considered to better advantage at a later session. This matter is discussed in detail in the committee report.

I can assure you that the shortage of doctors and dentists in the armed services and the Public Health Service is acute. It is so serious that unless prompt action is taken to make the career of the uniformed doctor more attractive, 2 years from today will find us facing a shortage of over 50 percent in their ranks.

The cause of this shortage is due to the fact that private practice is far more attractive financially than is a career in the uniformed services. This unfavorable financial pattern is made still more adverse when it is considered that the medical student must not only pay more for his education, but since his education takes 5 years longer, he loses the income that the average college graduate is making during the same 5-year period. Actually, therefore, the $36,000 additional salary paid the medical officer under the provisions of this bill serves mainly to compensate him for the additional cost of his education and for the 5 years of lost earning power which resulted from his longer period of academic training.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War and their principal advisers appeared before the committee and testified in detail. The problem is an urgent one and it is one which will persist for some years to come. This bill is considered the minimum action that can be safely taken at this time.

Let me say to the Senator from Ohio that the bill has been very carefully studied statistically. What it really does is to cover the expense of medical-college training for doctors. It is already covered in the case of graduates of Annapolis and West Point, so far as the line officers are concerned.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that there is great economy in making this approach, rather than in trying to establish a medical college for the training of Army and Navy doctors. The situation is an emergency and a serious one, because both the Army and Navy are losing their doctors at a very rapid rate. They are resigning because, of course, they can do much better in private practice at the present time.

We have studied the bill very carefully. I can assure the Senator from Ohio that if we look at it from the long-term viewpoint, it is an economical measure, and is one which will give to the Army and Navy the doctors which they think they need.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. How are these students to be selected? Are they to be selected in the same manner as students at Annapolis or West Point?

Mr. MORSE. The bill applies only to doctors who are accepted for enlistment.

Mr. WHERRY. How is the selection made?

Mr. MORSE. The Army or Navy selects them at the time of their enlistment.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the selection prorated over the country?

Mr. MORSE. Oh, no.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. I have received a letter from the American Osteopathic Association which calls attention to the fact that last year Congress enacted Public Law No. 604, section 41 of which reads as follows:

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

Am I to understand that if this bill is enacted it will repeal that provision?

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad that the Senator from Montana has raised that point, because I intended to mention it and overlooked it.

In answer to his question, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter which I received this morning from the legal counsel of the American Osteopathic Association.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 22, 1947.*

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: This morning the Surgeon General of the Navy, Admiral Clifford A. Swanson, informed me that he favors changing to "physicians" the words "doctor of medicine" in lines 8, 12, and 16, page 4 of S. 1661, Calendar No. 624, and that he will request such changes by the conferees unless previously effected.

Very truly yours,

L. L. GOURLEY,
Legal Counsel,
American Osteopathic Association.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am in no position to accept any such change, because I have charge of the bill on the floor. We went into this subject in great detail in the committee. Two of us, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] who is not present, and I, favored such a change,

but we were voted down, and went along with the bill in its final form. I think the committee is entitled to have placed in the RECORD at this point a statement of its position on the point raised by the Senator from Montana.

This is the position of the committee:

This bill is exclusively an emergency procurement measure. It can be justified on no other basis. It has therefore been limited exclusively to those classes of personnel who are in short supply. To make title II of this bill include any category of personnel not in serious short supply would not only be unjustified, but would seriously upset the overall procurement program of personnel in the armed services.

For that reason title II is carefully restricted to dentists and doctors of medicine.

That is the position of the committee. If the Senator from Montana desires to offer an amendment to carry out his suggestion, there is nothing I can do about it; but as the Senator in charge of the bill, I am obliged to support the position of the Senate committee.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask one more question. Are these trainees or students required to enlist before they obtain the benefits of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. This bill does not cover the trainees. In fact, it does not cover the V-12 trainees who have received great benefits from the Army and Navy in connection with their medical courses. The bill covers only the pay of doctors once they enter the Army or Navy.

Mr. WHERRY. After they have enlisted in the armed services they then obtain the benefits.

Mr. MORSE. Yes. It is an inducement to doctors to make a career in the armed services. The object is, first, to stop the many resignations which are now daily being received; and, second, to induce young doctors to enlist in the Army or Navy Medical Corps.

Mr. WHERRY. Are they to be farmed out to other schools to obtain this training? As I understand, they are not to receive their training at Annapolis or West Point. Are they to get it at other professional schools?

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. For how many years will they receive $100 a month—as long as they remain in the service?

Mr. MORSE. As long as they stay in the service, if within the next 5 years they enlist in the Medical Corps.

Mr. CONNALLY. What will they do in that 5 years?

Mr. MORSE. The restriction in the bill as to the 5-year provision is that the inducement will end at the end of 5 years. The Army and Navy feel that if this measure is put into effect they will have all the doctors they need within less than 5 years.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me suggest that the Senator might well prepare at the next session to see all the other Army and Navy officers requesting an increase of $100 a month, using this as a precedent.

Mr. MORSE. The committee does not think so.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Texas has seen such things occur several times since he has been a Member of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. I understand the Senator's point of view; but we do have special pay inducements available to other branches of the services, and they have not become uniform. A good, sound argument can be made for not spreading or extending it to the other officers.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. Is there any provision for doctors remaining in the service for any length of time receiving special consideration?

Mr. MORSE. Only the provision which I have been discussing.

Mr. HAWKES. I understand that; but I thought possibly the Senator would think it wise to make provision so that members of the armed services will get the benefit of which the Senator is speaking.

Mr. MORSE. I understand the Senator's point of view, but the Army and Navy feel that if they can give this financial inducement they will not have to worry about having a sufficient number of doctors remain in the service. I think it would be a very bad policy to say to men in the armed services, "You come in as a doctor, and no matter what circumstances may develop, you will have to stay for 10 or 12 or 15 years." I do not think that would be a very good policy.

Mr. HAWKES. Does the Senator think it would be a bad policy if the Army and Navy had a call on their services for a few years longer than the period in which they are given special consideration?

Mr. MORSE. They become members of the Reserve. Furthermore, the point should not be overlooked that for every month of service they give the Army and Navy they are earning every cent the Army and Navy is paying them. In other words, it is the position of the Army and Navy that they are not receiving what their services are worth, and in order to give them what their services are worth, we ought to give them the extra $100 a month. I see no reason why we should attempt to place upon them an obligation for remaining in the service for any particular period of time.

Mr. HAWKES. I agree that they should be getting a quid pro quo.

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

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Do I correctly understand that the osteopathic profession was represented at the hearing, advanced objections to the bill in its present form, and, that the committee refused to accept their recommendations?

Mr. MORSE. Their point of view was made clear to the committee, but they did not appear as witnesses, because formal hearings were not held on the bill. The committee went into the documents it had available. It had plenty of information from the osteopaths. Their point of view was understood by the committee, and, as I said a few moments ago, a motion was made to accomplish what the osteopaths wanted, but it was not agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Does the Senator recognize that the bill in its present form would vitiate the act of Congress which was passed last year?

Mr. MORSE. No; I do not think it would vitiate it at all, if we take into account the conditions. After all, this is a piece of emergency legislation to cover a particular procurement requirement.

Mr. MURRAY. They take the position that that is the effect of it, and, as they expressed it, it is a slap in the face to their profession, if we proceed to enact this bill into law, ignoring the law which was enacted last year.

Mr. MORSE. I understand their position. I personally would vote for an amendment, and did vote for an amendment in the committee, but it was not agreed to.

I think that the real objective of the bill is too important to our armed services for us to jeopardize its passage at this time simply because of the objection raised by the Senator from Montana, unless he wishes to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. Does the Senator believe that the defect, if it be that, should be remedied at some time in the near future? Should we bring the matter up at the next session of Congress?

Mr. MORSE. I personally do, but, again, I am fighting for the committee bill at this time. The one thing we should not do, I may say to the Senator from Montana, is to go over the summer leaving the Army and the Navy medical services in the emergency in which they now find themselves. They must have doctors. They do not have a sufficient number of doctors on the job. I can recall only some of the statistics, but I think the record will show that these men are resigning on an average of 10 a day. We cannot train a sufficient number of men to permit that rate of resignation to continue. The measure was worked out after conference, and whatever objections there may be I do not think they should imperil the passage of the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. Would the Senator support an effort to have this corrected at the next session?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; as an individual Senator I will support it; but as the Senator in charge of the bill I must present the committee's point of view.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which was suggested.

Mr. BALDWIN. Will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Montana yield? He has only 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN. May I make a statement in my own time, then?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Montana yield the floor?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield the floor, but I should like to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. I do not have it in typewritten form. It is along the lines explained by the Senator from Oregon a moment ago. It was suggested at the committee hearings. I shall prepare the amendment. I ask that the matter be passed over.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think that what the Senator wants to do is to amend the bill to change the words "medical doctor" to "physician."

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is that the amendment the Senator from Montana wishes to offer?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

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

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I wish to urge the Senator not to press his amendment at this time. This is a very urgent bill. The thing which it provides for is greatly needed in both the Medical Corps of the Army and the Navy. We went over the matter very thoroughly in the committee. It was decided that we had to make some future provision for caring for the problem of additional doctors and attracting additional medical men into the Medical Corps of the Army and the Navy. The committee is keenly alive to the situation; but in the time allowed, it was not possible for the committee to deal completely and adequately with the whole subject. This bill was agreed to as a measure to meet the present emergency.

I am very fearful that if we get into a discussion of what is included in various terms we may lose the bill altogether. It is a matter which should be taken care of.

I assure the Senator that, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, that in the committee I shall urge consideration of his amendment with all the vehemence of which I am capable.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, cannot we expedite the matter by having the Senator in charge of the bill take the amendment to conference? I think that would be a proper way to handle it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to do that, but I do not think I can take it to conference, due to the very positive action which was taken on it by the committee.

So I do not think the Senator should ask me to take it to conference. I suggest that we pass the bill as it has been reported. Then, as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] has suggested, in January we can go into the whole subject thoroughly, and can see at that time if we can work it out.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I accept the suggestion, with the understanding that the Senator will assist me in bringing up this matter in January.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The objection is withdrawn.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1661), to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health services, 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 this act may be cited as the "Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947."

TITLE I

PAY OF PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DENTISTS

SEC. 101. The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 359), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting immediately after section 1 thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 1A. (a) The term 'commissioned officers,' as used in this section, shall be interpreted to mean only (1) those commissioned officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army and Navy and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service who are on active duty on the effective date of this section; (2) those officers who are hereafter commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army and Navy or as medical and dental officers of the Regular corps of the Public Health Service during the 5-year period immediately following the effective date of this section; (3) such officers, now or hereafter commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the National Guard, the Army of the United States, or as medical and dental officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, who may, during the 5-year period immediately following the effective date of this section, volunteer and be accepted for extended active duty of 1 year or longer; (4) general officers appointed from the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Army of the United States who are on active duty on the effective date of this section; (5) general officers who may hereafter be appointed from those officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Army of the United States who are included in (1), (2), or (3) above.

"(b) In addition to any pay, allowances, or emoluments that they are otherwise entitled to receive, commissioned officers as defined in subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to pay at the rate of $100 per month for each month of active service following the date of enactment of this section: *Provided*, That such sum shall not be included in computing the amount of increase in pay authorized by any other provision of law or in computing retired pay: *Provided further*, That the total amount which may be paid to any one officer under the authority contained in this section shall not exceed $36,000: *And provided further*, That the commissioned officers described in subsection (a) (3) of this section shall receive the pay provided by this subsection only during periods of volunteer service."

SEC. 102. This title shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and the payments herein provided shall not accrue for any period prior thereto.

TITLE II

ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS

SEC. 201. Subject to any limitation of the commissioned strength of the Army and Navy prescribed by law the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to make original appointments to permanent commissioned grades, with rank not above that of colonel in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Army, and not above that of captain in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy in such numbers as the needs of the services may require. Such appointments shall be made only from qualified civilian doctors of medicine and dentists who are citizens of the United States, and who shall have such other qualifications as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe for their respective services. The doctors of medicine and dentists so appointed in the Navy shall be carried as additional numbers in rank, but shall not increase the authorized numbers of commissioned officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Navy. The doctors of medicine and dentists so appointed in the Army shall be credited for purposes of promotion with the minimum number of years of service now or hereafter required for promotion of officers of the Medical and Dental Corps to the grade in which appointed.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to prescribe from time to time such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this title within their respective departments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have certain questions and answers printed at this point in the RECORD, in further explanation of the bill.

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

Question. Doesn't title II of this bill prevent osteopaths from being appointed as commissioned officers?

Answer. No. Title II in no way interferes with the normal procurement policy of bringing personnel in at the lowest grade. It simply permits "dentists and doctors of medicine" to be taken in at higher grades, without any prejudice to any other class or classes of personnel as now treated under existing routine procurement procedures.

Question. Why is a 5-year eligibility period written into this bill?

Answer. That is frankly a compromise. We cannot be sure that this program will be effective in procuring doctors and dentists. It may be that some different approach must be developed. The eligibility period has therefore been inserted so as to get the program under way immediately, because it's urgent. It can be resurveyed during the next 5 years, and a decision made whether to retain it or to abolish it. However, there are over 6,000 young doctors who were trained at Government expense and who are now serving with, or will soon be serving with, the armed services. This program is aimed at offering them an attractive enough career in the uniformed services to keep them in uniform permanently, and must be gotten under way without delay if it is to succeed.

Question. Does this bill propose to pay to those young doctors who were deferred during the war, and educated at Government expense, this $100 bonus during the 2-year period of obligatory service that is required of them?

Answer. No. This required period of service is not considered as being "voluntary" military service. As a consequence these young doctors could not qualify under this bill until after their 2-year period of obligatory service is completed.

Question. Does this bill apply to officers who are on duty for a limited period?

Answer. No. It will be noted that the bill applies only to those who are on duty on a voluntary status for a period of 1 year or longer.

Question. Does this extra pay to doctors apply to wartime as well as peacetime conditions?

Answer. Yes. Under present policies it has been customary to retain peacetime "extra pay" during wartime. As example, flying pay, jump pay, submarine pay. It would therefore have been obviously discrimina-

tory to depart from this policy in this particular instance.

Question. Why did this bill omit the 25-percent extra pay for certified specialists?

Answer. The committee felt that the specialty program contemplated by the uniformed services is not primarily a procurement measure.

Furthermore, it is a long-term program, and is recognized to have no immediate urgency.

This bill is intended to concentrate on providing procurement machinery which will alleviate the present acute shortage of physicians, surgeons, and dentists. Any long-term program aimed at improvement rather than procurement can be solved in a more intelligent and a more orderly manner at a later time, and for that reason items of that category have been omitted.

Question. We can't get doctors in the uniformed services because private practice is far more remunerative. Is it seriously thought that a bonus of $100 per month will attract many established doctors from civil life?

Answer. This extra pay may attract a few such individuals, but that is really incidental. The main purpose of this extra pay is to retain doctors who are now in the services, and to attract as many of the six to eight thousand ASTP (Army specialist training program) and V-12 graduates as possible. These young doctors are still with the Army and Navy, or will soon enter upon their 2-year service period. It is hoped that this program will attract them, not the established private practitioner.

Question. How much will this bill cost?

Answer. The cost of this bill is obviously dependent upon how successful it is in getting doctors and dentists into the armed services. Based upon maximum success as a procurement instrument, this bill would cost $15,740,800 annually. A detailed cost table appears on page 5 of the report.

CONVERSION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1215) to authorize conversion of certain naval vessels was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at the present time the Navy desires to develop vessels of certain categories in accordance with the Navy's technological and other developments relative to naval warfare. Instead of proposing to build new vessels, the Navy seeks to convert certain old vessels for this purpose.

It would be cheaper for the Government to have that done, rather than to have new hulls and new vessels built. The Navy feels that it has authority to do this now under existing law, but in beginning a peacetime program of this sort it thinks it should obtain specific authorization from Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, does the bill call for an authorization or an appropriation?

Mr. HILL. It calls for an authorization. Of course, the Congress will subsequently have to appropriate the money.

Mr. WHERRY. What will the amount be?

Mr. HILL. It will not amount to anything in the coming fiscal year. In the next fiscal year it will amount to approximately $5,030,000. However, I wish to be fair to the Senator and state that that will not be the final cost. The cost will step up in following years.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator give us the final cost?

Mr. HILL. The final, total cost, when all 16 vessels have been converted and when the job is finally done, will be approximately $55,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. That will be done over a period of how many years?

Mr. HILL. Over a period of 4 or 5 years.

Mr. WHERRY. How much would the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 be?

Mr. HILL. For 1948, it would be $5,030,000.

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

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator that there is no question that the Navy has the power at the present time to make the kind of conversions which it has in mind. However, in order to make sure, the Navy wishes to have this proposed legislation enacted.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that this bill is simply for the purpose of authorizing the conversion of certain naval vessels from one type to another, in order to take advantage of certain new instruments, developments, and gadgets that are not on these ships at the present time.

Mr. HILL. That is correct. In other words, instead of obtaining 16 new vessels, the Navy simply plans to modernize 16 old vessels in this way.

Mr. LUCAS. This bill will save the taxpayers millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is this to be done for the benefit of our own Navy, or for the navy of some other nation?

Mr. HILL. We are doing this for the benefit of the Navy of the United States of America.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1215) to authorize conversion of certain naval vessels 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 improving the military characteristics of combatant and auxiliary vessels of the United States Navy, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to convert such vessels as he may consider best suited for the purposes of national defense without limitation on expenditures for any one vessel within the total sum appropriated for the purpose.

ADDITIONAL TIME FOR PAYMENT FOR PORT NEWARK ARMY BASE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1581) to provide additional time to the city of Newark, N. J., for paying certain installments on the purchase price of the Port Newark Army Base, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, this bill is just what it purports to be, as stated in the title. The best way to explain it in greater detail is to read some of the statements which appear in the report on the bill. From the report, I read the following:

Public Law 730 of the Seventy-fourth Congress authorized the Secretary of War to sell to the city of Newark, N. J., the right, title, and interest of the United States in the Port Newark Army base for the sum of $2,000,000, of which $100,000 should be paid in cash and the balance in annual installments, on or before August 1 of each succeeding year, of $100,000 a year for the first 5 years and $200,000 a year thereafter.

For the benefit of the Senator from Nebraska, I might shorten the statement by saying that in the contract the Army had with the city of Newark there was a proviso under which the Army could take back the property in case of necessity.

The report further states:

On April 10, 1942, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the contract, a national emergency having arisen, the United States took possession of the property and the annual payments were suspended during the war.

The United States Government notified the city of Newark that it was ready to return the property to the city on the 30th of June of this year.

Under the terms of the contract, an installment of $200,000 will become due on August 1, next.

By reason of the fact that the city of Newark has lost earnings from the property during the past 5 years, and by reason of the further fact that considerable repairs and alterations are necessary in and about the premises, the city has made request to the Secretary of War that it be permited to continue to make installment payments of $100,000 a year for 4 years more, thus extending the payment of the full purchase price from August 1, 1953, until August 1, 1955.

Under the bill, the city of Newark will be permitted to make installment payments of $100,000 a year for the next 4 years, which will complete the payment of $1,000,000, and thereafter the city will make installment payments at the rate of $200,000 a year .

The bill does not provide for any reduction in price, but simply for a slight postponement.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1581) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Port Newark Army Base to the city of Newark, N. J., and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1936, is amended by striking out "of which $100,000 shall be paid in cash and the balance in annual installments, on or before August 1 of each succeeding year, of $100,000 per year for the first 5 years and $200,000 per year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "of which $100,000 shall be paid in cash and the balance in annual installments of $100,000 on or before August 1 of each of the first 9 years in which the city of Newark or its lessee has possession and of $200,000 on or before August 1 of each of the next 5 years in which the city of Newark or its lessee has possession."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized to execute a supplement to the contract of sale entered into with the city of Newark, N. J., pursuant to the act of June 26, 1936, in order to make effective the amendments made to such act by this act.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY QUARTERS FOR THE ARMY—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1116) to provide a limitation on the construction of family quarters for the Army, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, because I wish to have an explanation, and because, as I understand, the chairman of the committee has requested that the bill be passed over temporarily if no one is present to make an explanation of the bill at the time when it is called on the calendar, I suggest that the bill be temporarily passed over at this time.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, let me explain the bill in this way: Heretofore there has been a dollar limitation on the construction of quarters for married enlisted men and married officers. As a result of the fluctuations in prices, the quality of such quarters has gone up and down. I remember that after the First World War, in many cases it was necessary to erect what were practically shanties for married personnel to live in.

The purpose of this bill is to place the construction on a sound basis, by providing that, according to various categories, a certain number of cubic feet cannot be exceeded, instead of providing that in certain categories, a certain number of dollars cannot be exceeded.

That is the sum and substance of the bill. It permits the Army to proceed with the construction of such quarters in the face of rising costs, but still leaves with Congress the power to say in the appropriation bill how much money can be spent for this purpose.

Mr. TAFT. In other words, the bill removes the limitation in regard to the cost of quarters built for married officers and married personel; is that correct?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes. The bill also applies to quarters for married enlisted men. It provides that the dollar limitation shall be removed, and it provides a limitation in terms of cubic feet. It provides, as I recall, that not more than 1,082 cubic feet can be provided for married enlisted personnel, and it provides for a slightly larger amount for married warrant officers, and an increased amount for married commissioned officers.

Mr. TAFT. To judge from the title, one would suppose that the bill was providing a limitation, whereas it seems to me that actually it removes an existing limitation.

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 (S. 1116) to provide a limitation on the construction of family quarters for the Army, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, at the end of the bill to insert the following:

SEC. 3. Family quarters for personnel of the Navy heretofore, herein, or hereafter authorized shall not be of greater net floor area per unit than the following:

For flag officers, 2,100 square feet.

For captains, 1,670 square feet.

For commanders and lieutenant commanders, 1,400 square feet.

For warrant officers, commissioned warrant officers, and commissioned officers through the rank of lieutenant, 1,250 square feet.

For enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers, 1,080 square feet.

For the purposes of this act net floor area is defined as all floor space inside the exterior walls, excluding basement (or service space in lieu of basement), attic, garage, and porches.

The above area allowances shall supersede the limitations contained in the act of July 8, 1946 (Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress), and may be increased by not to exceed 10 percent for all quarters outside continental United States and by not to exceed 10 percent for quarters of commanding officers of stations or installations over and above that to which his rank would entitle him. Quarters for civilians shall be limited to conform to the allowances for officers or men of comparable status according to responsibility, rating, and pay, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be appropriate.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes of this act but not to exceed $67,300,000 for public works in continental United States, including $3,000,000 for the correction of deficiencies in existing or approved facilities, for emergency projects authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, and repairs incident to casualties thereto and $60,500,000 for public works outside continental United States, including $3,000,000 for the correction of deficiencies in existing or approved facilities, for emergency projects authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, and repairs incident to casualties thereto for the fiscal year 1948. Any such appropriation shall be available, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for expenses incident to construction, including administration, overhead, planning, and surveys, and shall be available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KILGORE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there to be no limitation on the amount of money that can be spent on such family quarters?

Mr. KILGORE. There are always limitations in the appropriation bills.

Mr. WHERRY. But is there to be no limitation in this bill?

Mr. KILGORE. There is a space limitation. Under present conditions, it is simply impossible to provide adequate quarters on the basis of the dollar limitation.

Mr. WHERRY. Under this bill, will there be no dollar limitation?

Mr. KILGORE. There will be none.

Mr. WHERRY. The amount expended will have to be watched in connection with the appropriation bills?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill is passed over.

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill (S. 1574) to authorize any agency of the United States Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, will not the distinguished Senator from Michigan please explain the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. With the indulgence of the Senate the present occupant of the chair will state that the bill provides merely for procurement service, made available for the United Nations and its branches at the New York headquarters. It is to be entirely without expense to the Government of the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, in view of the statement just made, I wish to call attention to the provision in section 3 which provides for a period of 4 years from the effective date of the act that "any Government agency may, upon the request of any international organization and its agreement to pay the cost and expenses thereof by advancement of funds or reimbursement, furnish or may procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to such international organization."

Am I to understand this applies only to the international organizations with headquarters in New York? Did I understand the Chair to say that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The understanding of the Senator is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The bill proceeds further:

Provided, That, to the extent deemed necessary and appropriate by the Government agency concerned, such international organization indicate its actual needs for and intended use of such materials, supplies, and equipment.

That, of course, is a good provision from my viewpoint. It continues:

Provided further, That when reimbursement is made, it shall be credited either to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to the appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

Whose appropriation fund or account is to be credited?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not sure he follows the Senator's inquiry. The Chair would say that if, for instance, supplies and typewriters are sought from the War Department, the War Department would get the reimbursement.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I was about to say that it means the appropriations made for the various agencies would be reimbursed. It is really desirable that all the materials and supplies be secured through the Government's procurement service.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, in summary, anything they get they pay for?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Oh, yes.

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And it is credited to the particular account which may properly be credited with it?

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the 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 this act may be cited as the "International Organizations Procurement Act of 1947."

SEC. 2. When used in this act—

(1) The term "Government agency" means any department, independent establishment, or other agency of the Government of the United States, or any corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States;

(2) The term "international organization" means any public international organization entitled to enjoy, in whole or in part, the privileges, exemptions, and immunities authorized by and in accordance with the International Organization Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669).

SEC. 3. Until the expiration of 4 years from the date of enactment hereof, any Government agency may, upon the request of any international organization and its agreement to pay the cost and expenses thereof by advancement of funds or reimbursement, furnish or may procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to such international organization: *Provided*, That, to the extent deemed necessary and appropriate by the Government agency concerned, such international organization indicate its actual needs for and intended use of such materials, supplies, and equipment: *Provided further*, That when reimbursement is made, it shall be credited either to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to the appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

NATURALIZATION OF SANG HUN SHIM

The bill (S. 521) to permit the naturalization of Sang Hun Shim, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to have the bill explained.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, the bill provides, not for the naturalization of Sang Hun Shim, but to allow him to remain in this country. It is not a naturalization bill. This man came here when a very young child. He is not a Japanese, he is a Korean, and came here as a student. He went to my State, where he has lived, and he is vouched for by many of the most prominent citizens of Connecticut. He has behaved himself, is working in Connecticut, and he is a good individual.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That, for the purpose of the immigration laws, Sang Hun Shim, Weston, Conn., shall be held and considered to have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence on June 18, 1926, upon payment by him of the visa fee of $10 and the head tax of $8; and the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced in the case of Sang Hun Shim upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the first available Japanese immigration quota.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

INFORMATION AS TO ALIEN IMMIGRANTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1463) to amend section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1917, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That section 12 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States," approved February 5, 1917, as amended (39 Stat. 882; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 148), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien, United States citizen, or national, by water at any port within the United States on the North American Continent from a foreign port or port of Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or other insular possession of the United States, or at any port of the said insular possessions from any foreign port, from a port in the United States on the North American Continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer, owners, or consignees of the steamer, sailing, or other vessel, having said alien, United States citizen, or national on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival typewritten or printed lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien, United States citizen, or national on board such steamer or vessel, and such lists or manifests shall be in such form and contain such information as the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, shall by regulation prescribe as necessary for the identification of the persons transported and for the enforcement of the immigration laws. That it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American Continent to a foreign port or a port of Guam, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or other insular possession of the United States, or from any port of the said insular possessions to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American Continent, or to a port of another insular possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure a list of all aliens, United States citizens, or nationals, taken on board, said list to be in such form and to contain such information as the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, shall by regulation prescribe as necessary for the identification of the persons transported and for the enforcement of the immigration laws. No master or commanding officer of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the immigration officials at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the information required to be contained therein. Any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section 14 of this act: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of lists of outgoing aliens, United States citizens, or nationals at a later date: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every resident alien and citizen or national leaving the United States by way of the Canadian or Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Names, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; nationality; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States; and if a United States citizen, or national, the facts on which claim to that status is based."

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

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, since this bill is to amend one of the sections of the Immigration Act of 1917, I wish to say in the very beginning that the bill in no way lessens or removes any of the bars to immigration. It grows out of the fact that the act which governs travel by ship was enacted in 1917, and rather inflexibly provided for documentation in connection with persons arriving in and leaving the United States. Air travel has been regulated by subsequent acts, and the Attorney General has recommended the amendment of the law. The purpose of the bill is to put air travel and ship travel on exactly the same basis and it has no other purpose.

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.

ESTATE OF REUBEN MALKIN

The bill (H. R. 341) for the relief of the estate of Reuben Malkin, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUTH A. HAIRSTON

The bill (H. R. 2434) for the relief of Ruth A. Hairston, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELMER A. NORRIS

The bill (H. R. 2390) for the relief of Elmer A. Norris, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. E. McCARTNEY AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 629) for the relief of A. E. McCartney and others, which had been reported from the Committee on the

Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the figures "$3,688.69", to insert "the sum of $930.75 to Joseph Natali, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., and Farmers' Land & Canal Co., and the sum of $1,004.06 to J. E. Fournier, Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., and Farmers' Land & Canal Co,".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of A. E. McCartney and others."

MRS. GEORGIA LANSER

The bill (H. R. 1091) for the relief of Mrs. Georgia Lanser, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET TOWNSEND BOTTOMLEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$7,790" and insert "$2,335."

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.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3830) to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, this is one of the bills the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] asked to have passed over temporarily. I know that in addition to the committee amendment, the Senator from South Dakota has an amendment he desires to offer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over temporarily without prejudice.

FIDELITY TRUST CO., OF BALTIMORE, MD.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 892) for the payment of claims of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was on page 1, line 5, after the word "allow", to insert "without interest."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to add a proviso at the end of the bill, as follows:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 20 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and any such payment shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive, consider, and allow without interest the claims as hereinafter set forth for the refund of bankers' special taxes paid under the War Revenue Act of June 13, 1898, and under the Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, and later held to have been erroneously and illegally collected by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Fidelity & Deposit Co.* v. *United States* (259 U. S. 296) and the *United States* v. *Fidelity & Deposit Co.* (266 U. S. 587), which claims are covered by the findings of fact made on June 5, 1944, by the United States Court of Claims and reported at pages 13, 14, and 15 of Senate Document No. 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as follows:

17767. Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., $2,116.86.

17768. Maryland Trust Co., successors to Continental Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., $3,323.30.

17769. Baltimore Trust Corp., liquidating agent of Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., $3,409.34.

17770. Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., $66.

17771. Union Trust Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., $867.67.

17772. Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, successors to Citizens Trust & Savings Co., Los Angeles, Calif., $1,108.92.

17773. Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., successors to Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif., $1,074.90.

17774. International Trust Co., Denver, Colo., $993.50.

17775. Phoenix State Bank & Trust Co., successors to State Bank, Hartford, Conn., $397.42.

17776. Stamford Trust Co., Stamford, Conn., $636.17.

17778. Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Tampa, Fla., $323.50.

17779. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., $4,219.80.

17780. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, successors to Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., $5,179.17.

17781. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, successors to Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago, Ill., $2,170.

17782. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, successors to Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., $9,512.

17783. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, successors to Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., $10,706.23.

17784. Peoples Trust & Savings Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., $155.04.

17785. Security Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind., $153.34.

17786. First National Bank & Trust Co., successors to Phoenix and Third Trust Co., Lexington, Ky., $104.

17787. State Bank & Trust Co., Richmond, Ky., $154.50.

17789. Franklin County Trust Co., Greenfield, Mass., $75.99.

17790. Security Trust Co., Lynn, Mass., $148.26.

17791. Berkshire Trust Co., formerly Berkshire Loan & Trust Co., Pittsfield, Mass., $117.99.

17792. Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Springfield, Mass., $170.67.

17793. Detroit Trust Co., successors to Security Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., $1,392.50.

17794. Union Guardian Trust Co., successors to Union Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., $440.50.

17795. Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., formerly Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., $197.49.

17796. Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., formerly Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., $9,283.50.

17797. Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., $8,223.84.

17799. Hudson Trust Co., Union City, N. J., $2,036.25.

17800. Paterson Savings Institution, Paterson, N. J., $2,438.

17802. Morristown Trust Co., Morristown, N. J., $2,737.45.

17803. Cumberland National Bank of Bridgeton, successors to the Cumberland Trust Co. of Bridgeton, Bridgeton, N. J., $100.46.

17804. Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,525.

17805. Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $2,864.57.

17806. National City Bank of New York, successors to Peoples Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $570.50.

17807. Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, successors to Buffalo Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y., $101.

17808. Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, successors to Bankers Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y., $878.51.

17809. Chemical Bank & Trust Co., successors to United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, N. Y., $3,845.50.

17810. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York City, N. Y., successors to Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $3,798.

17811. Bank of New York, successors to Bank of New York & Trust Co., successors to New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., New York City, N. Y., $16,502.52.

17812. Bank of New York, successors to Bank of New York & Trust Co., successors to New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., New York City, N. Y., $7,300.

17813. Lawyers Trust Co., successors to Central Realty Bond & Trust Co., New York City, N. Y., $1,078.75.

17814. United States Trust Co. of New York, New York City, N. Y., $15,706.50.

17816. First Trust & Deposit Co., successors to Trust & Deposit Co. of Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,555.17.

17817. First Trust & Deposit Co., successors to City Bank Trust Co., successors to Central City Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y. $132.11.

17818. First Trust & Deposit Co., successors to City Bank Trust Co., successors to Central City Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y., $438.67.

17819. City Savings Bank & Trust Co., Alliance, Ohio $226.32.

17820. Fifth Third Union Trust Co., successors to Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $1,836.33.

17821. Central National Bank, successors to Central United National Bank, successors to the United Banking & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $0.00.

17822. Central National Bank, successors to United Banking & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $1,297.99.

17823. Union Trust Co., successors to the Broadway Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $734.01.

17824. Union Trust Co., successors to the State Banking & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $565.67.

17825. Toledo Trust Co., formerly Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Co., Toledo, Ohio, $622.67.

17826. Easton Trust Co., Easton, Pa., $502.67.

17827. Central Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa., $210.01.

17828. Harrisburg Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa., $545.50.

17829. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., successors to Logan Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $1,706.81.

17830. Germantown Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $459.33.

17831. Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $10,859.33.

17832. Liberty Title & Trust Co., successors to German American Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $1,147.03.

17833. Liberty Title & Trust Co., successors to German American Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $1,794.

17834. United Security Trust Co., formerly United Security Life Insurance & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $0.00

17835. United Security Trust Co., formerly United Security Life Insurance & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $8,136.61.

17836. Integrity Trust Co., successors to the West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., $932.83.

17837. Fidelity Trust Co., formerly Fidelity Title & Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., $1,932.94.

17838. Miners' National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, successors to Wyoming Valley Trust Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $805.16.

17839. First National Bank, successors to Sunbury Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Sunbury, Pa., $416.66.

17840. Wakefield Trust Co., Wakefield, R. I., $669.

17841. Zion's Saving Bank & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, $712.

17843. Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Va., $162.90.

17844. Spokane & Eastern Trust Co., Spokane, Wash., $426.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the claims allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue pursuant to the preceding section of this act: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 20 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and any such payment shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

DR. ALMA RICHARDS AND MRS. MARY BLOCK

The bill (H. R. 348) for the relief of Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MYRON R. LEARD

The bill (H. R. 893) for the relief of Myron R. Leard was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. COOMBS

The bill (H. R. 1497) for the relief of the estate of George W. Coombs was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF RALPH STANFIELD, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 1535) for the relief of the legal guardian of Ralph Stanfield, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1, OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASH.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2693) for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1 of Cowlitz County, Wash.

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

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, in 1940 the Public Utilities District of Cowlitz County in the State of Washington purchased, under condemnation, utilities of a private power company. The public utility district paid into the Treasury of the Federal Government, through its district court in that region, something more than $6,000,000 of purchase money. Under the then Federal statute the purchaser had to pay a fee of 1 percent of the purchase price as a service charge for the handling and the distribution of the moneys to the persons to whom they were paid, and $62,299 was paid as a 1 percent fee.

In 1943 Congress revised the statute, relieving States and their subdivisions of payments of this character, it being obvious to the Committees on the Judiciary of both the House and the Senate that such fees were out of proportion to the services rendered. The pending bill merely repays Cowlitz County, in the State of Washington, the fee of $62,299, which was previously paid.

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

Mr. CAIN. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. How long ago was it that the money was paid?

Mr. CAIN. It was paid in 1940.

Mr. LUCAS. The Congress passed this act in 1943?

Mr. CAIN. In 1943. It so happens that the Cowlitz public utilities district is the only public body which previously had been affected by the loan, which since has been revised as of 1943.

Mr. LUCAS. I was merely wondering how many other claimants of this kind there might be, if we are to pass a retroactive act?

Mr. CAIN. The report states that this public utility district is the only subdivision of government involved in such a situation.

Mr. HATCH. Is it the only one that had to pay fees?

Mr. CAIN. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. Then there will be no other claim of this kind.

Mr. CAIN. The report shows that there will be no other claims, and so far as I know, there will be none. I might say that there is only one, in my opinion, for the reason that public-utility districts are of recent origin in the State of Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object to the bill, until I have had an opportunity of examining it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina objects, and the bill will go over.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, as a member of the Judiciary Committee I reviewed this matter, and I would like to point out to Senators who are objecting that what the Senator from Washington has said is true. It is the only agency that we know that would be affected. Furthermore, although the statute required payment into the Treasury of the sum of 1 percent of the contemplated condemnation price, it was never intended by the Congress that it should be paid. It was set up merely as a means of meeting the actual expense to which the district court would be placed in handling a condemnation proceeding. In the particular instance cited, it was a perfectly friendly proceeding. No work was done by the court. There was no disagreement between the parties. They were not private parties; they were governmental agencies, dealing with one another. No work whatever was to be done, and $63,000 seems like an unconscionable amount to take from the people in the PUD, to be paid into the United States Treasury merely for the privilege of being able to file a few papers in a United States Court. It is an extremely large amount, because the condemnation price was $6,000,000. I think it only fair and just, and within the spirit of the act passed by Congress, that the money be refunded to the Public Utilities District. With that explanation, I hope that the Senator may see fit to withdraw his objection.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I am still going to insist on my objection. I want to read the report, to see what it is all about.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over, on objection.

Mr. CAIN. I should like to give notice of my intention to ask that the bill be brought up again at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one other question on this subject?

Mr. CAIN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In order to make the RECORD clear, will the Senator explain again what Public Utilities District No. 1, of Cowlitz County, Wash., actually is? It might be thought by some that it is a public utility of some kind that is owned by private enterprise.

Mr. CAIN. In recent years, public-utilities districts have been authorized by the Legislature of the State of Washington. It is a public body, which has the power of condemnation over private power facilities and utilties situated within the public-utilities district. It actually results in citizens of a district determining for themselves what they desire to take over in the way of private power facilities situated in their area.

Mr. LUCAS. I was certain that was correct, but I do not think the RECORD explained it clearly enough. One reading it could get the notion that a private power company of some kind was involved in the claim.

Mr. CAIN. As the Senator from Illinois knows, it happens to be precisely the reverse.

SOUTHWEST POWER ADMINISTRATION ITEM IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL—CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a correction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, while the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from Wyoming are in the Senate Chamber. The correction is on page 9812 of the daily RECORD for July 22. I refer to an answer that I gave in colloquy with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] relative to an amendment adopted in the conference report on the Interior Department appropriations bill, which had to do with what is known as the Southwest Power Administration.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] asked me a question, which is found in the third column at the top of page 9812 of the daily RECORD, as follows:

I should like to ask the Senator if the conference committee had in mind the provision of law contained in the Reorganization Act of 1946, section (c), which is as follows.

The Senator from Oklahoma then read the provision.

In reply, I pointed out that the Senate language was an exception to the provision in the public law. That was the reason the amendment had to be adopted. The issue involved was, would the conferees agree that the unexpended balance, whatever it might be, could or should be used by the administration for work or construction that had not already been commenced? I thought I made it plain to the Senator, in the early part of the colloquy, that that is exactly what it could be used for; near the conclusion of the colloquy, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] asked:

But as to the work, it has to be physically commenced before this appropriation can be applied?

My answer was:

I think that is correct.

The answer was incorrect, if that is what I said. What I meant to say—and I should like to have the Senator from Oklahoma verify it, and see if I do not speak the sense of the conferees—that if there is an unexpended balance of the 1947 appropriations it can be used for the purposes set out in the Senate amendment as adopted by the conferees.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I did not participate in the colloquy yesterday, but as I understand, the ruling of the Comptroller General is that if a contract is made prior to June 30, not only must the contract be made in every form to make it legal, but physical work must be started; and if the physical work has not been started, the contract of itself is not enough.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not disagree with what the Comptroller General said, but I will ask the distinguished Senator if what I stated was not in the mind of the conferees, namely, that the unexpended balance could be used for that purpose?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It was the intention of the conferees that the Southwest Power Administration could use the money.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, before we proceed with the calendar I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska a question. After reading the colloquy which took place between the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oklahoma I do not have a clear understanding of what was meant. I understood the Senator from Nebraska to say that it was the contention of the committee that the money would be expended if it could be legally expended. What does the qualification mean? Is there any doubt in the mind of the Senator from Nebraska whether it will be legal to expend the funds for the completion of the line in question?

Mr. WHERRY. I think the question came up after the conference report was adopted, by reason of a ruling of the Comptroller General. All I wanted to say was that it was the intention of the conferees, as set forth in the language which appears on page 9809 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 22—and there was total agreement among the conferees on this point—that the unexpended balance for 1947 could be used for any purposes within the provisions of the amendment. I wish to make that clear. Whether there has been a ruling since that time that it cannot be done legally does not have anything to do with what was done by the conferees. I answered the question which the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] asked, which appears in the middle of the third column on page 9812 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 22. The Senator from Oklahoma said:

But as to the work, it has to be physically commenced before this appropriation can be applied?

My answer was:

I think that is correct.

I want to say that I now think the answer was in error. I do not so understand it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator should have said it was "incorrect."

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator desires to put it that way.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. And the money can be used for the purposes provided by the amendment regardless of what the Comptroller might have said about it? Is that the Senator's view of it?

Mr. WHERRY. It was the unanimous opinion of the conferees that the provision with respect to the Southwest Power Administration was that the unexpended portions of the appropriation for 1947 could be used for any purposes within the provisions of the amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then, to make it positive, the law itself and the amendment specifically authorize expenditures for projects other than those which have been physically commenced, do they not?

Mr. WHERRY. I am quite satisfied that was the consensus of opinion of the conferees, and that is what I tried to make plain before the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] took the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I might offer a further word of explanation. As I understand, my colleague the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] has made a very thorough investigation into the law with respect to these contracts which are made with money provided by Congress. I am further advised that the Comptroller General is trying to establish a rule which will prevent Federal agencies from making contracts at the last moment, on June 30, or a few days prior, thereby seeking to obligate appropriations, and therefore carry those obligations in contracts. I understand from the Senator's investigating that the Comptroller General is refusing to make payments on contracts let in the last few days of a fiscal year if no actual work has been done under those contracts. It is an effort on the part of the Comptroller General to save public funds.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not want to interrupt Senators, but would like to say that he thinks the present discussion is entirely out of order under the rule under which the Senate is now operating.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the point was raised by the Senator from Nebraska, and leaves a doubt in some of our minds with respect to the interpretation to be placed on the measure. I did not raise the point. I think the matter certainly ought to be clarified because it seems to me some confusion exists. I cannot imagine that a ruling of the Comptroller General can be above the action taken by the Congress. Yet there seems to be that inference from what the Senator from Oklahoma said. I should think the action taken by the Congress is the last word, regardless of what the Comptroller General may have said about the matter, because the amendment was accepted, agreed to, and was contained in the bill, as passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent to have the matter taken up at this time. I did not know this would involve any controversy. I simply wanted to correct my statement, which certainly was incorrect, based on the consensus of opinion of the conferees.

Mr. President, I now ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

SECONDARY MARKET FOR VETERANS' HOME MORTGAGES

The bill (S. 1543) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. TAFT. I withdraw my objection until explanation is made.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to give the RFC continuing authority to purchase GI housing loans from the original mortgagees. Under the measure extending the RFC, as passed by the Senate, this

power was continued. The House, however, omitted the provision, and it was omitted in the final conference report.

When the committee began consideration of the bill which I had introduced, Senate bill 1543, we had hearings at which appeared representatives of the Veterans' Administration, the RFC, as well as other service organizations. We had considerable discussion in the committee, as a result of which we amended the bill and placed in it safeguards which we think make the bill good.

One of those safeguards is the limitation as to the amount the RFC can purchase, which is $350,000,000. Another safeguard is that the maximum amount of any mortgage purchased shall not exceed $10,000, and that it must be purchased within the first 6 months of the life of the mortgage, and it must be a mortgage which has been taken since July 1 of this year. That prevents the purchase of any old paper, or any paper which was taken at a time when the objection may have been valid that these loans were not sufficiently screened.

The bill also provides that the purchase price shall not exceed the unpaid principal balanee, with any interest that may be accrued at the time, and furthermore that the loan must not be in default at the time of purchase.

So far as the screening is concerned, these loans receive the same attention that the ordinary GI loans receive. Furthermore, when a bank sells these loans to the RFC, the bank or lending institution must certify, under section 35 of the Criminal Code, that it knows of nothing that makes the loan bad.

I submit, Mr. President, that these loans are given just as careful scrutiny as can be given, and that if we refuse to allow the RFC to continue this secondary market for such loans it will mean the denial to veterans in many sections of the country—not in all sections, but in many—of any place in which they can sell their mortgages.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I discussed this matter somewhat the other day on the floor, because I had received advices from my State, from both veterans and banks—one being from one of the largest banks of my State—that the banks could no longer make GI loans in the State of New Mexico because they had no market for such loans except the RFC, and unless the authority were extended there would be no more loans made to the GI's in the State of New Mexico.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator for his contribution. The same thing is true in Alabama and a great many other States, particularly States which are largely rural rather than urban.

I have received a letter from a bank in my district—I have received a great many letters from all over the country, but I happen to recall this particular letter—in which the writer stated, in effect:

> We have total deposits amounting to a little in excess of $3,000,000. We have taken $450,000 worth of these mortgages. We have sold $50,000 to the RFC. We are carrying the other $400,000, and will continue to carry that much, but we cannot take another one. It would not be good business for us to do so.

Another safeguard in the bill is the provision that the RFC shall not buy more than 50 percent of the amount issued by any lending institution at any time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Alabama has expired.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, my objection to the bill arises from the fact that these loans are perfectly good investments. There is no reason in the world why the Government should have to buy them. To begin with, they are guaranteed by the Government, and therefore they are entirely good loans.

The only question is whether the market arrangements as yet are quite what they should be. If the RFC is merely to buy these loans, there is no reason why it should not sell them. They are an investment which any good house would buy. I doubt if the Government ought to go into the money-lending business. That was the opinion when we passed the bill providing that the RFC should not continue its general lending powers.

There is one further question of policy which leads me to think that consideration of the bill should be postponed at least until I can explore it further. Apparently—for some reason which I do not know—these expenditures are counted as budget expenditures. They increase the Federal budget. The budget will be increased by $350,000,000 if we pass this bill. Whether that should be so, I do not know. I am not perfectly certain that it is.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator temporarily withhold his objection?

Mr. TAFT. I shall continue to object today. I had not seen the bill until I read it a few minutes ago. I think possibly the $350,000,000 might be reduced to $100,000,000. Then the RFC could buy up the small bank loans and find a place to sell them, using only $100,000,000 on the turn-over. That might be a possible method of meeting the difficulty. But it seems to me that it is something that is purely accessory, and it ought not to be an expenditure of the Federal Government, coming out of taxes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection, my colleague from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] was cut off before he had finished. I should like, on my time, to have him finish his explanation, which I thought was very good. I think the secondary market for the GI loans is very important. I should like to ask the able Senator from Alabama if he will complete the explanation in my time. I ask him to continue his explanation, if that is possible under the rules.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I appreciate the generosity of the distinguished Senator from California. I do not know that I have a great deal more to say, except in reply to what the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] has said.

I do not believe that the $350,000,000 which is authorized affects the Federal budget in any way. After all, it is a purchase which the RFC is authorized to make. When I introduced the bill I set the figure at $500,000,000, but the committee reduced it to $350,000,000. During the time the RFC has been purchasing these mortgages it has purchased $143,000,000 worth. Let me say that of the $143,000,000 worth that it has purchased, only 28 of the loans are in arrears a single dollar. Only a few thousand dollars of the total amount is in arrears. If we do not provide this program, it simply means that the market will be completely jammed in a great many sections of the country and the GI loans cannot go through.

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

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I ask the Senator from Alabama if it is not true that the RFC has been buying these loans, and that by some regulation passed in an appropriation bill we stopped the practice which had been previously followed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The situation was this: About a year ago an act was passed giving the RFC authority to buy. That act was for the life of RFC. The RFC expired on June 30, except for the new act which we passed, and in the new act which we passed there was no provision to continue this practice. I was one of the conferees. The objection in the conference was that the mortgages were being bought without being properly screened. That is exactly the reason why we have written into this bill various provisions for the same type of screening that the ordinary GI loans get, or even a higher degree of screening.

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

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama a question.

Is it not a fact that the Senate passed a bill more or less in the same form as this bill is reported, and the House refused to agree? The conferees brought back a report eliminating this provision. As I understand, the Senator now seeks, by this amendment, to meet the objection which was raised by the Members of the House. Is not that correct?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct; and I should like to add that the Senator will remember that that conference agreement was reached in the closing hours of the fiscal year. We simply did not have time to work out this kind of an arrangement, or we might have done it in conference.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator agree with me that in the event this measure is not passed and this power is not given to the RFC, the housing situation in America so far as the veterans of World War II are concerned will be further demoralized, and relief will be postponed indefinitely?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is exactly correct. The market in a great many sections of the country will be paralyzed so far as veterans are concerned, because there will simply be no market for these mortgages.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to make one additional observation. At the present

time we have little or no housing program in this country. We have utterly failed to give the veterans what we promised them. The least we could do would be to help them with what they have at the present time by giving the RFC the power to continue to do what it has been doing so far as the purchase of these loans is concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from California has expired.

Objection has been made, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to say that he would not permit the bill to be passed today. I should like to have his attention for a moment, if I may have it. I tried to interrupt him to ask a question.

A banker in Denver placed this situation before me: He stated that he had accumulated $150,000 worth of these loans, and that he could not take any more. He was prevented from taking any more because that was all he was permitted to carry. I presume there is some limitation under the banking regulations. He asked me to find out if anything could be done. So at his request I took the matter up with the American Bankers' Association, and was told that they were taking the matter up with the insurance companies in New York in an effort to find someone who would buy these mortgages. They were unable to find anyone. They were unable to find any market whatsoever. So when the Senator says that he thinks the bill should go over until January, I should like to suggest that there is an emergency——

Mr. TAFT. I did not say anything about January. I said until tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is different.

Mr. TAFT. Until I can check up two or three features involving important questions of policy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I misunderstood the Senator. The emergency is an immediate one. I have no doubt that the Senator from Ohio would say that these mortgages are all good and that someone will want them. It is only a matter of time until a market can be established for them. If we can have a temporary market for a few months I am sure someone will come into the market and take them. I have no basis for that statement except what I have been told by bankers and others. I took it up with every department I could think of in Washington, and was told that they hoped within a few months that someone would come into the market and buy these mortgages.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the bill is passed over.

DISPOSITION OF OBSOLETE ORDNANCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3127) to provide for the loan or gift of obsolete ordnance to State homes for former members of the armed forces, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, to insert "or scientific."

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask the Senate to reject the amendment. I should like to say in connection with the amendment that the words "or scientific" were put into the bill on the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] when the bill came from the House. He has just come from the committee and has told me that my request is agreeable to him.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator simply wishes to disagree to the committee amendment?

Mr. HAWKES. That is the idea.

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

The amendment was rejected.

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

THOMAS M. FARLEY AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 405) for the relief of Thomas M. Farley and others was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASH.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to revert to Calendar No. 643, House bill 2693, and withdraw my objection for its consideration.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2693) for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1 of Cowlitz County, Wash., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, may I express my appreciation of the thoughtful consideration given to the bill by the Senator from South Carolina.

MRS. MARY JANE SHERMAN AND W. D. SHERMAN

The bill (H. R. 704) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Jane Sherman and W. D. Sherman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MACK GENE ODOM, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 2550) for the relief of Mack Gene Odom, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

P. L. (SPUD) MURPHY

The bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of P. L. (Spud) Murphy, owner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CORDON subsequently said: Mr. President, may I request that the Senate return to Calendar No. 649, House bill 1492, in order that I may ask a couple of questions?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that may be done.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to have an explanation of the bill for the relief of P. L. Murphy. I have hurriedly glanced at the report, and it would appear to be not at all conclusive in establishing a basis for the justness of the claim. I should like to have an explanation of it.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as indicated in the report, this is a case in which the claimant, P. L. Murphy, was engaged in the tailoring, laundering, and dry-cleaning business in Honolulu. He did an extremely large business. He filed his claim for approximately $20,000, based upon these facts: He did his business with the boys on the ships of the Navy, and others, and established quite a list of customers. The war came on, and Government officials asked him to destroy his list of names of customers. A congressional committee investigated the facts in connection with his claim for $20,000, and felt that it was sustained, but he having taken a loss in his income tax, they deducted $10,000 and left a balance of $9,540.48.

That is my recollection of this particular claim.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I have just been reading the report of the Navy Department made at the request of the committee, and I notice this statement in the report:

> It is the opinion of the Navy Department that this change in claimant's record—

It was a blotting out of the name of the ships on which the several creditors were registered, and not a blotting out of their names—

> did not cause his bad debt losses, but those losses are a direct result of his failure to follow the rules of good business practice in his method of granting credit to and identification of his creditors.

That is the statement made by the Navy Department. I am wondering if the committee had any evidence of its own on that subject.

Mr. WILEY. This particular claim, as I recall it, came to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary late this month. It was also referred to another member of the committee, who reported to the committee the facts substantially as I have related them. He felt that in view of the fact that the House sent a special group which had gone to Hawaii, investigated the claim, and reached the conclusion that the Government had brought about the destruction of the evidence on which he could have based his authenticated claim, and in view of the further fact that there was not any question about his doing a good business, which ran up to approximately $150,000 a year, this amount was due the claimant.

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

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that the House of Representatives sent a subcommittee of three Members all the way to Honolulu to investigate a $20,000 claim?

Mr. WILEY. I am not so sure that this was the only matter they investigated last year, or whenever it was. However, it is my recollection that they had a committee which went into this item. At least that is what I recall.

Mr. LUCAS. Evidently it does not take much to authorize such a group to travel that far out of this country.

Mr. WILEY. I have no grounds for prejudging my fellow Members of Con-

gress in the House of Representatives. I am stating the facts as I recall them.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there appears to be, at least on the face of the report, some doubt as to the justice of any claim and some doubt as to the amount, I ask that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered and the bill passed over, so that the committee may be given a further opportunity to examine into the facts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? There being no objection, the vote is reconsidered and the bill will be passed over.

BARRETT & HILP

The bill (H. R. 2507) for the relief of the firm of Barrett & Hilp 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 650, House bill 2507, and I ask for an explanation of the bill.

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

Mr. WILEY. The purpose of the bill is to pay the sum of $20,000 to the claimants in full settlement of claims against the United States for property damage sustained as the result of an explosion at the naval ammunition depot in Port Chicago, Calif. It was one of those cases in which, after the explosion took place, there was a Government investigation. A commission was authorized to investigate it, and the amount of damage claimed was determined to be the proper amount. It was for a loss which was sustained because of an explosion in Port Chicago, Calif.

Mr. LUCAS. Was the Government negligent?

Mr. WILEY. Yes. Not only that, but the element of damage was sustained by a special commission appointed to determine the loss not only of this group but of a number of other persons.

TIVOLI BREWING CO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 551) for the relief of the Tivoli Brewing Co. 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 the Tivoli Brewing Co., of Detroit, Mich., the sum of $12,646.45, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for a refund of tax paid by such company on 29,040 cases of fermented malt liquor sold to the War Department, during the month of January 1942, for consumption by members of the armed forces of the United States serving outside the jurisdiction of the internal-revenue laws of 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 notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we revert to the consideration of Senate bill 551, Calendar No. 651, a bill for the relief of the Tivoli Brewing Co., and I should like to have an explanation of the bill. For that purpose, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none. Without objection, the vote is reconsidered, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in response to the request for an explanation, let me say that the purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay the sum of $12,646.45 to the Tivoli Brewing Co. in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for a refund of tax paid on 29,040 cases of fermented malt liquor sold to the War Department during the month of January 1942.

It appears that during the period between December 31, 1941, and January 16, 1942, the Procurement Division, Army Exchange Service, issued purchase orders to the Tivoli Brewing Co., of Detroit, Mich., covering shipments of a total of 29,040 cases of beer to Army post exchanges located outside of the jurisdiction of the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

The brewing company was advised that "the ultimate destination cannot be revealed, as it is a military secret." The order was placed on December 31, 1941, for delivery in New York on January 3, 1942. The brewing company, in order to meet the delivery date, operated on New Year's day and shipped the beer by truck from Detroit to New York. Export packages were not on hand so the order was filled from tax-paid stock.

The urgency of the order necessitated the canning of beer on New Year's Day and shipping the beer by truck to New York. Additional expense was incurred through canning beer on a holiday, together with the additional expense incurred by trucking the beer to New York instead of shipping it by freight. The beer got to New York on the date specified and it is apparent that the company made almost a superhuman effort to meet the requirements of the Army in maintaining the morale of its overseas troops.

It is the opinion of the committee that this company should not be penalized because of a technical provision of the law when it clearly was motivated only by its efforts to meet the request of the War Department.

I may say that this is another bill which was referred to a member of my committee whom I do not see on the floor at the present time. He, in turn, reported it to the committee, and it was approved by the committee.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I believe that a representative of the Attorney General wrote a letter dated July 7, objecting to the payment of this claim. Apparently the committee overruled that objection.

Mr. WILEY. That is not unusual.

Mr. LUCAS. I know it is not. However, Mr. President, I ask that this bill be passed over until I can obtain a little further information about it.

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

GEORGE CORENEVSKY

The bill (H. R. 914) for the relief of George Corenevsky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WALTER R. AND KATHRYN MARSHALL

The bill (H. R. 406) for the relief of Walter R. and Kathryn Marshall was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

The bill (S. 1494) to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first proviso of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387) is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That such preference eligible shall have the right to make a personal appearance, or an appearance through a designated representative, in accordance with such reasonable rules and regulations as may be issued by the Civil Service Commission; after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, the Civil Service Commission shall submit its findings and recommendations to the proper administrative officer and shall send copies of the same to the appellant or to his designated representative, and it shall be mandatory for such administrative officer to take such corrective action as the Commission finally recommends."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1644) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, so as to admit rescission of prior agency action, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object to that bill on the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

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

ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LEGION

The bill (S. 1633) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national convention of the American Legion to be held in New York, N. Y., August 28 to 31, 1947, was announced as next in order.

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.

Mr. IVES. 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. On page 1, line 6, following the figures "1947", it is proposed to substitute a comma for the period and insert "and to attend and perform in the parade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in Cleveland, Ohio, on a date between September 4 to 9, 1947, to be selected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars"; on page 1,

line 8, it is proposed to strike out before the comma "the parade", and substitute "such parades."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, 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 President is authorized to permit the band of the United States Marine Corps to attend and perform in the parade of the American Legion to be held in New York, N. Y., on August 30, 1947, and to attend and perform in the parade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in Cleveland, Ohio, on a date between September 4 to 9, 1947, to be selected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of such band in attending and performing in the parade, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the cost of transportation and pullman accommodations for the leaders and members of the Marine Band, and allowance not to exceed $6 per day each for additional traveling and living expenses while on duty, such allowances to be in addition to the pay and allowance to which they would be entitled while serving their permanent station.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the National Convention of the American Legion to be held in New York, N. Y., August 28 to 31, 1947, and the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 4 to 9, 1947."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3051) to amend the act of July 19, 1940, and to amend section 2 and repeal the profit-limitation and certain other limiting provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

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

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

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING PAY FOR THE ORGANIZED RESERVE CORPS

The bill (S. 1174) to provide for inactive duty training pay for the Organized Reserve Corps, to provide uniform standards for inactive duty training pay for all Reserve components of the armed forces, 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 section 1 of the National Defense Act, as amended, be further amended by striking out the words "the Officers Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and the Organized Reserve Corps".

SEC. 2. That section 37a of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, is amended by deleting therefrom the following sentence: "A reserve officer shall not be entitled to pay and allowances except when on active duty."

SEC. 3. That section 14 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. Reserve and National Guard personnel: (a) Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the reserve components of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, when on active duty in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service.

"(b) Officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the reserve components of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, when participating in full-time training or other full-time duty (provided for or authorized in the National Defense Act, as amended, or in the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, or in other provisions of law, including participation in exercises or performance of the duties provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended) shall receive the same pay, and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service: *Provided*, That they may be given additional training or other duty as provided for by law, without pay, as may be authorized by the head of the Department concerned, with their consent, and when such authorized training or other duty without pay is performed they may in the discretion of the head of the Department concerned, be furnished with transportation to and from such duty, with subsistence en route, and, during the performance of such duty, be furnished with subsistence and quarters in kind or commutation thereof at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the head of the Department concerned.

"(c) Under such regulations as the head of the Department concerned may prescribe, and to the extent provided for by law and by appropriations, officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the National Guard of the United States, Organized Reserve Corps, Naval Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve, shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay, including longevity pay, authorized for such persons when on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, for each regular period of instruction, or period of appropriate duty, at which they shall have been engaged for not less than 2 hours, including those performed on Sundays and holidays, or for the performance of such other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties as may be prescribed by the head of the Department concerned: *Provided*, That personnel required to perform aerial flights, parachute jumping, glider flights, or submarine duty shall receive the increases in pay provided for by law for personnel in such status: *Provided further*, That for each of the several classes of organizations prescribed for the National Guard of the United States, the Organized Reserve Corps, Naval Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve, the rules applicable to each of which services and classes within services may differ, the head of the Department concerned: (1) Shall prescribe minimum standards which must be met before an assembly for drill or other equivalent period of training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties may be credited for pay purposes, which minimum standards may require the presence for duty of officers and enlisted personnel equal to or in excess of a minimum number of percentage of unit strength for a specified period of time with participation in a prescribed character of training; (2) shall prescribe the maximum number of assemblies, or periods of other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties, which may be counted for pay purposes in each fiscal year; (3) shall prescribe the maximum number of assemblies, or periods of other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties which can be counted for pay purposes in lesser periods of time; and (4) shall prescribe the minimum number of assemblies or periods of other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties, which must be completed in stated periods of time before the personnel of organizations or units can qualify for pay: *And provided further*, That the provision of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are entitled to receive full pay and allowances as provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

"(d) In addition to pay provided in paragraph (c) of this section, officers of the National Guard of the United States, Organized Reserve Corps, Naval Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve, commanding organizations having administrative functions connected therewith shall, whether or not such officers belong to such organizations, receive not more than $240 a year for the faithful performance of such administrative functions under such regulations as the head of the Department concerned may prescribe; and for the purpose of determining how much shall be paid to such officers so performing such functions, the head of the Department concerned may, from time to time, divide them into classes and fix the amount payable to the officers in each class: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply when such persons are entitled to receive full pay and allowances as provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section."

SEC. 4. That section 55a of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 55a. Organized Reserve Corps—Organization and training: The Organized Reserve Corps shall include the personnel and units of the Officers Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the Organized Reserves. The Secretary of War shall prescribe all necessary and proper regulations for the recruiting, organization, government, administration, training, inspection, and mobilization of the Organized Reserve Corps, and shall detail such officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army and Organized Reserve Corps, and shall make available such material, uniforms, arms, supplies, equipment, and other facilities of the Army, or procured from funds appropriated for the purpose as he may deem necessary and advisable for the development, training, instruction, and administration of the Organized Reserve Corps and the care of Government property issued to the members and units of the Organized Reserve Corps. Any or all members of the Organized Reserve Corps may be formed into military organizations, which in turn may be sponsored by civilian organizations as affiliated units.

"Organized Reserve Corps units will be of three classes, varying in degree of organization, as follows:

"1. Those combat and service type organized with a full complement of officers and men: *Provided*, That there will be included in this category only those units which are considered necessary for prompt mobilization.

"2. Those combat and service types generally organized with a full complement of officers and an enlisted cadre.

"3. Those combat and service types generally organized with a full complement of officers only.

"Under such regulation as the Secretary of War may prescribe, personnel of the Organized Reserve Corps shall assemble for drill, training, instruction, or other duty and shall participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises: *Provided*, That assemblies for

such duty under such regulations for members of the Organized Reserve Corps assigned to fully organized units shall be on the same minimum basis as now or hereafter prescribed for the National Guard: *Provided further*, That other units of the Organized Reserve Corps may be assembled, under such regulations, for such duty; however, personnel of these units may not receive pay in any one fiscal year for a total number of regular periods of instruction, or periods of appropriate duty, at which they shall have been engaged for not less than 2 hours, or for the performance of such other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War in accordance with subsection (c), section 14, Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, in excess of 50 percent of the number of such assemblies authorized for personnel assigned to similar positions in the National Guard: *Provided further*, That members of the Organized Reserve Corps not assigned to table of organization units may be required to perform duties as prescribed by such regulations and, receive credit for regular periods of instruction or duty, for pay purposes, up to the same maximum as prescribed herein for members of units of the Organized Reserve Corps, other than fully organized type units: *And provided further*, That members of the Organized Reserve Corps classified in scientific or specialist categories, or members of the Organized Reserve Corps, whether or not assigned to a unit, who, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, are designated for a mobilization day assignment, may be required to perform duties as prescribed by such regulations and receive credit for regular drill periods for pay purposes on the same minimum basis as prescribed herein for members of the Organized Reserve Corps in fully organized type units.

"Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, personnel of the Organized Reserve Corps may receive compensation as provided in section 14 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, for attending periods of instruction, or periods of appropriate duty, duly prescribed under the authority of the Secretary of War, including those performed on Sundays and holidays, or for the performance of such other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"Members of the Organized Reserve Corps in receipt of pay for the performance of drills, or other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties, may be required to perform such active duty or training duty, not to exceed 15 days annually, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That they may be given additional training or other duty, either with or without pay, as may be authorized, with their consent, by direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That when authorized training or other duty without pay is performed by members of the Organized Reserve Corps they may in the discretion of the Secretary of War be furnished with transportation to and from such duty, with subsistence en route, and, during the performance of such duty, be furnished subsistence and quarters in kind or commutation thereof at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the head of the department concerned."

SEC. 5. (a) That section 92 of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, be further amended by changing the period at the end of said section to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided further*, That members of the National Guard of the United States may be given additional training or other duty, either with or without pay, as may be authorized, with their consent, by direction of the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That when authorized training or other duty without pay is performed by members of the National Guard of the United States they may in the discretion of the Secretary of War be furnished with transportation to and from such duty, with subsistence en route, and, during the performance of such duty, be furnished subsistence and quarters in kind or commutation thereof at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War."

(b) That the portion of section 109 of the National Defense Act, as amended, which precedes the final proviso of such section, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 109. Pay for National Guard officers: Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, officers and warrant officers of the National Guard of the United States may receive compensation as provided in section 14 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, for attending regular periods of instruction, or periods of appropriate duty, duly prescribed under the authority of the Secretary of War, including drills performed on Sundays and holidays, or for the performance of such other equivalent training, instruction, or duty or appropriate duties, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

(c) That the portion of section 110 of the National Defense Act, as amended, which precedes the first proviso of such section, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 110. Pay for National Guard enlisted men: Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States may receive compensation as provided in section 14 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, for attending regular periods of duty and instruction duly prescribed under the authority of the Secretary of War, including those performed on Sundays and holidays."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1675) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the bill be passed over temporarily, without prejudice, in response to the request made by the Senator from South Dakota before he left the floor.

The bill (S. 1676) to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that we adopt the same procedure as to this bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the procedure on the preceding bill, this bill will be passed over temporarily, without prejudice.

ROMAN TOPOROW

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am required to leave the Chamber to go to the Rules and Administration Committee. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1674, Calendar No. 690, a bill for the relief of Roman Toporow. It is an immigration bill, and there is a companion House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 3243) for the relief of Roman Toporow, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask that the House bill be considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3243) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1674 will be indefinitely postponed.

RETURN OF RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS FROM COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE

The bill (H. R. 1995) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the return of the amount of deductions from the compensation of any employee who is separated from the service or transferred to a position not within the purview of such act before completing 10 years of service was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to provide that employees in the civil service who are separated from the Government service and who have not completed 10 years of service, may withdraw their contributions to the retirement fund.

Mr. TAFT. How would the bill change the present law?

Mr. O'CONOR. The present law provides a limit of 5 years. Under this bill, those who have served between 5 and 10 years would be eligible. The result would be a saving to the country, because otherwise such persons would have a right to receive an annuity.

Mr. TAFT. Would they receive interest?

Mr. O'CONOR. Yes; at 4 percent.

Mr. TAFT. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1995) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LAND IN POLSON, MONT.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1507) authorizing the sale of undisposed of lots in Michel addition to the town of Polson, Mont., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell, under existing rules and regulations, the undisposed of lots in blocks 3, 4, and 5 in the Michel addition to the city of Polson, Mont., said lots being embraced in the trust allotment of Angeline Michel, deceased, Flathead allottee No. 1914.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1416) to amend section 203 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1, section 203, of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 be amended by adding after "(U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, sec. 673c)" the following: "*Provided further*, That such employees of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama shall have their basic rates of pay adjusted in accordance with the act of March 28, 1934 (title II, sec. 23)."

Mr. WHERRY. May we have an explanation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill affects only the railroad employees of the Panama Railroad in the Canal Zone.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado has an amendment at the desk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up the amendment. It is a technical amendment that does not affect the scope of the bill.

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

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 8, after the word "adjusted", it is proposed to insert "(so as to provide rates not lower than necessary to restore the full weekly earnings of such employees in accordance with the full-time weekly earnings under the respective wage schedules in effect on June 30, 1945, plus any increases in such rates granted subsequent to such date)."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CLAIMS FOR PREFERENCE UNDER CIVIL SERVICE LAW

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1493) to amend section 19 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the final period in section 19 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387), be changed to a semicolon and that the following be added thereto: "*Provided*, That any recommendation by the Civil Service Commission, submitted to any Federal agency, on the basis of the appeal of any preference eligible, employee or former employee, shall be complied with by such agency."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, this provides for a case where a veteran or any other civil-service employee having a preference right makes an appeal, and the Civil Service Commission makes an order. It provides that the order shall be complied with by the Federal agencies.

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.

Mr. TAFT subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to order of business 665, Senate bill 1493. I find that I have been requested by the Senator from Minnesota to object to the bill, and I do object to it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, are reconsidered, and the bill will be passed over.

COMMEMORATIVE OF SERVICES OF GEN. MAURICE ROSE

The bill (S. 1614) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the patriotic service of Gen. Maurice Rose, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to commemorate the life and the gallant military services of the late Gen. Maurice Rose, who sacrificed his life for the American victory against the Nazis in World War II, and to aid in constructing and equipping the General Rose Memorial Hospital, in Denver, Colo., as a national patriotic shrine, there shall be coined by the Director of the Mint not exceeding 500,000 silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and fineness and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models for master dies or other preparations for their coinage.

SEC. 2. The coins herein authorized shall be issued at par and only upon the request of the General Rose Memorial Hospital Association founded for the purpose of perpetuating the patriotic services of Gen. Maurice Rose and the construction and maintenance of said hospital as a patriotic shrine.

SEC. 3. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by such banks or trust companies, or other financial institutions, selected by the General Rose Memorial Hospital Association, and all proceeds thereof shall be used to maintain and preserve as a suitable memorial the General Rose Hospital, at Denver, Colo., and as may be decided upon by the General Rose Hospital Association.

SEC. 4. The coins authorized herein shall be issued in such numbers, and at such times, as shall be requested by the General Rose Memorial Hospital Association, and upon payment to the United States of the face value of such coins: *Provided*, That none of such coins shall be issued after the expiration of the 5-year period immediately following the enactment of this act.

SEC. 5. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for security of the coin; or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, as far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein directed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not know that I care to object to any of these coinage bills, but it seems to me the practice is going to an extent that we cannot justify. Of course, many want special coins struck off because they make money out of them. They get the 50-cent piece and sell it for a dollar, and those who get the benefits, who are running the shows or celebrations, no matter how meritorious, make a profit of 50 cents. So long as that is being done, we are going to be flooded with applications of this kind. I think that if we send them all over to the House, the House will turn them all down, but I think it is a little unjust to put the burden on the House.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator that if we start such a procedure as that contemplated by bills of this character on the calendar there will never be an end to it, because every community throughout the Nation will come forward and ask for this kind of preference so far as coinage is concerned. I think it is an exceedingly bad precedent.

Mr. TAFT. If we should pass a law providing that any profit should be returned to the Government, and the communities would merely have the benefit of having a silver 50-cent piece to commemorate some important occasion, I do not think there would be any such demand for the coinage. It is because a profit is to be made on the sale of the coins that a large demand is made for them.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the suggestion was made that if we once started this practice there would be no end to it. I wish to say that we have already started it.

With regard to the cost to the Government, there is no cost, because the seigniorage element in the coinage of silver more than reimburses the cost, and provides the Government a comfortable profit on the transaction.

I may say that personally I am disturbed by the fact that we did begin this practice. I held my thumb in the dike as long as I could, but it got too cold or too hot for me, I forget which; the dike is broken, and the bills are coming through.

There is no good reason for refusing any of them if we permit one to go through. The Senate has already passed three such bills. I do not see how it can refuse to pass the other six, and leave the matter in the hands of the President of the United States.

COIN COMMEMORATING ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF MINNESOTA AS A TERRITORY

The bill (S. 1304) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota as a Territory of the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota as a Territory of the United States, there shall be coined not to exceed 150,000 silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition, and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for such coinage.

SEC. 2. The coins herein authorized shall bear the date of the year in which they are minted, shall be legal tender to the amount of their face value, and shall be issued only upon the request of the Minnesota Historical Society, the duly authorized representative of the State of Minnesota, or its legal representatives, upon the payment by it of the

par value of such coins. Such coins shall be issued in such numbers and at such times during the calendar year 1949 as shall be requested by such Minnesota Historical Society and may be disposed of at par or at a premium, and the net proceeds shall be used for the observation of the centennial as directed by the Minnesota Historical Society or its legal representatives.

SEC. 3. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for the security of the coins, or for any other purpose, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The bill (S. 1042) to provide for the completion of Mount Rushmore National Memorial and the financing thereof by issuance of a special coin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to complete the Mount Rushmore National Memorial and to commemorate the lives and perpetuate the ideals of the four Presidents of the United States there sculptured—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt—there shall be coined by the Director of the Mint not to exceed 2,000,000 silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and fineness and of a special appropriate design carrying a replica of the memorial to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior. The United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models for master dies or other preparations for this coinage but may accept the services to be provided by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society therefor and may accept such other services as may be contributed in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. The coins herein authorized shall be issued at par, and only upon the request of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, incorporated under the laws of the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 3. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by banks or trust companies selected by the said Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society or at the studio of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, and all proceeds therefrom shall be used for the following purposes: (1) To provide additional parking space in the Mount Rushmore Reserve and adequate comfort and sanitary facilities for visitors; (2) to complete the monument as originally conceived by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum as specified by the models in the administration building maintained by the National Park Service at the memorial, such completion to be under the direction of Lincoln Borglum under the general supervision of the National Park Service; (3) to remove debris at the base of Rushmore Mountain; all such expenditures and construction to be under the supervision of the National Park Service.

SEC. 4. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material; and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for the security of the coins, or for any other purpose, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

SEC. 5. The coins authorized herein shall be issued in such numbers and at such times as shall be requested by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society and upon payment to the United States of the face value of such coins: *Provided*, That none of such coins shall be issued after the expiration of a 10-year period immediately following the enactment of this act.

OREGON TRAIL COMMEMORATIVE COINS

The bill (S. 722) to authorize the issuance of Oregon Trail commemorative 50-cent pieces to the Oregon Trail Monument Association, Idaho Unit, Inc., was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to add a word to what has been said about these coinage bills. The Senator from Vermont a few days ago opposed all these bills, if I understood him correctly. I thought he was getting ready to object today. Is it his position now that since we passed one for Wisconsin we should pass every one that is submitted?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I shall be glad to submit a statement of the circumstances regarding the interesting situation in which we find ourselves.

The Committee on Banking and Currency held up all these bills. The House passed a bill for the issuance of a coin to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The Committee on Banking and Currency voted to report the bill. Having done that, it did not seem to me to be right, just, or defensible to hold up the other bills.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It was done over the opposition of the Senator from Vermont, as I recall.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of Senate bill 722?

There being no objection, the bill was 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 the act entitled "An act to prohibit the issuance and coinage of certain commemorative coins, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1939, the Director of the Mint is authorized and directed to coin and to issue to any duly authorized representative of the Oregon Trail Monument Association, Idaho Unit, Inc., the unissued balance of the 50-cent pieces authorized to be issued by the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 559), providing for the coinage and issuance of Oregon Trail commemorative 50-cent pieces.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the provisions of such act of May 17, 1926, shall apply to the coining and issuing of 50-cent pieces issued under authority of this act.

COIN COMMEMORATING TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF READING, PA.

The bill (S. 342) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Reading, Pa., was announced as next in order.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I object.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President——

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I object to all of them.

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

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, objection has been made to Senate bill 342. Let me say that in the beginning of this session I introduced this bill, and when I was informed by the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency that certain bills had been reported favorably by the committee, I asked if my bill could be reported, and it was reported by the subcommittee. Thereafter I was informed by the chairman of the subcommittee that when the bills went to the full committee they were all referred back, and that medals were to be struck instead of 50-cent pieces. Thereafter I did not press my bill. But when I saw on the calendar a few days ago three or four similar bills providing for the coinage of special 50-cent pieces——

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

Mr. MYERS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not realize that all these bills were on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that we return to all these coinage bills that have been passed. I think this practice is silly. I did not know we were getting down to villages and individuals. I remember the argument that was advanced by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, that they were going to limit it to only hundredth anniversaries of the entrance of States into the Union. I was not on the subcommittee, and this is the first I have heard of this bill for the issuance of a coin to commemorate the founding of Reading, Pa. How many cities are there in the country of the size of Reading? I agree with the Senator from Ohio that in a way it is becoming ridiculous.

Mr. MYERS. My time is limited——

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask unanimous consent that we may return to all the bills.

Mr. MYERS. I have not yielded for that purpose, and since I am limited in my time, I will say to the Senator from Arkansas that we passed several similar bills a few days ago, and it is too late to return to those bills. I would certainly think that at this moment discrimination would be practiced if, after allowing the other bills to go through, and objection should be made to similar bills which come before the Senate. There is no way to get back the bills which were passed some days ago.

The Senator from Arkansas may think that merely because the bill affects a city in Pennsylvania a special 50-cent piece should not be struck to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary, but I would say that Reading is a city, not a village. Reading is one of the great cities of Pennsylvania. Since similar bills were passed last week, or earlier this week, I certainly think it would be rank discrimination, when we cannot go back and

adopt the same rule for all such bills, to object to these bills.

I stated in the beginning, Mr. President, that I willingly accepted the ruling of the committee. It was only when I saw similar bills on the calendar this week that I asked the committee to report my bill. Since the others were reported and passed, I certainly feel that all the bills should be passed, and that all should be put upon the same plane.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I move that we return to Calendar No. 666, Senate bill 1614, and reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that the Senate return to Calendar 666.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is my intention to make a motion with relation to all the special coinage bills.

Mr. FLANDERS. I object.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not ask unanimous consent. I move. Can I not move that the Senate return to that order of business? I move to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 1614 was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can enter his motion to reconsider at the present time, but that is all that can be done.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I also enter the same motion as to Senate bill 1304, Senate bill 1042, and Senate bill 722. I want to treat them all impartially.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's motion will be entered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is that all of them, or are there two more, Senate bill 342, and Senate Joint Resolution 48?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bill 342 and Senate Joint Resolution 48 have not yet been passed on.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I may be a little vague as to just "where we are at," but I should like to give a famous translation of an ancient Latin motto, "Fiat justitia, ruat coelum." The English translation is, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

I shall stand by that maxim, so far as I am concerned, in this particular matter.

I call the Senate's attention to the fact that Calendar No. 45, Senate bill 865, was passed over—a bill which I strongly favor. I hope that during the first days of the second session of the Eightieth Congress Senate bill 865 will be considered and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 483. An act to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes; and

S. 1368. An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to 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 message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to 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.

The message also announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GAMBLE, Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. TALLE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, and Mr. PATMAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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 Senate to the bill (H. R. 3131) to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill.

The message also announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GAMBLE, Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. TALLE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, and Mr. PATMAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey;

S. 323. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credits to and relieve certain disbursing and certifying officers of the War and Navy Departments in the settlement of certain accounts;

S. 512. An act to extend provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to the Virgin Islands;

S. 616. An act to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest in the State of South Carolina;

S. 1180. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers;

S. 1165. An act to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States;

S. 1220. An act to transfer jurisdiction of certain lands comprising a portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1348. An act to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 1497. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916;

S. 1515. An act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe;

S. 1519. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3123. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3587. An act to provide for the establishment of a temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board; and

H. R. 4106. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenue of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 48) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BUTLER. Over.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wonder if I can place all these bills in the same position, as being subject to a motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion of the Senator to reconsider is entered.

MINERAL LEASING ACT

The bill (S. 1006) to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, so as to increase the acreage of sodium leases which may be issued in any State to a person, association, or corporation, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 27 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public

domain," approved February 25, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 184), is amended to read as follows:

"No person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold coal or phosphate leases or permits during the life of such leases in any one State, exceeding in the aggregate acreage 2,560 acres for each of such minerals; no person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold at one time oil or gas leases exceeding in the aggregate 15,360 acres granted hereunder in any one State; and no person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold sodium leases or permits during the life of such leases exceeding in the aggregate acreage 15,360 acres in any one State."

SALE OF LAND TO CATHOLIC SOCIETY OF ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 185) to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic Society of Alaska for use as a mission was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 3376) to ratify and confirm Act 10 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1947, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF SCHOOL BUILDING TO PETERSBURG, ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 197) to transfer part of block 14 and the school building thereon of Petersburg town site, Alaska, used for school purposes, to the town of Petersburg, Alaska, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1367) to amend section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1273), as amended June 26, 1946 (49 Stat. 1978; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315i), which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the first sentence of section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1270; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315b), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue or cause to be issued permits to graze livestock on such grazing districts to such bona fide settlers, residents, and other stock owners as under his rules and regulations are entitled to participate in the use of the range, upon the payment annually of reasonable fees in each case to be fixed or determined from time to time, and in fixing the amount of such fees the Secretary of the Interior shall take into account the extent to which such districts yield public benefits over and above those accruing to the users of the forage resources for livestock purposes. Such fees shall consist of a grazing fee for the use of the range, and a range-improvement fee which, when appropriated by the Congress, shall be available until expended solely for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements. Grazing permits shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to those who have filed the necessary declarations of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, and to groups, associations, or corporations authorized to conduct business under the laws of the State in which the grazing district is located."

SEC. 2. Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1273), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1978; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315i), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Except as provided in sections 9 and 11 hereof, all moneys received under the authority of this act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, but the following proportions of the moneys so received shall be distributed as follows: (a) 12½ percent of the moneys collected as grazing fees under section 3 of this act during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the grazing districts producing such moneys are situated, to be expended as the State legislature of such State may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts producing such moneys are situated: *Provided*, That if any grazing district is in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said district shall be proportional to its area in said district; (b) 25 percent of all moneys collected under section 15 of this act during any fiscal year when appropriated by the Congress, shall be available until expended solely for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements; and 50 percent of all moneys collected under section 15 of this act during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the lands producing such moneys are located, to be expended as the State legislature of such State may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such moneys are located: *Provided*, That if any leased tract is in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said leased tract shall be proportional to its area in said leased tract."

SEC. 3. The first two sentences of section 11 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1273), are hereby amended to read as follows:

"That when appropriated by Congress, 33⅓ percent of all grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws during any fiscal year shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which said lands are situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such grazing lands are situated. And the remaining 66⅔ percent of all grazing fees received from such grazing lands shall be deposited to the credit of the Indians pending final disposition under applicable laws, treaties, or agreements."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Wyoming to the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4079, order of business 719. I may say that the House bill is identical with the Senate bill as amended.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4079) to amend the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate bill 1367 will be indefinitely postponed.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MORTGAGES

The bill (H. R. 3448) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska requests an explanation.

Mr. BUCK. The bill permits the Federal home loan bank to invest in 25-year mortgages, whereas they are now limited to investing in 20-year mortgages. That is all it does.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1426) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service, with an amendment, on page 5, after line 11, to strike out:

(b) The provisions of the acts of April 21, 1902, and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable to appropriations made for the pneumatic-tube service in Boston, Mass., in the annual appropriations for the Post Office Department so far as not inconsistent with such appropriation acts.

And insert:

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to extend the present contract for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or similar devices at Boston, Mass., to July 31, 1948, at the present rental of $24,000 per annum, without advertising for bids.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be in the Post Office Department four Assistant Postmasters General, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC 2. There is authorized to be expended, from the appropriations for compensation to postmasters in the annual Post Office Department Appropriation Acts, compensation, at the rate provided by law for such services, to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class.

SEC. 3. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to employ at summer and winter post offices auxiliary clerk hire and to compensate them from the appropriation for clerks at first- and second-class post offices carried in the annual Post Office Department Appropriation Acts.

SEC. 4. The Postmaster General, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, is authorized to provide village-delivery service in towns and villages where free-delivery service has not been authorized to the extent of annual appropriations that may be made therefor.

SEC. 5. The Postmaster General is authorized to sell to the public post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 percent thereof additional.

SEC. 6. In the purchase of lawbooks and books of reference the Postmaster General is authorized to transfer and exchange, as consideration or part consideration, lawbooks and books of reference no longer needed.

SEC. 7. The Postmaster General is authorized to make expenditures of such sums as may be annually appropriated for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and for the purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles.

SEC. 8. The Postmaster General is authorized, in the disbursement of the appropriations for vehicle service made in the annual appropriations for the Post Office Department, to apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at reasonable annual rentals for terms not exceeding 10 years each.

SEC. 9. The Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

SEC. 10. The actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and the postal service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence, and appropriations for each fiscal year shall be available therefor.

SEC. 11. The Postmaster General is authorized to establish and maintain mail equipment shops for the manufacture and repair of mail bags, mail locks, and other necessary equipment. He is also authorized to expend not exceeding $15,000 annually from appropriations made for the maintenance of the equipment shops in Washington, D. C., for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipment as may be required by other executive departments and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and other island possessions.

SEC. 12. The Postmaster General is authorized to pay rewards for detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite or explode, out of such sums as may be appropriated therefor: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General when an offender of any of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committting the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriated sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified and officially published by the Post Office Department as offers of reward: *And provided further*, That such amounts as may be appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in any fiscal year in the discretion of the Postmaster General for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

SEC. 13. (a) The provisions of the acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable to appropriations made for the pneumatic-tube service in New York, N. Y., in the annual appropriations.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to extend the present contract for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or similar devices at Boston, Mass., to July 31, 1948, at the present rental of $24,000 per annum, without advertising for bids.

SEC. 14. (a) If the revenues of the Post Office Department in any fiscal year shall be insufficient to meet the expenditures authorized by appropriations for the operation of the Post Office Department and the postal service for that fiscal year, a sum equal to such deficiency shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency, and the sum or sums needed shall be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

(b) If the revenues of the Post Office Department for any fiscal year shall exceed the expenditures of the Post Office Department and the postal service for that fiscal year, the excess of revenues shall be deposited in the general funds of the Treasury as surplus postal receipts.

SEC. 15. The Postmaster General is authorized to expend from the appropriations for the rural-delivery service carried in the annual appropriations for the Post Office Department, such sums as are necessary for auxiliary carriers, clerks in charge of rural stations, tolls and ferriage, and for other incidental expenses of the rural-delivery service.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, would the distinguished Senator from North Dakota tell us about the bill?

Mr. LANGER. The bill involves the pneumatic-tube services in Boston and New York City. In Boston the pneumatic-tube service is owned by a private corporation. The tube is 1 1/10 miles long. The committee thinks the company has been receiving very good pay for its service. However, they want an increase of 66 percent. The result is, we recommended the pending measure, which provides that the contract shall be renewed for 1 year at the present rate. If the company does not care to take it, they can discontinue their pneumatic-tube service, so far as we are concerned. In the meantime, an investigation is to be made of the pneumatic-tube services in New York and in Boston. In New York they also ask an increase. The pneumatic-tube service in New York extends for 22.3 miles. The contract in that city does not expire for about 9 months, perhaps 8 1/2 months, now. We are also going to investigate that tube service. Upon the recommendation of the Post Office Department, the committee reported the bill, pending an investigation.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT

The bill (S. 1562) to amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 295) is hereby amended by deleting the word "and" before clause (6) thereof, by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of that clause, and by the addition of the following: "and (7) persons engaged by contract or otherwise under authority of section 15, act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law No. 600, 79th Cong.), and provisions of appropriation acts enacted pursuant thereto."

CHARLES HOWARD RICHARDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 939) for the relief of Charles Howard Richards, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Howard Richards, of Eugene, Oreg., the sum of $5,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him on December 14, 1941, while serving as a volunteer guard, Office of Civilian Defense, on duty at the Bonneville substation, Bonneville power project, north of Eugene, Oreg.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

OFFICIAL AND PENAL BONDS

The bill (H. R. 1567) to codify and enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES

The bill (H. R. 1566) to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States," was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF UNITED STATES CODE

The bill (H. R. 1565) to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions," was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

OWEN R. BREWSTER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R.1737) for the relief of Owen R. Brewster, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, to strike out "$5,000" and insert "$3,500."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Maine explain the bill? [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from Texas and, without disparagement of the gentleman whose name is on the claim, who says that he is located in Texas, may I say that the largest county in Texas is named Brewster, and that it is a Republican county. That is the most I can say in favor of the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNALLY. That is why we want relief. [Laughter.] Mr. President, we are very happy indeed to have present the Senator from Maine [Mr. OWEN BREWSTER]. This is an act which provides for payment to Mr. Owen R. Brewster of $5,000 for the death of his daughter, who was killed by an Army truck. The War Department recognizes liability and approves the bill. It was passed by the House in the amount of $5,000. The Senate committee has reduced it to $3,500. My appeal is to reject the amendment and restore the sum of $5,000, as provided by the House.

The young lady was killed as the result of an accident for which she was in no wise to blame. An Army truck, on official business, had carried a group of bandmen from Camp Hood, Tex., to Lampasas, Tex. Upon the return trip the driver of the truck drove out of the park where the band had been playing. Without stopping to look for other cars that might be approaching, the driver made a left turn and continued on the left-hand side of the roadway, until the driver of the car in which the young lady was a passenger, coming on the right-hand side of the road, where the car had a right to be, collided head-on with the truck, killing the young lady. She was 14 years of age. She came from a fine family. Her father is in humble circumstances. He is a sheep herder. The Senator from Maine referred to Brewster County, Tex., where there are a great many sheep.

My appeal is to reject the amendment and pass the House bill, providing for the payment of $5,000. There are numerous precedents in comparable cases, where the sum of $5,000 was authorized by the Congress.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I oppose the amendment, and I hope the Senate will reject it.

Mr. BREWSTER. I join with the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee a question? If he is absent from the floor at the moment, may I inquire of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. CONNALLY. I am sure I shall be able to answer the Senator's questions.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the usual amount authorized by the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of a person who is killed under circumstances similar to those in the present case? Is there any rule?

Mr. CONNALLY. There is no real standard, I may say to the Senator from Nebraska, but I could cite several precedents showing that $5,000 has been paid in similar cases.

Mr. WHERRY. In the absence of any of the members of the Judiciary Committee, will the distinguished Senator from Texas give the reason for the action of the committee in reducing the amount in this instance?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am a member of the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not presume to speak for the chairman. I did not handle the bill. The chairman has handled the personal claims, with the aid of a subcommittee. The question of the measure of damages in the death of a minor child is a difficult one. There is no uniform rule throughout the United States. There are States in which no recovery is allowed for mental suffering as the result of the loss of a minor child, where there is no support proved, and none of the usual measures of damage.

In the absence of the chairman I make the statement—there may be further reasons, but I see no other members of the committee present—that this is more or less of an arbitrary amount which has been agreed upon in cases where there are no well-established measures of damage, and I think the amount in question has been allowed in practically every other case which has arisen involving the death of a minor child. That is my understanding of the situation.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean the amount of $3,500, or $5,000?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Three thousand five hundred dollars is the amount provided in bills which I handled when I was chairman.

Mr. President, I see another member of the committee present who can explain the matter.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I am not on the subcommittee dealing with claims, but I am a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is not on the floor. He usually serves as chairman of the Claims Committee. I feel that before any change is made he should be present to explain thoroughly why that amount was arrived at. May I suggest, if the Senator insists upon his amendment, that the bill be temporarily passed over?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I can explain why the amount of $3,500 was provided, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I feel that the Senator from Wisconsin should be present.

Mr. CONNALLY. Have him sent for.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am perfectly willing to do so.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I think the matter is made quite clear in the report. There is quite an extended report covering it. Considerable discussion took place. I took an interest in it for reasons which will be understood. It is only a question of what might fairly be provided, and the reason why I would urge that it might be favorably considered is that at this time, the House having acted on it, if it goes to conference, probably there will be no action at the present session. Whether the amount should be $3,500 or $5,000 is a matter which anyone should be able to determine. The death in this case was not instantaneous. The child lived for a time, so that element enters into the equation; such a consideration is taken into account in cases of this nature.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I will say that I have asked the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to come to the floor and if the bill can be passed over temporarily I shall be glad to have that done.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to explain why the sum of $3,500 is in the bill, if I may. The bill passed the House containing $5,000. The bill was referred to the War Department, and the record shows that the War Department in its reply admitted liability, but suggested the sum of $3,500 instead of $5,000. The reason for the amount of $3,500 is that some officer in the War Department suggested $3,500.

Mr. President, I have in my hand two or three precedents in similar cases for the amount of $5,000. Nearly all the State law reports, if it is desired to talk about law, go back to the proposition that in the case of the death of a minor child it is very difficult to establish any standard of compensation; that at most it is speculation, and more or less arbitrary, and that so long as the courts and juries award amounts which are at all reasonable they will not be disturbed. So it seems to me that in a case of this nature, where death ensued, and where the Government was liable, for the truck was on the wrong side of the street, the father ought to receive $5,000.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I rather think the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin was absent a part of the time while we were discussing these claims. We went into the matter completely. It was unanimously agreed by the Committee on the Judiciary that the sum of $5,000 was reasonable, even though it was somewhat arbitrary.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may I inquire why the amount of $3,500 was placed in the bill, if the committee has agreed that $5,000 is an appropriate amount? In view of the statement just made, I think in absolute fairness to the Committee on the Judiciary, the chairman of the committee, who is also the chairman of the Subcommittee on Claims, should be present. I am not objecting to the amount, but I wish to protect the committee and the position taken by the chairman of the committee. So I ask again that the bill be temporarily passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has been passed over temporarily, without prejudice.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. What is meant by the bill being passed over temporarily?

Will it be taken up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; or any time any Senator requests that it be reverted to, that can be done.

Mr. WHERRY. I think it is very unfair to postpone action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

ADELBERT E. TULLER

The bill (S. 535) for the relief of Adelbert E. Tuller was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CODIFICATION AND ENACTMENT OF TITLE 9 OF UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "ARBITRATION"

The bill (H. R. 2084) to codify and enact into positive law, title 9, of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CODIFICATION AND ENACTMENT OF TITLE 17 OF UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED "COPYRIGHTS"

The bill (H. R. 2083) to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5 OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2800) to amend section 5 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "amendment", to insert "(except business loans provided by section 503 thereof and not secured by a lien on real estate)."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. BRICKER. The bill amends section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, by permitting Federal Savings and Loan Associations to make loans under the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, the GI bill of Rights. The loans are guaranteed by the Federal Government under the two acts and are made wholly to servicemen.

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

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2800) was read the third time and passed.

NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES ARMY PERSONNEL—YUGOSLAV FLIERS

The bill (H. R. 1652) to provide for the naturalization of certain United States Army personnel—Yugoslav fliers, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARLEY SHORES

The bill (H. R. 640) for the relief of Harley Shores was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YONEO SAKAI

The bill (S. 257) for the relief of Yoneo Sakai 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 authorized and directed to record Yoneo Sakai as having entered the United States on October 10, 1926, for permanent residence. The said Yoneo Sakai shall not be subject to deportation by reason of such entry.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued, and to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced, in the case of said Yoneo Sakai.

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF DELAWARE OF PORTION OF PEA PATCH ISLAND

The bill (S. 1480) authorizing the conveyance to the State of Delaware of a portion of Pea Patch Island, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Delaware all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Pea Patch Island, situated in the Delaware River, near Delaware City, Del., except that portion of the island lying northeastwardly of a straight line just northeastwardly from the northeast outside wall of the Fort Delaware moat and 80 feet northeastwardly at right angles from triangulation station "Torpedo" from a point in the southeasterly high-water line to a point in the northwesterly high-water line of the island, reserving to the United State a perpetual easement to construct and operate on the east fire-control station of the fort parapet a navigational light and fog signal with necessary appurtenances, and a perpetual easement to construct and maintain a submarine cable from the water on the southeasterly side of the island to the light and fog-signal apparatus.

ANDREW C. EXTROM AND HARRY C. PEARSON

The bill (H. R. 3495) for the relief of Andrew C. Extrom and Harry C. Pearson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS H. RICH

The bill (H. R. 434) for the relief of Lewis H. Rich was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCORPORATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

The bill (S. 1356) providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this bill is similar to the one which we passed at the last call of the calendar granting a Federal charter to the AMVETS, and similar to two other bills on the calendar, one for the Catholic War Veterans and one for the Jewish War Veterans. The bill provides for the granting of a charter to the veterans in this country who are Americans of French descent. The organization has been in existence since World War I. It has 12,000 or 13,000 members, a good many of them in New England. I think there are some in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but of that I am not sure. The organization has filed its financial statement and has met all the requirements which the Committee on the Judiciary demands of an organization which is to receive a Federal charter.

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

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] asked me to object to the bill temporarily.

Mr. LODGE. I can tell the Senator that the reason the Senator from Missouri made that request was because at the time the financial statement of the organization had not been received. I received it about an hour ago. That was the only objection the Senator from Missouri had.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of the fact that the Senator from Missouri made that request, would the Senator from Massachusetts object to having the bill passed over temporarily until the Senator from Missouri can come to the floor? He is attending a committee hearing now.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator that I know what the objection of the Senator from Missouri was, and I have the material with which to meet it.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not doubt that in the least, but I still should like, if the Senator does not object, to have the bill go over temporarily, and when the Senator from Missouri comes to the floor I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be temporarily laid aside without prejudice.

The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

CLAIMS ARISING FROM DEATH OF NORMAN RAY PEDRON AND CARL FRANKLIN MORRIS

The bill (S. 609) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims arising out of the death of Norman Ray Pedron and Carl Franklin Morris was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims against the United States arising out of the deaths of Norman Ray Pedron and Carl Franklin Morris, late of Hope, Ark., who were killed April 15, 1944, at Hope, Ark., by the explosion of a 37-millimeter shell of the type used by the United States Army.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, and appeals from and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be in the same

manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph "Twentieth" of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

J. RUTLEDGE ALFORD

The bill (H. R. 3361) for the relief of J. Rutledge Alford was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 430) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of national farm-loan associations and production credit associations was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Over.

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

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, what became of House bill 1544, Calendar 697?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill apparently is not at the desk. No action was taken on it. Apparently it has not arrived from the Printing Office.

The bill (H. R. 1426) to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. This House bill is similar to a Senate bill which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] requested me to object to. At his request, I object to the consideration of the House bill.

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

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask what happened to Senate bill 430, Calendar No. 700?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over under objection by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The bill (S. 1557) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that that bill be temporarily passed over until the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] comes to the floor of the Senate.

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

INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The bill (S. 1678) to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 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 there be, as of the date of enactment of this act, created as an agency of the United States of America a body corporate with the name of "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs" (in this act called the "Institute").

SEC. 2. The purposes of this corporation are to further the general welfare of, and to strengthen friendship and understanding among, the peoples of the American Republics through collaboration with other governments and governmental agencies of the American Republics in planning, initiating, assisting, financing, administering, and executing technical programs and projects, especially in the fields of public health, sanitation, agriculture, and education.

SEC. 3. The Institute, as a corporation—

(a) Shall have succession for a period of 5 years unless sooner dissolved by an act of Congress.

(b) May adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) May make and perform contracts with any individual, corporation, or other body of persons however designated, whether within or without the United States of America, and with any government or governmental agency, domestic or foreign.

(d) Shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid.

(e) May, as necessary for the transaction of the business of the Institute, employ officers, employees, agents, and attorneys in accordance with the provisions of the civil service and classification laws, except that the Institute may, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, employ, and fix the compensation of, officers, employees, agents, and attorneys of the Institute employed for service outside the continental limits of the United States: *Provided*, That the salary of any person thus employed shall not exceed the maximum salary established by the classification laws, and that the Institute may require bonds of any employee and pay the premiums of such bonds: *Provided further*, That no person who is a citizen of the United States not presently employed by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs or the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., shall be employed under authority of this paragraph (e) until such person has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation: *Provided further*, That no person not a citizen of the United States shall be employed under authority of this paragraph (e) for service in any American Republic of which such person is not a citizen except with the specific approval of the Government of the American Republic concerned.

(f) May acquire by purchase, devise, bequest, or gift, or otherwise, lease, hold, and improve such real and personal property as it finds to be necessary to its purposes, whether within or without the United States, and in any manner dispose of all such real and personal property held by it and, use as general funds all receipts arising from the disposition of such property.

(g) Shall be entitled to the use of the United States mails in the same manner and on the same conditions as the executive departments of the Government.

(h) May, with the consent of any board, corporation, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, including any field service thereof, avail itself of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, and employees thereof in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(i) May accept money, funds, property, and services of every kind by gift, devise or bequest, or grant, or otherwise, and make advances and grants to any individual, corporation, or other body of persons, whether within or without the United States of America, or to any government or governmental agency, domestic or foreign, when deemed advisable by the Institute in furtherance of its purposes.

(j) May sue and be sued, complain and defend, in its corporate name in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(k) Shall have such other powers as may be necessary and incident to carrying out its powers and duties under this act.

SEC. 4. Upon termination of the corporate life of the Institute all of its functions shall be liquidated and, thereafter, unless otherwise provided by Congress, the assets shall be transferred to the United States Treasury as the property of the United States.

SEC. 5. (a) The management of the Institute shall be vested in a board of directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") of not less than five in number, each of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of State from among the officials and employees of the Department of State, and in the discretion of the Secretary of State and with the consent of the chiefs of other departments or agencies respectively concerned from among the officials and employees of other United States Government departments and agencies: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed as a director under authority of this paragraph (a) until such person has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) The Secretary of State shall designate one director as Chairman of the Board.

(c) The directors shall hold office at the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

(d) The directors shall receive no additional compensation for their services as directors but may be allowed actual necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as directors.

(e) The Board shall direct the exercise of all the powers of the Institute.

(f) The Board may prescribe, amend, and repeal bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which the business of the Institute may be conducted and in which the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed: *Provided*, That a majority of the Board shall be required as a quorum.

(g) In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it, the Board may appoint such committees for the carrying out of the work of the Institute as the Board finds to be for the best interests of the Institute, each committee to consist of two or more of the directors, which committees, together with officers and agents duly authorized by the Board and to the extent provided by the Board, shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Institute.

SEC. 6. The Institute shall be a nonprofit corporation and shall have no capital stock. No part of its revenue, earnings, or other income or property shall inure to the benefit of its directors, officers, and employees and such revenue, earnings, or other income, or property shall be used for the carrying out of the corporate purposes herein set forth. No director, officer, or employee of the corporation shall in any manner directly or indirectly participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his personal interests or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or organization in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

SEC. 7. When approved by the Institute, in furtherance of its purposes, the officers and employees of the Institute may accept and hold offices or positions to which no compensation is attached with governments or governmental agencies of the other American Republics.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of State shall have authority to detail employees of the Department of State to the Institute under such circumstances and upon such conditions as he may determine: *Provided*, That any such employee so detailed shall not lose any privileges, rights, or seniority as an employee of the Government by virtue of such detail.

SEC. 9. The principal office of the Institute shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies, branch offices, or other offices in any place or places within the United States or the other American Republics in any of which locations the Institute may carry on all or any of its operations and business under bylaws or rules and regulations.

SEC. 10. The Institute, including its franchise and income, shall be exempt from taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, or any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

SEC. 11. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operations to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 12. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., two Government corporations caused to be created under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 31, 1942, and September 25, 1943, respectively, by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, shall, within 10 days following the enactment of this act, transfer to the corporation created by this act all necessary personnel, the assets, funds, and property—real, personal, and mixed—and all debts, liabilities, obligations, and duties, and all rights, privileges, and powers subject to all restrictions, disabilities, and duties of the two said corporations, and the corporation created by this act, shall accept full title to and ownership of all the assets, funds, and property—real, personal, and mixed—and all debts, liabilities, obligations, and duties, and all rights, privileges, and powers subject to the said restrictions, disabilities, and duties of the two said corporations and all such debts, liabilities, obligations, and duties of the two said corporations shall henceforth attach to the corporation created by this act and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if said debts, liabilities, obligations, and duties had been incurred or contracted by the corporation created by this act: *Provided*, That all citizens of the United States presently employed by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs or the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., and transferred under authority of this section 12 to the corporation created by this act shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 6 months following the date of enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That no person not a citizen of the United States presently employed by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs or the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., for service in an American Republic of which such person is not a citizen, and transferred under authority of this section 12, shall be retained in such service for a period exceeding 3 months from the date of enactment of this act except with the specific approval of the Government of the American Republic concerned.

SEC. 13. The Institute shall be subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (Public Law 248, 79th Cong.).

SEC. 14. There are authorized to be appropriated, at a rate not to exceed $5,000,000 annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

This act may be cited as the "Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1375) to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America was annuonced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over until the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] returns to the Chamber.

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

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES PARK POLICE FORCE—REIMBURSEMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 2471) to provide for periodical reimbursement of the general fund of the District of Columbia for certain expenditures made for the compensation, uniforms, equipment, and other expenses of the United States Park Police force was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RETIREMENT OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 3852) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3978) to provide for the temporary advancement in ranks and increase in salary of lieutenants in the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, serving as supervisors of certain squads, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. At the request of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I object.

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

RECOVERY OF CERTAIN HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1590) to amend the District of Columbia rent control law so as to provide that schools and universities may recover possession of housing accommodations in certain cases, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (b) of section 5 of the act entitled "An act to regulate rents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved December 2, 1941, as amended, is amended by (1) striking out the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the word "or", and (2) adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(6) The landlord, being a recognized school or an accredited nonprofit university, has a bona fide need for the premises for educational, research, administrative, or dormitory use."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill from the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM].

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, the bill applies only to educational institutions of the District of Columbia. Those institutions have certain housing accommodations which are now rented to tenants. They desire to recover possession for educational purposes. The bill is to make that possible. It applies only to educational institutions in the District of Columbia.

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.

APPLICABILITY OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO NEWSPAPER VENDORS

The bill (H. R. 3997) to exclude certain vendors of newspapers or magazines from certain provisions of the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRIORITY FOR PAYMENT OUT OF GERMAN SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The bill (H. R. 4043) to change the order of priority for payment out of the German special deposit account, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER DAM

The bill (S. 1624) granting the consent of Congress to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is the same as House bill 3334, Calendar No. 723. The House bill is the same as the amended Senate bill. Is there objection to the consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3334) granting the consent of Congress to Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain and operate a dam in the Susquehanna River was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1624 will be indefinitely postponed.

POLLUTION IN WATERS OF NEW ENGLAND STATES—INTERSTATE COMPACT

The bill (S. 1418) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to an interstate compact relating to the control and reduction of pollution of the streams and waters of the New England States negotiated and entered into or to be entered into under authority of Public Resolution 104, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 8, 1936, and now ratified by the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, which compact reads as follows:

"NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMPACT

"Whereas the growth of population and the development of the territory of the New England States has resulted in serious pollution of certain interstate streams, ponds, and lakes, and of tidal waters ebbing and flowing past the boundaries of two or more States; and

"Whereas such pollution constitutes a menace to the health, welfare, and economic prosperity of the people living in such area; and

"Wheras the abatement of existing pollution and the control of future pollution in the interstate waters of the New England area are of prime importance to the people and can best be accomplished through the cooperation of the New England States in the

establishment of an interstate agency to work with the States in the field of pollution abatement;

"Now, therefore, the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont do agree and are bound as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"It is agreed between the signatory States that the provisions of this compact shall apply to streams, ponds, and lakes which are contiguous to two or more signatory States or which flow through two or more signatory States or which have a tributary contiguous to two or more signatory States or flowing through two or more signatory States, and also shall apply to tidal waters ebbing and flowing past the boundaries of two States.

"ARTICLE II

"There is hereby created the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) which shall be a body corporate and politic, having the powers, duties, and jurisdiction herein enumerated and such other and additional powers as shall be conferred upon it by the act or acts of a signatory state concurred in by the others.

"ARTICLE III

"The Commission shall consist of five commissioners from each signatory State, each of whom shall be a resident voter of the State from which he is appointed. The commissioners shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms provided by law of the State from which they shall be appointed. For each State there shall be on the Commission a member representing the State Health Department, a member representing the State water pollution control board (if such exists), and, except where a State in its enabling legislation decides that the best interests of the State will be otherwise served, a member representing municipal interests, a member representing industrial interests, and a member representing an agency acting for fisheries or conservation.

"ARTICLE IV

"The Commission shall annually elect from its members a chairman and vice chairman and shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers. It may appoint and employ a secretary who shall be a professional engineer versed in water pollution and may employ such stenographic or clerical employees as shall be necessary, and at its pleasure remove or discharge such employees. It shall adopt a seal and suitable bylaws and shall promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control. It may maintain an office for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the signatory States. Meetings shall be held at least twice each year. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no action of the Commission imposing any obligation on any signatory State or on any municipal agency or subdivision thereof or on any person, firm, or corporation therein shall be binding unless a majority of the members from such signatory State shall have voted in favor thereof. Where meetings are planned to discuss matters relevant to problems of water-pollution control affecting only certain of the signatory States, the Commission may vote to authorize special meetings of the commissioners of the States especially concerned. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements and shall make an annual report to the Governor and the legislature of each signatory State setting forth in detail the operations and transactions conducted by it pursuant to this compact, and shall make recommendations for any legislative action deemed by it advisable, including amendments to the statutes of the signatory States which may be necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this compact. The Commission shall not incur any obligations for salaries, office, administrative, traveling, or other expenses prior to the allotment of funds by the signatory States adequate to meet the same, nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the signatory States. Each signatory State reserves the right to provide hereafter by law for the examination and audit of the accounts of the Commission. The Commission shall appoint a treasurer who may be a member of the Commission, and disbursements by the Commission shall be valid only when authorized by the Commission and when vouchers therefor have been signed by the secretary and countersigned by the treasurer. The secretary shall be custodian of the records of the Commission with authority to attest to and certify such records or copies thereof.

"ARTICLE V

"It is recognized, owing to such variable factors as location, size, character, and flow and the many varied uses of the waters subject to the terms of this compact, that no single standard of sewage and waste treatment and no single standard of quality of receiving waters is practical and that the degree of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes should take into account the classification of the receiving waters according to present and proposed highest use, such as for drinking water supply, industrial and agricultural uses, bathing and other recreational purposes, maintenance and propagation of fish life, shellfish culture, navigation, and disposal of wastes.

"The Commission shall establish reasonable physical, chemical, and bacteriological standards of water quality satisfactory for various classifications of use. It is agreed that each of the signatory States through appropriate agencies will prepare a classification of its interstate waters in entirety or by portions according to present and proposed highest use and for this purpose technical experts employed by State departments of health and State water-pollution control agencies are authorized to confer on questions relating to classification of interstate waters affecting two or more States. Each signatory State agrees to submit its classification of its interstate waters to the Commission for approval. It is agreed that after such approval all signatory States through their appropriate State health departments and water pollution control agencies will work to establish programs of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes which will meet standards established by the Commission for classified waters. The Commission may from time to time make such changes in definitions of classifications and in standards as may be required by changed conditions or as may be necessary for uniformity.

"ARTICLE VI

"Each of the signatory States pledges to provide for the abatement of existing pollution and for the control of future pollution of interstate inland and tidal waters as described in article I, and to put and maintain the waters thereof in a satisfactory condition consistent with the highest classified use of each body of water.

"ARTICLE VII

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or prevent the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory State imposing any additional condition or restriction to further lessen the pollution of waters within its jurisdiction. Nothing herein contained shall affect or abate any action now pending brought by any governmental board or body created by or existing under any of the signatory States.

"ARTICLE VIII

"The signatory States agree to appropriate for the salaries, office, administrative, travel and other expenses such sum or sums as shall be recommended by the Commission. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts obligates itself only to the extent of $6,500 in any one year, the State of Connecticut only to the extent of $3,000 in any one year, the State of Rhode Island only to the extent of $1,500 in any one year, and the States of New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont each only to the extent of $1,000 in any one year.

"ARTICLE IX

"Should any part of this compact be held to be contrary to the constitution of any signatory State or of the United States, all other parts thereof shall continue to be in full force and effect.

"ARTICLE X

"The Commission is authorized to discuss with appropriate State agencies in New York State questions of pollution of waters which flow into the New England area from New York State or vice versa and to further the establishment of agreements on pollution abatement to promote the interests of the New York and New England areas.

"Whenever the commission by majority vote of the members of each signatory State shall have given its approval and the State of New York shall have taken the necessary action to do so, the State of New York shall be a party to this compact for the purpose of controlling and abating the pollution of waterways common to New York and the New England States signatory to this compact but excluding the waters under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Sanitation Commission (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut).

"ARTICLE XI

"This compact shall become effective immediately upon the adoption of the compact by any two contiguous States of New England but only insofar as applies to those States and upon approval by Federal law. Thereafter, upon ratification by other contiguous States, it shall also become effective as to those States."

SEC. 2. Without further submission of the compact, the consent of Congress is given to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and to the State of New York pursuant to article X of the compact, to enter into the compact as a signatory State and party thereto.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act or in the compact herein approved shall be construed as impairing or affecting the sovereignty of the United States or any of its rights or jurisdiction in and over the area or waters which are the subject of the compact.

SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. What was the disposition of Senate bill 1418, Calendar No. 712?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to recur to Calendar 712, Senate bill 1418. Was an explanation given?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the bill simply grants the consent of Congress that certain States in the New England area may enter into compacts between themselves with respect to their interstate streams, in dealing with the subject of stream pollution. The bill involves no obligation on the part of the Federal Government. It simply grants the consent necessary under the Constitution that the States may contract with one another.

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

AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3146) to amend section 3 of the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937, and for other purposes was anounced as next in order.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the bill is in charge of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control of the Committee on Public Works. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain surveys with respect to the conservation of land, in conjunction with flood control. I understand that that was done in the past, but in some amendments which have been made to the act that authority was omitted, and there is some doubt as to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make such reports. The bill deals with a report which is to be made to the proper committees of Congress with respect to conservation of land affected by flood-control projects.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire what happened to Calendar No. 713, House bill 3146?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask unanimous consent to recur to that bill. It was passed while I was consulting with one of my colleagues. I did not know that it was being called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will recur to House bill 3146, Calendar 713. Without objection, the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed is reconsidered.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

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

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1663) to prohibit the payment of retirement annuities to former Members of Congress convicted of offenses involving the improper use of authority, influence, power, or privileges as Members of Congress was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object.

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

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 232) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that the joint resolution be passed over. The printed report is not yet available, and I have not had an opportunity to examine it.

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

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 231) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Caribbean Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. For the same reasons as stated in connection with House Joint Resolution 232, I ask that this joint resolution be passed over.

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

OWEN R. BREWSTER

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to calendar No. 684, House bill 1737, for the relief of Owen R. Brewster. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee [Mr. WILEY] has since entered the Chamber.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "$5,000" and insert "$3,500."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DONNELL. Is the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] the one referred to in the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. In the Senator's absence that subject was scrupulously explored. The Senator from Maine is not guilty. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELL. I withdraw the parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has spoken to me about this bill. While I shall not oppose the position which he has taken, I think it is fair to say that I feel that a very brief statement should be made in relation to what may be called the law of damages.

Most of us who have practiced law know that there are compensatory damages, and in many States there are statutes which provide for recovery because of loss of companionship. The experience we have had this year in the Judiciary Committee has, I am sure, caused the members of that committee to reach the conclusion that probably next year we should try to lay down some definite rules in relation to damage.

No one would say that $5,000 was excessive damages from the standpoint of the element of companionship. On the other hand, I have tried lawsuits involving the death of minors. In one case, involving an automobile accident, I had to prove that there was direct loss, and not merely loss of companionship. That is the rule in many States. In one case I have in mind I sustained a judgment of $3,200 only because I could show that the widowed mother of a 14-year old son who was electrocuted depended for her support upon the son's earning capacity. If I had not been able to make that showing, I could not have obtained anything under the rule of law as it then was. Since then my own State has changed the law so as to permit the awarding of damages for the loss of companionship—I believe up to $3,000.

It was on that basis that the committee arrived at its decision. I realize that unless the committee amendment is rejected probably no bill will be enacted this year. So while I raise no objection, I leave it to the judgment of the Senate.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, let me say again that I asked that the bill be temporarily passed over a few minutes ago, because the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was absent from the Chamber. I have no objection to the change in the amount if it is approved by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who is also chairman of the Subcommittee on Claims.

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

The amendment was rejected.

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.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 968) to authorize the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to limit the number of taxicabs licensed and operated in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Over.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, what happened to the intervening bills?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The other bills have not reached the desk from the Printing Office.

That concludes the calendar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that the call of the calendar be not concluded, because of the fact that a number of bills were temporarily passed over, particularly the military bill. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services [Mr. GURNEY] is in the conference on the unification bill. I think perhaps if we take a recess in the midst of the call of the calendar and resume the calling of the calendar tomorrow, we can return to the bills which have been passed over and conclude action on those which may be taken up at that time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, we have been almost 6 hours working on the Legislative Calendar. It seems to me it

has been work well done, and at least it has been laboriously done. I have the feeling that at this time we should consider the Executive Calendar.

Therefore, Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is the motion debatable?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable. The Chair assumed that the Senator from Maine was withholding his motion for the time being.

Does the Senator from Maine press his motion?

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

Mr. WHITE. For what purpose?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that if this motion is carried, with the result that the Senate proceeds to the consideration of executive business, if subsequently a motion to recess is agreed to, then when the Senate convenes tomorrow the legislative calendar will be the unfinished business; in other words, the legislative calendar will be the order of business when the Senate resumes its session tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it seems to me that we should proceed to the consideration of executive business. Therefore, I press my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion is not debatable.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. After the executive business is concluded, will it be in order to revert to the consideration of a bill on the Legislative Calendar which was temporarily passed over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That could be done, if such a course were determined upon by the Senate.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I had intended to say——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am not debating the motion. I am discussing the Legislative Calendar. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Ohio whether upon the resumption of the consideration of the Legislative Calendar tomorrow, the bills to be considered will include Calendar 449, Senate bill 176.

Mr. TAFT. The bills considered under the call of the calendar tomorrow will include all bills which were temporarily passed over today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the opinion of the Chair that when the Senate resumes its session tomorrow, the status at that time will be precisely that which exists at the moment, which will bring the entire legislation calendar within the purview of the Senate.

The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion is not debatable.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

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.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Burton N. Behling, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1952.

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. William Weston Bessell, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), to be professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the Navy nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. (temporary) William P. T. Hill to be brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Philip B. Perlman, of Maryland, to be Solicitor General of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the nomination be passed over.

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

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hon. EVAN HOWELL to be judge of the United States Court of Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of LEO F. RAYFIEL, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States attorneys.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of United States marshals.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

UNITED NATIONS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts, to be counselor of the Department of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David K. E. Bruce, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, to be Federal Trade Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hugh H. Earle, of Salem, Oreg., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations also be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations of nominations.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. WHITE obtained the floor.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President——

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. McGRATH. I wish to state a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McGRATH. Now that the Executive Calendar has been concluded, inasmuch as one appointment has been passed over, I should like to inquire whether we shall again be taking up the Executive Calendar prior to adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, so far as I understand the situation, I believe there will be another call of the Legislative Calendar, and there will be a further call of the Executive Calendar before the adjournment comes.

Mr. McGRATH. Then I am satisfied.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that in his judgment it will be almost indispensable to have an additional call of the Executive Calendar because of some additional diplomatic nominations that are coming in.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BILL

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say that yesterday, over the opposition of some of us, the Senate passed the National Science Foundation bill. I did not expect to hear quite so soon from those in opposition to the action taken by the Senate. I wish to have inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a letter I have received from Prof. Karl Dittmer, associate professor of chemistry, in the department of chemistry, University of Colorado.

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

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO,
Boulder, Colo., July 21, 1947.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We appreciated very much your strong stand in getting the amendment to the Science Foundation bill which designates the distribution of funds. I hope that you will insist on this amendment when the bill comes back to the Senate for final approval.

The enclosed clippings from the July 20 Denver Post touch on most of the reasons why we feel that such a distribution of funds is imperative.

Sincerely yours,

KARL DITTMER,
Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. MORSE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article on the same subject from the Denver Post.

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

EMPIRE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS WORRIED OVER SCIENCE-AID BILL—CONGRESS GETS MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR QUESTION

(By Gene Lindberg)

Presidents of Rocky Mountain Empire universities and colleges Saturday were asking Congress for a straight answer to a multimillion-dollar scientific question.

Will their State and public land-grant colleges, in common with other smaller educational institutions throughout the Nation, be helped or hurt by the National Science Foundation legislation that now has passed in both Houses of Congress?

Their chief concern is that the huge bulk of Federal funds to promote scientific research will go to the big established centers of Massachusetts Tech, University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the like, while only a trickle will flow to the little centers elsewhere in the Nation.

Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, championed the cause of the smaller public colleges and universities. He put through his Morse amendment to the Senate version of the Science Foundation bill, passed in May. But the House of Representatives in Washington Friday passed its version of the proposed Federal act without the Morse amendment.

This amendment specified that not less than 25 percent of Federal aid research funds should go to State university and land-grant college research programs—two-fifths of that to be shared equally among the States, the rest to be apportioned among them according to population.

The Senate and House measures are now up to a joint conference for ironing out of differences. Senator ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey, sponsor of the Senate bill, predicts final approval of the bill early next week—without the Morse amendment.

Senator MORSE warned Saturday that the bill as it now stands is a blow against the development of a sound research program on State college campuses. He states bluntly that it will have the effect of freezing research in the hands of those who have controlled it so long.

"This is no mere battle for political plums," Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, president of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, told the Denver Post by telephone Saturday. "It goes to the heart of what Congress is trying to do by passing the measure. The intent is to keep American science strong; to increase the edge we now have on the rest of the world; to promote and speed up new basic research in all branches of science; and—vitally important—to train new crops of scientists for the future.

"That's where our smaller institutions shine. We must keep them shining, or else. America points with pride to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, of California, builder of the cyclotron. But where did he come from originally? From the University of South Dakota. Where did Harvard's great astronomer, Harlow Shapley, get his start? Missouri."

President Gustavson is a case in point, himself. As a young Denver University biochemist, he gained international notice for his research in sex hormones. He went to the University of Colorado, served as wartime acting president there, then went for a time to the University of Chicago, and now heads Nebraska's State University.

Dr. Michael Pijoan, who is Garvan professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, and director of research for the Chemical Foundation of New York, said Saturday he is thoroughly in agreement that the National Science foundation must be set up, with the safeguards of the Morse amendment included.

However, he pointed out that State legislatures, private individuals and groups, and industrial organizations who benefit directly by State and regional research programs, must contribute more toward research development on their own home grounds.

Dr. Walter O. Roberts, director of the Harvard-Colorado high-altitude observatory at Climax, said:

"While my work is a joint enterprise of Harvard and the University of Colorado I am not on the fence in my convictions regarding Nation-wide distribution of National Science Foundation funds. Our smaller State universities and colleges must have a fair share. If they do not, science will be hindered, not helped."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Denver Post, bearing out a good many of the things I presented in my argument yesterday.

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

"BUSH LEAGUE" SCIENCE

Science is like baseball. To keep it alive, we must have more than huge Yankee stadiums of higher learning. We must have sandlots and bush leagues, too, for science is everybody's business.

This homely comparison is drawn by Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, formerly of Colorado, now president of Nebraska University. It explains in a nutshell why presidents and faculty men of State universities and land-grant colleges throughout the Nation are demanding that the Morse amendment be included in the National Science Foundation legislation now before Congress. The lower House version of the proposed act does not include the Morse provisions.

What is the Morse amendment? A vital safeguard written into the Senate bill by Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, assuring State universities and other tax-supported institutions of higher education at least one-fourth of the Federal funds to be appropriated for research activities by the proposed Foundation. Funds expressly appropriated for national defense are excluded.

What is the National Science Foundation? As proposed in bills passed by both Houses of Congress and now under discussion in joint conference, it will be headed by a 24-man board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will formulate national policy for scientific education and fundamental research. It will initiate and support basic research with Government appropriations; grant scholarships and fellowships; foster international interchange of science information; correlate its research programs with those of individuals, public and private research groups.

How will these Federal funds for research be distributed, and to whom? Unless the Morse safeguard goes in, there is grave danger that the vast bulk of Federal aid will flow to Massachusetts Tech, Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and other big university research centers. Unless a reasonable share is earmarked for Nation-wide distribution among our smaller institutions, they may expect only a mere trickle.

Colorado University, including its medical school in Denver; State universities of other Rocky Mountain empire States, and the West in general will suffer. It will be "easy pickings" for larger institutions to pirate good men from small colleges.

"We need to keep on all of our faculties exceedingly able scientists," said Senator MORSE, "because, after all, they are not only research men themselves, but they are teachers and inspirers of young scientific minds

who catch a vision from those great teachers, and then dig in to do graduate work in science and later themselves become great scientists."

Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey, Senate sponsor of the National Science Foundation bill, Saturday predicted quick, final approval of the measure shorn of the Morse amendment. Even as he spoke, protests from educators all over America were pouring in to Washington. But this isn't their fight alone. Manufacturers, engineers, doctors, hospital officials, public-health officers, regional industries have a stake in it. The time to act is now, while the measure is still in joint conference.

"As it stands now," warns Senator MORSE, "the bill is a blow against development of a sound research program on campuses of State colleges. It freezes research in the hands of special interests who have controlled it so long."

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, two telegrams bearing on the on-the-job-training program.

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

PORTLAND, OREG., *July 22, 1947.*

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Please do everything possible to secure vote on the job ceilings before adjournment. I feel these measures are more vital than investigation of vote fraud. Cost of living won't stop rising while an investigation is being conducted. Without ceiling increase I must drop training.

Ex-Staff Sgt. LYNN RUSSELL.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 21, 1947.*

Senator MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Congratulations on your part to increase only jobs veterans training from the present $175 a month for single veterans to $200 and from $200 to $250 for those who are married. Please do your utmost in presenting your bill before this Congress convenes. Thank you.

JOHN M. HESTER.

BROOKLYN PARK, MD.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I close by expressing my regret that at this time, Wednesday evening, at about 5 minutes to 6, we are about to take a recess, instead of having a night session, when we still have on the calendar some bills of vital importance to the veterans, bills which should be passed upon before we adjourn.

PRIORITY FOR PAYMENT OF GERMAN SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to inquire about Calendar No. 710, House bill 4043.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed.

Mr. LANGER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which that bill was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota that the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 4043, Calendar No. 710, was passed?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to be sure which bill the Senator has reference to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is House bill 4043, Calendar No. 710. It is a bill to change the order of priority for payment of the German special deposit account, and for other purposes.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not have any objection, if the chairman of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], does not object.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object to the interjection of this matter at this time. It can be taken up tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

INCORPORATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if there is no further executive business——

Mr. LODGE and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, during the call of the Legislative Calendar, about 20 minutes ago, the Senator from Nebraska objected to the consideration and passage of Senate bill 1356, Calendar No. 696, and he did so on behalf of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL]. The Senator from Missouri now has returned to the Chamber. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert at this time to Senate bill 1356, Calendar No. 696.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at this stage of the day's proceedings, inasmuch as all bills that have been passed over will be eligible for consideration on tomorrow, I hope the Senator will not insist that we return to that point on the calendar. There are three or four such bills, all in the same category, and they are likely to involve some discussion. So I hope we shall not be precipitated into that situation at this hour of the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In any event, it would be necessary to return to legislative session in order to do so.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let me say that out of deference to the wishes of the Senator from Maine, I shall not press the matter at this time, but shall do so tomorrow.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if there be no further executive business, I move, as in legislative session, that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, July 24, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23 (legislative day of July 16), 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania.

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:

John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota.
Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr., of California.
James R. Ruchti, of Wisconsin.
Ralph S. Saul, of New York.
Miss Louise Schaffner, of New York.
Richard W. Sterling, of New York.
Robert M. Winfree, of the District of Columbia.
Robert W. Zimmermann, of Minnesota.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 2, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Charles F. Baldwin, of Maryland.
John Lammey Stewart, of Pennsylvania.
Ben H. Thibodeaux, of Louisiana.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Ralph B. Curren, of Wisconsin.
Jerome T. Gaspard, of Virginia.
Oscar E. Heskin, of Florida.
Philip W. Ireland, of Illinois.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Turner C. Cameron, Jr., of Alabama.
Harry Conover, of New Jersey.
Robert C. Creel, of New York.
Ridgway B. Knight, of New York.
Eric Kocher, of New York.
William Henry Lawrence, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Frank G. Siscoe, of New Jersey.

James R. Gustin, of Wisconsin, 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:

Robert A. Aylward, of Massachusetts.
Howard L. Boorman, of California.
William D. Brewer, of Connecticut.
Edward West Burgess, of Wisconsin.
Stephen A. Comiskey, of Colorado.
William B. Dunn, of Texas.
Seymour M. Finger, of New York.
Walter P. Houk, of California.
Vernon V. Hukee, of Minnesota.
Joseph E. Jacques, of Rhode Island.
Robert L. James, of California.
Edward J. Krache, Jr., of Minnesota.
Edward T. Long, of Illinois.
Francis N. Magliozzi, of Massachusetts.
Parke D. Massey, Jr., of New York.
Everett K. Melby, of Illinois.
Alfred E. Moon, of Illinois.
Curtis W. Prendergast, of California.
Herbert F. Propps, of Wisconsin.
Lowell G. Richardson, of Wisconsin.
Jordan T. Rogers, of South Carolina.
Howard René Stephenson, of New York.
Kenneth P. T. Sullivan, of Massachusetts.
Edward J. Trost, of New York.
Wayland B. Waters, of Michigan.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

Wilson C. Fritz, North Rim, Ariz. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

ARKANSAS

Willard C. Wall, Coal Hill, Ark., in place of H. M. Shrigley, retired.

Albert A. Hill, Scranton, Ark., in place of S. M. Heim, transferred.

CONNECTICUT

Joseph John Miskavitch, Poquonock, Conn., in place of J. T. Collins, deceased.

FLORIDA

Cecil E. Rawls, Alachua, Fla., in place of J. A. Williams, retired.

ILLINOIS

Jess Y. Shroyer, New Windsor, Ill., in place of H. B. Shroyer, retired.

INDIANA

Henry O. Kipfer, Grabill, Ind., in place of G. R. Woods, resigned.

Richard B. Miller, Rushville, Ind., in place of W. L. Newbold, removed.

IOWA

Vernon M. Zylstra, Bussey, Iowa, in place of Z. P. Way, resigned.

Elvera E. Scott, Chapin, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Frank E. Orwan, Lorimor, Iowa, in place of N. T. Nixon, deceased.

LOUISIANA

Leola M. Many, Geismar, La., in place of M. L. Geismar, resigned.

Anna S. Daniel, St. Francisville, La., in place of R. V. Shipes, deceased.

MAINE

Frank C. Creteau, Sanford, Maine, in place of L. J. Emery, deceased.

MINNESOTA

Henning O. Mickelson, Carson Lake, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

Charlotte C. Keniston, Champlin, Minn., in place of H. A. Smith, transferred.

MISSOURI

Willis R. Tapscott, Knox City, Mo., in place of C. M. Eoff, transferred.

MONTANA

Joseph Kelly, Glendive, Mont., in place of D. J. O'Neil, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Walter A. Aregood, Rising City, Nebr., in place of P. W. Barker, transferred.

Myrtle C. Stewart, Whitney, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

NEW YORK

Paul W. Sugg, Bowmansville, N. Y., in place of G. P. Sugg, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

F. Earl Auman, West End, N. C., in place of N. C. Markham, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Derrell B. Hogue, Stuart, Okla., in place of A. M. Lewis, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

David T. Herlehy, Glassport, Pa., in place of W. P. Kohler, resigned.

Clarence K. Kratz, Silverdale, Pa., in place of Herman Gerstlauer, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lottie O. Thornton, Enoree, S. C., in place of W. W. Thornton, resigned.

Clarence E. Catterton, Ridgeland, S. C., in place of W. W. McTeer, Jr., transferred.

TEXAS

Lillie Waldine Reeves, Carlton, Tex., in place of Elmer Carlton, retired.

Rosalind O. McFarland, Goldsmith, Tex., in place of I. B. Dunn, resigned.

VERMONT

Nellie F. Trask, Rochester, Vt., in place of E. M. Martin, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 23 (legislative day of July 16), 1947:

UNITED NATIONS

TO BE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK, N. Y., BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

Warren R. Austin
Herschel V. Johnson
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
John Foster Dulles

TO BE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK, N. Y., BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

Charles Fahy
Willard L. Thorp
Francis B. Sayre
Adlai E. Stevenson
Virginia C. Gildersleeve

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Charles E. Bohlen to be counselor of the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

David K. E. Bruce to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John Carter Vincent to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland.

Henry S. Villard to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Morris N. Hughes to be a consul general of the United States of America.

Milton K. Wells to be a consul of the United States of America.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

W. A. Ayres to be Federal Trade Commissioner for a term of 7 years from September 26, 1947.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Hugh H. Earle to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Hon. EVAN HOWELL to be judge of the United States Court of Claims.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

LEO F. RAYFIEL to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Joseph T. Votava to be United States attorney for the district of Nebraska.

Irving J. Higbee to be United States attorney for the northern district of New York.

Ward Hudgins to be United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

George E. Proudfit to be United States marshal for the district of Nebraska.

Carl J. Werner to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Illinois.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTED IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Brig. Gen. William Weston Bessell, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), to be professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy, with rank from date of appointment.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

To be ensigns, with rank from June 6, 1947

Hoyt N. Burns
John A Winslow
Bill A. Dodge

To be assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign from June 6, 1947

Jerry W. Bates
Darrel N. Coba

To be assistant paymaster, with the rank of ensign

Max E. Hency

To be assistant civil engineers, with the rank of ensign

Arley E. McCoy, Jr.
Kenneth F. Ward

To be ensigns

Barr, Capers G.
Bensen, John R.
Holm, John R.
Johnson, Peter (n), Jr.
McGrane, Clarence V., Jr.
Rawson, Charles E.
Smith, Bertram C.
Zieber, George M., Jr.

To be assistant paymasters, Supply Corps, with the rank of ensign

Findlater, William J. P.
Murray, Paul T.

To be assistant civil engineers, Civil Engineer Corps, with the rank of ensign

Connolly, Daniel E.
Dunnels, Robert E.
Goetzke, George A.
Mix, Robert W.
Rowson, Russell J.
Stapelfeld, Johann F.
Woods, Kenneth O.

To be assistant dental surgeon, Dental Corps, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade)

Peters, Jerome F.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. (temporary) William P. T. Hill to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from February 1, 1944, and to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from April 1, 1945, while serving as the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps.

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Van Tyson, Atkins.
Jack B. Carter, Elkins.

CALIFORNIA

Helen L. Hellwig, Bodega Bay.
Alleene L. Quigley, Lucerne.
Martin E. Gross, Orick.

COLORADO

William A. Russom, Bristol.
Alfred H. Sandercook, Hayden.

FLORIDA

Lindsay J. Moody, Valrico.

GEORGIA

William C. Griffin, Tunnel Hill.

HAWAII

Helen T. Moritsugu, Kaneohe.

ILLINOIS

Eugene Elliott, Lake Zurich.
Gustave J. Frech, Lenzburg.
Harold C. Carson, Pocahontas.

INDIANA

Clay B. Hushaw, Attica.
James F. O'Neal, Crane.
Bert W. Postill, Mexico.
Henry T. Cain, Remington.
Myrle T. Keller, Stilesville.
Deloris B. Bock, Sulphur Springs.
Lawrence J. Etnire, Williamsport.

IOWA

Evelyn M. Chalus, Clare.
Willard G. Spangler, Everly.
Ralph Wentzel, Malcom.
George C. Brauch, Marengo.
Lloyd G. Anderson, Nora Springs.

KANSAS

Lloyd Bacon, Rexford.

KENTUCKY

Joseph D. Scholtz, Louisville.
Louise McKinney, Midway.
Bess L. Hope, Tompkinsville.

LOUISIANA

Murray B. McCarley, Baton Rouge.

MINNESOTA

Russell McCormack, Garden City.

MISSISSIPPI

Robert M. Fisher, Jr., Bucatunna.
Sadie I. Still, Clarksdale.
Robert L. Gray, Corinth.
Hubert B. Scrivener, Maben.

MISSOURI

Gertrude L. Duke, Dadeville.
Lester F. Bain, Fornfelt.
Robert W. Rodgers, Hornersville.
James E. Karr, Iberia.
Paul A. Davidson, Illmo.
Helen E. Jameson, McFall.
Edgar W. Holt, Ozark.
Carl B. Hardin, Raymondville.
Charles N. Bruton, Rosebud.
Frank S. Evans, South West City.
Adrian J. D. Ockerby, Wentworth.
Edna M. Duckett, Williamsville.

MONTANA

Philetus C. Lapham, Malta.

NEBRASKA

Frank C. Diehl, Bassett.

NEW JERSEY

Harry L. Willits, Beach Haven.

NEW YORK

Alice M. Maloney, Ausable Chasm.
John M. Keyes, Buffalo.
William A. Bramer, Clyde.
Mary N. Seamans, East Pembroke.
Charles J. O'Connell, Elmira.
Jeanette R. Bye, Highland Lake.
Evelyn B. Dailey, Prospect.
James P. Boyd, Ray Brook.
William G. Britton, Rensselaerville.
Catherine G. Rieger, Shenorock.
David L. Hoy, Sidney Center.
Margaret Zimmons, Somers.
Constant L. Proskine, South Kortright.
Jennie M. James, Tomkins Cove.
Henry W. Haynes, Whiteface.

NORTH CAROLINA

Harry L. Adams, Lake Lure.
W. Henry Lomax, Linwood.

OHIO

Ned Stiger, Bradner.
Robert J. Schwing, Cleves.
Thomas E. Sexton, Groveport.
Olive A. Ruble, Haydenville.
Mary E. Derry, Jaite.
Howard R. Poole, Londonderry.
Edison Blackburn, Malta.
Stewart K. Nighswander, Maple Grove.
Marjorie C. Rees, Medway.
Elaine D. Severn, Mendon.
Frank Edwin Treon, Miamisburg.
Joseph Yanka, New Washington.
Ruth E. Sherwood, Oregonia.
Herald W. Mougey, Rittman.
Hobart E. Morehead, Rushville.
Paul F. Spillman, Waynesfield.
Warren E. Snyder, West Alexandria.
James F. Smith, Wilmington.
Edwin E. Rawdon, Windsor.
J. Paul Orsborn, Zanesfield.

OKLAHOMA

Kinley Case, Paden.

OREGON

Robert E. Richter, Camas Valley.
Alma M. Elliott, Chiloquin.

PENNSYLVANIA

Albert Elton MacKissic, Parker Ford.

RHODE ISLAND

Bruce J. Stokes, Forestdale.
LeRoy E. Davis, Greene.
Hazel E. Durand, Hope.
Bertha J. Huntley, Longmeadow.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Edmund P. Grice, Jr., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wenzel G. Huebl, White Lake.

TENNESSEE

Sam P. Gammon, Fordtown.
Robert B. Pitts, Hixson.

TEXAS

John D. Hendricks, Cooper.
Hardy R. Hancock, Jasper.
Jeff T. Graham, Knox City.
Donald M. Hackney, Sunset Heights.

VERMONT

Vera R. Perkins, Quechee.

VIRGINIA

Daniel William Moffett, Warrenton.

WEST VIRGINIA

Bernice B. Turley, Longacre.
Brady F. Randolph, Sutton.

WISCONSIN

Edward H. Belz, Athens.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1947

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. S. R. Pitts, S. J., principal of St. Joseph's College High School, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Lord, we know that You are the God of peace. This You have told us in many ways. On the first Christmas night the angels sang Your message, "On earth peace to men of good will." The Divine Son told us, "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled nor let it be afraid."

But our hearts are troubled by the break-up of so many American homes, by the unrest that exists among so many of our youth, by the strife that separates employer from employee, and by war and the rumor of war that troubles the nations.

Humbly do we beg divine guidance and strength upon our President and these our legislators in the midst of such anxieties. May the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit descend upon them and remain with them forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 682. An act to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass and other game fish, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1317) entitled "An act to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CORDON, Mr. ECTON, and Mr. HATCH to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3587) entitled "An act to establish a National Aviation Council for the purpose of unifying and clarifying national policies relating to aviation, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate, having had under consideration House Concurrent Resolution 51, entitled "Concurrent resolution against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 27, 1947," it was—

Resolved, That the above-entitled concurrent resolution be not agreed to.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey; and

S. 526. An act to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.

AMENDING THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3613) to amend sections 1802 (a), 1802 (b), and 3481 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1802 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by deleting the period at the end of the next to the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ": *Provided further*, That where such certificates (or shares, where no certificates are issued) are issued in a recapitalization, the tax payable shall be that proportion of the tax computed on such certificates or shares issued in the recapitalization that the amount dedicated as capital for the first time by the recapitalization, whether by a transfer of earned surplus or otherwise, bears to the total par value (or actual value if no-par stock) of such certificates or shares issued in the recapitalization."

Section 1802 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after the first proviso the following: "*Provided further*, That upon any transfer of an interest in a partnership owning shares or certificates of stock, the tax shall be limited to an amount equal to that percentage of a tax computed on the transfer of all of such shares or certificates of stock owned by the partnership as the interest transferred bears to the total interests in the partnership of all the partners:".

Section 1802 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting in the second proviso following the word "deposited" a comma and the words "nor upon mere loans of stock."

Section 3481 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after "*Provided*" the following: "*further*, That upon any transfer of an interest in a partnership owning such instrument, the tax shall be limited to an amount equal to that percentage of a tax computed on the transfer of all of such instruments owned by the partnership as the interest transferred bears to the total interests in the partnership of all the partners: *Provided further*."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 20, strike out "*further*."

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.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill would correct certain inequities in the law providing for stamp and documentary taxes on capital stock and bonds.

It comes with a unanimous report from the Ways and Means Committee and the approval of the Treasury Department.

At present, if a corporation recapitalizes, all stock—old and new—bears a stamp tax. Under this bill, the tax would apply only to the new capital introduced.

Again, in case of the death or withdrawal of a partner, all securities owned by the firm are subject to a stock-transfer tax even if his interest in the firm is only a minor one. Under this bill the tax would apply only to a share of the partnership securities which is proportional to his interest in the firm.

Again, the bill exempts from the tax mere loans of stock. New York State, where most security transactions take place, has never seen fit to tax such loans.

The present law penalizes many persons selling stock who, owing to the distance of their home from the New York Stock Exchange, cannot make physical delivery promptly.

The tax was imposed in 1932 before there was any Securities and Exchange Commission in an effort to discourage short selling, but it has had no such effect and has proved just a nuisance.

The Securities and Exchange Commission which now has responsibility for these matters has no objection to the passage of the bill. I quote from a letter received by me, dated June 19, 1947, from Robert K. McConnaughey, Acting Chairman of the Commission:

> It is our opinion that the tax, which aggregates no more than 5 or 6 cents per share, does not have any significant effect in deterring short sales, and that its repeal would not have any significant effect in encouraging short sales. We regard the bill, therefore, as a revenue measure not involving policy considerations under the statutes we administer.

Passage of this bill will cause but an insignificant loss of revenue and will remove inequities.

GILA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1597) to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila reclamation project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in reference to this bill I took the matter up with the Department of the Interior, and find out that there are 110,000 acres which the gentleman from Arizona is going to have released if they take on these 75,000 acres on this project, and they will not expect the Federal Government to take and irrigate the 110,000 acres, and I would like to have the gentleman, if this bill goes through by unanimous consent, make that statement on the floor in order that the Department of the Interior may know that they are not supposed to take and irrigate the 110,000 acres which they are now giving up.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct. Under the terms of this bill the 110,000 acres in the original project lying higher up on the mesa near Yuma will be eliminated from the project, and in lieu thereof 75,000 acres of bottom land will be substituted for the larger area eliminated, thus making a better project.

Mr. RICH. That is correct, and that is what the Department of the Interior would like to have accomplished.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

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 66,000 irrigable acres of land situate on the Yuma Mesa and within the North and South Gila Valleys 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 situate within the Wellton, Dome, Roll, Texas Hill, and Mohawk areas, is substituted for the land eliminated from the Yuma Mesa division and hereby authorized: *Provided, however*, That the waters to be diverted and used thereby, and the lands and structures for the diversion and storage thereof, shall be subject to the provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of December 21, 1928, and subject to and controlled by the provisions of the Colorado River compact signed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 24, 1922.

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 indebtednesses.

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 no 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 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "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, 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 obligations 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 committee amendment was agreed to.

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

RELOCATE BOUNDARIES AND REDUCE AREA OF GILA FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 483) to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

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 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 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 water 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, 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.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURDOCK: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 1597 as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1597) was laid on the table.

RECORDS FURNISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table 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, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 10 and 11, after "distribution.", insert "The money received for copies under this section shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations then current and chargeable for the cost of furnishing copies as herein authorized."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, one under the title of "The West Against Itself" and the other "Conservation of Our Natural Resources."

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

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

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram on the wool bill.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include a table.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the new Speaker of the House for having the national deficit cut down so that we have a credit balance of $753,000,000 this year—the first time in 16 years. I have kept a record of the Treasury statements—here they are, several hundred of them. If there are any doubting Thomases around here, I have the proof for these statements. They come from the Treasury Department. Never in the history of our country or any other country in the world have we seen anything like the spending and the debt we have piled up since 1931. I am placing here a table showing, since 1914, the total net receipts and the total expenditures—each year since 1914—the public debt, and the amount of the deficits. It will be interesting to many of you to go back over that record. In the future, the gentleman from Massachusetts,

Speaker MARTIN, and the Republican Party, are going to do everything possible to cut down and wipe out the national debt that has been created in the last 14 years.

TABLE 1.—*U. S. Government budget receipts, expenditures, and public debt, 1914–47*

[Amounts in millions]

Year ended June 30—	Total net receipts	Total net expenditures	Net surplus or deficit (−)	Public debt June 30
1914	$735	$735	0	$1,188
1915	698	761	−$63	1,191
1916	782	734	48	1,225
1917	1,124	1,977	−853	2,976
1918	3,664	12,697	−9,033	12,244
1919	5,152	18,515	−13,363	25,482
1920	6,695	6,403	292	24,299
1921	5,625	5,116	509	23,977
1922	4,109	3,373	736	22,963
1923	4,007	3,295	712	22,350
1924	4,012	3,049	963	21,251
1925	3,780	3,063	717	20,516
1926	3,963	3,098	865	19,643
1927	4,129	2,974	1,155	18,512
1928	4,042	3,103	939	17,604
1929	4,033	3,299	734	16,931
1930	4,178	3,440	738	16,185
1931	3,190	3,652	−462	16,801
1932	2,006	4,535	−2,529	19,487
1933	2,080	3,864	−1,784	22,539
1934	3,116	6,011	−2,895	27,053
1935	3,800	7,010	−3,210	28,701
1936	4,116	8,666	−4,550	33,779
1937	5,029	8,177	−3,148	36,425
1938	5,855	7,239	−1,384	37,165
1939	5,165	9,027	−3,862	40,440
1940	5,387	9,297	−3,910	42,968
1941	7,607	13,765	−6,158	48,961
1942	12,799	34,290	−21,491	72,422
1943	22,282	79,702	−57,420	136,696
1944	44,149	95,573	−51,424	201,003
1945	46,457	100,398	−53,941	258,682
1946	43,038	63,714	−20,676	269,422
1947	43,258	42,505	753	256,857

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

Mr. RICH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am not a doubting Thomas, but there is one thing I do not doubt; that is, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the most diligent, useful, and consistent Members of this House.

Mr. RICH. I thank the gentleman very much. His statement is appreciated, I am sure. All I want to do is try to cut down the debt and balance the budget, so we can pay this great debt. I also add here, too, table 2, showing the budget and comparison for 1939 and 1948:

TABLE 2.—*Budget expenditures by major programs*

[Amounts in millions]

	1939	1948
National defense	$1,074	$11,256
Veterans' service and benefits	559	7,343
Interest on the public debt	941	5,000
International affairs and finance	19	3,510
Refunds of tax receipts	68	2,065
Social welfare, health, and security	3,996	1,654
Transportation and communication	512	1,530
General government	556	1,492
Agriculture and agricultural resources	1,198	1,381
Natural resources	214	1,101
Housing and community facilities	[1] 154	539
Finance, commerce, and industry	52	426
Labor	11	118
Education and general research	44	88
Reserve for contingencies	--------	25
Adjustment to daily statement basis	[1] 63	--------
Total expenditures	9,027	37,528

[1] Excess of credits, deduct.

We must cut down on our expenditures. Be wise and economize.

VETERANS' SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this Congress is preparing to close Saturday. We still have some very important veterans' legislation pending. I refer especially to the legislation involving subsistence allowances. I have been hammering away all during the last Congress and this one to do something about increasing the subsistence allowances of veterans going to school under the GI bill. We have reported this legislation out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Now that the other body has acted on this matter, I am wondering if this House is going to adjourn without taking action upon this very important question.

I offered a bill last year to increase the subsistence allowances for students and I reintroduced my bill this year. The Veterans' Affairs Committee has held exhaustive hearings on the subject and formally reported one bill to increase the allowances and today reported another bill, which latter bill, I understand, is exactly in line with the bill on the same subject which passed the Senate last Saturday.

The high cost of living has made it difficult, and in some cases perhaps impossible, for veterans who do not have independent means to go to school. I want all veterans who are eligible under the GI bill to get the fullest possible benefits of the educational feature of the act. That is why I have so consistently and persistently sought to get the subsistence allowance increased.

This Congress ought not to adjourn without passing this legislation. The chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee indicates that she is ready to call this legislation up for action at any time, if the House leadership will recognize her for that purpose. I sincerely hope that the distinguished Speaker will recognize the chairman of the committee to call up this legislation. The time is very short and I appeal to the leadership to see that this legislation is passed and sent to the White House before adjournment.

LOYALTY INVESTIGATION

Mr. MONRONEY. 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. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, before this Congress adjourns Saturday, I think the Committee on Appropriations should bring in and pass money for the President's loyalty investigation. The sum of $25,000,000 has been asked for to complete this effort to remove Communists and other subversive elements from the pay roll of the United States Government.

President Truman asked for these investigative funds to carry out this housecleaning more than 3 months ago—but so far none have been appropriated for this extremely important work to safeguard our Government from these subversive groups.

This work is going forward but in a limited way. With adequate funds available, far more progress can be made and the job can be properly done. It cannot progress any further now unless these funds are appropriated before the Congress adjourns.

If we mean business in getting rid of these Reds, I think the least we can do is give the President's committee on loyalty the money necessary to conduct these investigations. If we do not, since the loyalty bill the House passed the other day will not become law for at least 6 or 8 months, we will be delayed for six or more precious months.

Give the President the money to start this work, even though this legislation, which was passed by the House recently, has not become law.

Numerous editorials in the New York Times, the Washington News, the New York Herald Tribune, and other papers have cast doubt on the wisdom of the legislation passed by the House. Lack of adequate safeguards for old employees of the Government who are loyal have been challenged in the House bill.

Little criticism has been heard of the President's loyalty investigative program because of the adequate safeguards it provides. It was a carefully worked out program, designed not only to ferret out the Reds, but also to protect the rights and the good names of the loyal and innocent workers from slander and irresponsible gossip.

This program is under way—it is now in operation. It will cease to function unless funds are appropriated before adjournment. The danger of a 6- or 8-month delay to await action on the doubtful House-passed measure is a risk this Nation cannot afford to take at this critical time.

SUBVERSIVE AND DISLOYAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. RANKIN. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Oklahoma that we should appropriate money for the President to carry out his loyalty program.

I submit also that whenever a man is fired from the Federal payroll for disloyalty his name should be sent to the Congress of the United States. What right have we to throw these Reds out of the State Department or other departments, and turn them loose and let them go back and get on the State pay rolls or in other responsible positions and continue their subversive activities?

All these men who have been thrown off the Federal pay roll for disloyalty or for subversive activities should be known to the American people, because

unless that is done they will go right back into the various States and continue their subversive activities.

I hope we will not only appropriate the money the President asked for, but also money to carry out the loyalty legislation that we pass, and at the same time, I hope the administration will send to the Congress the name of every person who is thrown off the Federal pay roll for disloyalty or for subversive activities.

MUCH-NEEDED LEGISLATION

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, I just want to add my two-bits, for whatever it may be worth, to emphasize and heartily concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. May I insist also, that we refuse to recess or adjourn until we have passed each of the other 11 important pieces of national legislation.

I want to call attention to the cartoon which appeared in the Post a couple of days ago depicting Congress getting out of an automobile that it had been driving called Needed Legislation with three or four beautiful ladies called Pieces of Needed Legislation in it. As the train was bearing down the track upon them the chauffeur tipped his hat and said, "This is my train" and left them to their death.

I submit that we have no right to quit until we do our job.

ELECTION TO A COMMITTEE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, House Resolution 320, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That TOM PICKETT, of the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Works.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by W. G. Vollmer.

THE UNIFICATION BILL

Mr. OWENS. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I placed in the RECORD in the Appendix at page A3702 an editorial of the Chicago Daily Tribune with respect to the unification bill. I desire to read one paragraph of the editorial which I would like very much to have the Members read in full. The paragraph is as follows:

Third, the Executive order by which President Truman proposes to implement the legislation provides for the use of "such missions and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national policies and interests of the United States." Language so vague is subject to alarming constructions. There is no authorization here that Congress is to be consulted if the President is persuaded by the Army and Navy to get into military adventures and nondeclared wars anywhere on earth.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that steps should be taken to remedy that situation.

Mr. CHURCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

Mr. CHURCH. And that is in line with the suggestion contained in the amendment which the gentleman offered at the time of the debate last week.

Mr. OWENS. Yes; it is. I am not trying to die hard on the voice vote, but I believe that, with respect to the amendment which I offered—as a matter of fact, I think the Chair should have decided in favor of it—some action should be taken to the end that Congress will not close its own avenue to information.

RETIREMENT PRIVILEGES

Mr. McCORMACK. 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time because I see my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] on the floor. He is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. On July 11 the President approved the bill in relation to retirement for agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We are all acquainted with that.

I notice the bill H. R. 4127 passed the House the other day. It has been called to my attention that the provisions of that bill might raise legal complications in relation to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that is farthest removed from the minds of any of us, and particularly the gentleman from Kansas. When the matter goes to conference or in the other body, I hope that language which will clarify that situation will be inserted in H. R. 4127.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to my friend from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that some question has been raised as to whether or not the retirement bill will affect that legislation. In any event, the gentleman from Kansas has been before the Senate committee and explained the situation there, and in the event the retirement bill is passed by the Senate, which we expect it will do, an amendment will be included to take care of the particular problem to which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has called attention.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOOTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD with reference to a bill he is introducing today.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include an article.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

LOYALTY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

Mr. COMBS. 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 Texas [Mr. COMBS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to second the suggestion made by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] with regard to providing funds, that the President long ago requested, to implement his program of loyalty investigation.

As chairman of a subcommittee in the Civil Service Committee in the last Congress, of which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON] were members, our studies and the recommendations of the Civil Service Committee, of which the Hon. Jennings Randolph was then chairman, led to the promulgation of that order of the President. This report will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, July 20, 1946, on page 9601.

The Presidential order sets up adequate machinery for screening employees and prospective employees of the Government. It would empower the Civil Service Commission to investigate prospective employees and the FBI to make name checks and investigate persons already in the employ of the Government suspected of disloyalty. The order sets up adequate safeguards for the public interest on the one hand and the rights of Government employees on the other. A uniform system of procedures with adequate rights of appeal and review are provided in the order. To carry on the work properly will require an enlargement of the investigative staffs of both the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President long ago requested an appropriation of $25,000,000 to defray the cost of this work. We ought to implement his program by providing the funds before this Session of Congress adjourns and I trust that it will be done.

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

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE BAHAMAS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Bahamas, July 4, 1947.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Member of Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Speaker's Office, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER MARTIN: As Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Parliament of Bahamas and joint president of the Bahamas Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, I am writing to you to extend an invitation for four Members of your House of Representatives to visit the Bahamas for a period of about 10 days from December 28 next, as guests of the Bahamas branch of the association.

During that time the Bahamas branch will be the hosts in the Colony to delegations of members of all parties from the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada. It is hoped also to have representatives of the Parliaments of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

The Bahamas branch of the association were much impressed with the success of the informal parliamentary gathering which took place in Bermuda last year, at the invitation of the Bermuda branch of the association. The value of the parliamentary contacts and interchange of views which took place in Bermuda, and also in Washington, when the delegates visited the Capitol as the guests of the Congress of the United States, were fully appreciated by members of this legislature; and they would propose, if this invitation is accepted, to provide opportunities during the visit to Nassau for the discussion of some matters of common interest at informal conferences.

I can assure you that if it is found possible to accept this invitation, which I very much hope will be the case, the representatives of your House will receive a warm welcome from the Parliament and people of these islands.

I take the opportunity of expressing to you my feelings of deep respect and of extending to you my most cordial greetings.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) ASA H. PRITCHARD,
Member, House of Assembly; Speaker, House of Assembly; and Joint President of the Bahamas Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I submit a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 110) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Senate and the House of Representatives hereby accept the invitations tendered by the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas Government to have four Members of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives attend a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be held in the Bahamas beginning December 28, 1947. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are authorized to appoint the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives, respectively, to attend such meeting and are further authorized to designate the chairmen of the delegations from each of the Houses. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegations appointed for the purpose of attending such meeting, which shall not exceed $5,000 for each of the delegations, shall be reimbursed to them from the contingent fund of the House of which they are Members, upon submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this resolution debatable?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may reserve the right to object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice arrangements are being made to send committees of Congress all over the world to try to find out what is going on. I make the suggestion that we make arrangements to get Members to go back home and see what the American people are having to go through now, and find out what they are thinking about.

This running around all over the globe to find out what somebody else is thinking beyond the boundaries of the United States, and particularly behind the iron curtain, is just about worn threadbare. It seems to me the Members of the Congress should go back home and find out what the American people are thinking about.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept this as my resignation from the House Committee on Agriculture.

Very truly yours,
CLIFF CLEVENGER.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Respectfully,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Public Works Committee of the House.

Appreciating the many courtesies extended, I am

Most sincerely,
WAT ARNOLD,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 321) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That CLIFF CLEVENGER, of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 322) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That WAT ARNOLD, of Missouri, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 323) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That RUSSELL V. MACK, of Washington, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Works.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include a statement by Joseph A. Engelhard, and in the other to include a historical sketch. The latter might exceed the limit under the rules, but notwithstanding that fact, I ask that it be printed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on flood control.

EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN WAR-INCURRED SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 279, providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3682) to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3682) to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]. At this time I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 279 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 3682 under an open rule and provides for 1 hour general debate. The bill, H. R. 3682, is a measure to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollment.

The necessity for this assistance is not as great as it has been in the past, but due to the great housing shortage that has persisted in this country we do have, near many of the former war plants and Army and Navy installations throughout the country, great Government-owned housing projects which have brought with them a tremendous increase in the enrollment in the schools in those particular portions of our districts. During the war, and since the war, these school children have been attending the schools in many particular districts which have much less tax income than before the war simply because much of the taxable property of the township or the school district, as I am sure many of you know from your own experiences, has been taken over by the Government and is no longer taxed. So, today we have quite a number of school districts where the pupil enrollment is much greater than it has ever been before, while at the same time the tax income of the school district is much lower than it has ever been before. In order to take care of this temporary situation during the war we did spend considerable money out of the Federal Treasury to help support those schools and to take care of the children of war workers and Army and Navy personnel.

There has been a great decline in that assistance need, but, as I said a moment ago, because of the housing shortage many of these publicly owned housing facilities are still being occupied, even though the war plant itself may have been shut down or reconverted to some other sort of production. We have instances where men who have found employment as far as 50 or 60 miles away, still having to have a home for their children, are still residing in these war-housing installations. It is not thought it will take a great deal of money—in fact, this bill limits the total expenditure to $5,000,000—to continue this aid to these particular school districts where the need therefor still exists.

It is the belief, I am sure, of the education committee, at least, and it is the impression of the Committee on Rules, that the total expenditure will not reach $5,000,000 during the next year, but it is necessary to take this action and extend this law or authority, in this reduced manner, in order to take care of those school districts which still remain uncared for because of the emergency created by the present housing shortage.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I might say to the gentleman from Ohio that in my district we have two or three places where exactly the situation that the gentleman describes obtains, and those schools could not possibly operate unless they get some help. That is a condition which has resulted from the war effort in the metropolitan area of Detroit. There is no other way of solving it than the passage of this type of legislation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am hoping that these Government-owned housing facilities will be sold, if they are of permanent construction, and go back on the tax rolls soon.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. I just wanted to say that I congratulate the gentleman's committee that brought this piece of legislation up. It is greatly needed, and in some instances the need is even greater than it ever has been at the peak of Federal employees in those districts.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes; in some instances families have moved in where only military and naval personnel were located before, which has actually brought about a greater problem. This seems to be a rather noncontroversial measure. We have a heavy schedule today, and I do not care to take further time.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BUCK. On the question of noncontroversiality, it was a divided report from the Committee on Education and Labor, and a minority report was filed.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, I think there was a very minor minority report filed, if I remember.

Mr. BUCK. There were six persons who signed the minority reports.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not understand such to be the case.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, it comes mighty hard to me to call attention frequently to rules that are being brought to this House making in order legislation which calls for more and more of the taxpayers' money. Unfortunately, many of my friends have some of these schools in their districts, and they, I know, are in favor of this bill, which will cost somewhere between five and seven million dollars to take care of the schools in the districts where the War Department erected plants and factories away from districts and sections of our country where we had plenty of schools and facilities.

GHOST TOWNS

You older Members will remember that for 4 or 5 years I objected to the War and Navy Departments' real estate experts recommending purchase of sites miles away from populated sections where there was available a plentiful supply of labor, manufacturing facilities, schools, and housing recommendations. I pointed out that the experts who were recommending these sites were disregarding the tremendous cost that was entailed to the Government in the future, because they required the construction not only of many buildings and homes for the workers but also of schools, streets, sewers, places of entertainment and many other facilities.

I stated that as soon as the war was over these cities that had been built up surrounding and adjoining the plants would naturally become ghost towns and after the war it would be necessary to dismantle them at great loss to the Government. I realize that due to the shortage of housing many former war workers are still retaining their homes around these plants, despite the fact that they are obliged to travel from 20 to 50 miles to work in their new employment, these plants being closed. I call attention to that fact because I feel that the committee did not receive the information it was entitled to.

LOW-COST LAND

The localities and the school districts have not lost a great deal of tax income, as the gentleman from Ohio stated, due to the Government taking over some of the land and the school districts being deprived of their tax money, because most of the land that was acquired by the Government was extremely low-cost or cheap land and the taxes on such vacant property did not amount to very much. On the other hand, the moment the Government started to construct towns around the section, the workers that moved in and were receiving good pay started to spend their money in that locality, and those districts and the mushroom towns that were built actually benefited the local governments. They have not lost anything whatever, because the tax benefits they derived out of the thousands of people that moved in were far greater than the few dollars the

county, the township, or the school district was deprived of in taxes because of the Government taking over the property.

I call attention to the fact that two of the Members stated in the minority views filed with the committee report:

We voted against reporting out H. R. 3682 because of the lack of adequate information about, and specifications of, projects for which school funds should be provided.

HOUSE NEEDS MORE FACTS

The minority report is signed by Mr. McCONNELL and by Mr. KENNEDY. I have not been and am not a member of that committee and I did not have the hearings. All I ever am able to obtain are the few words when the Members appear or the chairman of the committee appears before the Committee on Rules and in a few brief remarks say, "Well, the committee reported this out, and we ought to have a rule."

While I was chairman of the Committee on Rules I always endeavored to obtain some information that would justify the granting of a rule, so that I could be able to say after a legislative committee reported a bill out that I thought it should receive clearance and that the House was entitled to pass upon it. But at the same time the House is entitled to some facts. I know in these last few days of the session there is a great rush of the Members to get home, and I do not blame them. I am going to join them as soon as I can get through here; but we should not be too hasty in reporting out and passing resolutions to investigate this, that, and the other thing, and appropriate money which, of course, adds to the burden of our taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS].

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois knows that I have the highest regard for him, and I feel certain that he would not want to take his seat and leave any misinformation with us intentionally. With regard to the length of the hearings, may I make this observation?

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I have yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. COMBS. This question has been studied and hearings have been held on it since early in the year by the Committee on Education and Labor. They held extensive hearings. With regard to the scattering of these industries over the Nation, if that had not been done, if all manufacturing and things of that kind, the building of airplanes and tanks and everything else and ships, had been concentrated in our heavily populated centers, they would have been more overloaded, and schools and transportation facilities would have been overtaxed and we would not have been able to get the job done. What actually happened was that every place in the Nation had its factories and its installations and altogether we did a job that amazed the world. Without that, we could not have done it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate that, but I stated then, and I repeat now, that it was not necessary to go 25 and 30 and 50 miles from nowhere where you had to build access roads from the main highways, streets, sewers, schools, churches, and places of amusement, saying nothing as to the homes that had to be built for the war workers running into costs of millions of dollars. That is one reason there is such a shortage of homes now—tens of thousands of homes had to be built for the war workers. I was interested in saving money for the Government and making it easier for the worker so that they would not be obliged to travel a long distance to go to work.

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

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. I, too, always had great esteem for the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Again, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RIVERS. I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that you are citing isolated instances. You are citing facts that do not exist, and you are leaving an impression on the floor of the House that a man of your standing should certainly retract.

Mr. SABATH. If the gentleman has any real information and will be honest, he would not dare to make that statement.

Mr. RIVERS. I have it right here and I am going to make a speech on it.

Mr. SABATH. I know about the conditions and I called attention to them for 4 or 5 years. If the gentleman had been in the House when I frequently called attention to the mistakes that the War Department was making in following the advice of these so-called real-estate experts on designating available localities, and what additional unnecessary expense such localities would entail, he would not ask that I retract my statement, but he would be obliged to confirm every statement that I have made.

I suppose the gentleman has one or two of these schools in his district. I have none. I am interested in school children and I want them to have an education. But I call attention to the unnecessary expenditures, at times reckless expenditures. However, that is water over the dam. Still I have a right to call attention to it. I should dislike very much to deprive any of the gentlemen who have some of these plants in their districts, and who need additional funds to maintain the schools, but I feel they could easily do without this aid of five or six million dollars in view of the revenue that the towns and townships derived from the spending of millions of dollars by the millions of war workers in these school districts.

I felt it my duty to call attention to these things. I assure the gentleman I know a great deal about it. If he will read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD he will be satisfied that I do know, and that I have repeatedly called attention to departmental extravagances, notwithstanding the fact that it was being done under a Democratic administration, but by a War Department that is always extremely reckless with the taxpayers' money.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, 1947, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a communication to the Speaker of the House requesting the introduction of a bill "for the more economical operation of the general-supplies fund of the Bureau of Federal Supplies, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes." A copy of the proposed bill was enclosed.

This communication was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. We now find it should have been referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of this communication and that it be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 3682, known as the Landis bill, is of supreme importance to the State of Georgia. In several sections of the State, notably at Brunswick, at Columbus in Muscogee County, and Marietta in Cobb County, the location of the huge Bell bomber plant which turned out great quantities of B-29's, there was an influx of workers with their familiies. Great housing projects were built for the wartime workers. This put a terrible strain upon the school facilities of these and other counties in the State. The Congress recognized its responsibility in helping the local school communities to meet their problem and enacted what has come to be known as the Lanham Act. But for the help given under the Lanham Act, the schools in many of our counties in Georgia would have broken down almost entirely. The problem was simply more than the State and local communities could meet unaided.

I am more familiar with the situation at Marietta, in Cobb County, than with the situation at Brunswick and Columbus, because Cobb County is located in the Seventh District, which I represent. The situation in this county was made much more acute by the fact that the Government owns quite a large amount of real estate in the county. For instance, there is Kennesaw National Park, which has taken from the tax rolls of the county 2,882 acres of the valuation of $72,050. The Bell bomber plant took from the tax rolls 2,350 acres at a valuation of $58,750. The Allatoona Dam has taken from the county's tax rolls 3,950 acres of a total value of $98,750. There is an Army air base located in the county which has taken 603 acres from the tax rolls of a total value of $15,075. This makes a total of 9,785 acres owned by the Government in the county of a total value of $144,625. All of this has been taken

from the tax assessment rolls of the county.

This situation in Cobb County illustrates also the tremendous increase in enrollment of pupils in the county schools. In the school year 1942–43, the total enrollment was 5,290 in the schools of the county. In 1946–47, the total enrollment was 6,844, and an expected enrollment for the school year 1947–48 is 7,169.

The reason for the continued enrollment since the plant is no longer in operation is due to the fact that because of the housing shortage, all of the housing built for the workers in the Bell bomber plant is still occupied by people who work in Atlanta and other nearby cities. The children are still living in the county and must be taken care of by the local schools.

To show that the local community and the State have done everything possible to meet the situation, I need only recite the figures. For the school year 1943–44, the local tax rate was 5 mills. This raised a total of $49,280.50. The State's contribution for the same period was $184,840.02. During that year the Federal Works Agency contributed Lanham funds in the total amount of $18,028.78, and there was miscellaneous income of $6,528, making a total of $258,677.30. In the school year 1946–47 the amount raised by a local tax of 15 mills was $143,000. For the same period the State contributed $341,973. Lanham fund contributions were $80,027, which, with $10,000 miscellaneous income made the total expenditures for the year $575,000.

It is readily seen from the above that the Cobb County school system is overburdened with a war-incurred enrollment of approximately 2,000 more students than during its last normal year. The local government has gone its limit in trying to meet this responsibility, having increased the rate of taxation from 5 to 15 mills, as stated above, along with an increase in property valuations. It is to be noticed that the State has almost doubled its contribution. If this bill is not passed and Federal aid extended for one more year, the county will simply have to cut its school term from 9 to 7 or possibly 5 or 6 months. This situation is definitely caused by the war and its aftermath and is, therefore, a Federal responsibility.

A somewhat similar, though not quite so severe, situation exists in Polk County, Ga., of which Cedartown is the county seat. Here are located many textile plants which were in operation at full speed making textiles for clothing and tire fabric as its contribution to the war effort. Before the war the Polk County schools had an enrollment of approximately 3,500. For the current school year, that is, the 1946–47 school year, the average daily attendance was 4,202.

The county and State have made a tremendous effort to meet this influx of children into the schools caused by the war effort. For the school year 1941–42 the State contributed to the county $95,718 while the county and districts contributed $37,765. In the school year 1946–47, the State aid had been raised more than double and amounted to $245,000 and the county and school districts had practically doubled their contribution making a total as their contribution for that year of $72,600. Even with the assistance of the Federal Government through Lanham funds, the county has not been able to maintain its schools at a normal level. In 1941 all of its teachers had at least 2 years of college preparation. In the school year just closed the system had 45 teachers of a total of 170 who had less than 1 year of college work. Unless this bill, the Landis bill, is passed, which in effect extends Lanham fund aid, the Polk County Board of Education will have to cut off 28 school teachers and crowd the children into fewer classrooms or reduce the length of the term to 6 or 7 months instead of the present 9-month school term. Moreover, the schools will have to be operated without janitors and janitor supplies.

The same sort of condition exists in Floyd County in which is located the city of Rome. The entire county is largely industrial and contributed the products of its factories and foundries to the war effort. I will not quote statistics for this county but substantially the same state of affairs exists in Floyd County as in the other two counties in the district to which I have already referred.

I plead with you to pass this bill so that these children who are not to blame for the situation may not be denied the benefit of an education.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if you will read the minority report accompanying this bill, you will find that a year ago the communities which were receiving assistance were told that was the last year they would receive assistance, and they all agreed they would get out from under this load and take care of these communities themselves—the local communities in the States.

I tell you there are a lot of dilatory tactics being practiced in the various locations where these communities exist. It seems to me, if we are going to give $5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for inefficiency back in the States, it is about time we called a halt to it and tell these communities to tend to their own knitting. They are not expected to come in here and ask us for $5,000,000 to pay for the inefficiency of the local people.

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

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that we were also told that a housing authority was going to dispose of these properties. That has not been done. Therefore, the revenues derived from taxation on these properties is not being received by the communities.

Mr. RICH. The quicker they sell these properties to the local communities the better off the people of this country are going to be.

Mr. BARDEN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. It is past time that the Government got out of business. We have been having too much of the Government getting into all kinds of business. It just makes me sick because we have so much inefficiency in our Government. The employees are inactive. They do not do the things they should. If anyone should get out and stir these people up, it is the Congress. The only way we can stir them up is to stop these appropriations. Then they will act.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I ask the gentleman to yield to point out the fact that this bill returns $5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money which has been paid into the Federal Treasury, returns it to the school districts, so that the taxpayers get the benefit of it, including several areas in the gentleman's own State.

Mr. RICH. I want the people in my district to get on their toes and get busy. I do not want any more fooling around. I want to stop these appropriations for inefficiency back in the States.

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

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am wholeheartedly supporting this resolution and hope that it will be passed, and I am also supporting the bill which it makes in order for consideration. I know it will be contended by some that this work should be ended, now that the war is over, and communities should take care of their own school problems in their own way. It is not so simple as that, nor can we, by wishing, return at once to the prewar conditions. The war did complicate the domestic school problem greatly and to such an extent that it will take some time to work out a solution.

I have heard some gentlemen complain about war installations, feeling that war plants were often built not near their large cities but in remote rural communities where housing and school facilities had to be improvised throughout. I distinctly remember that during the period of preparation that the majority of Members were seeking one kind of military installation or another and hoping to get war plants located within their districts, not only from the patriotic motive of wishing to help in the war effort but also hoping, no doubt, that such wartime installations might prove an economic aid to their communities. Since the war I have heard some of my colleagues declare that they now wish there had been no such military or defense establishments located within their district. The aftermath and the headaches caused by the dislocations are extremely painful and difficult of solution.

One reason why I favor the bill which we shall take up on the adoption of this rule is that I know personally of several communities in Arizona adjacent to war plants which are struggling with their overcrowded school conditions and carrying an almost unbearable burden of debt and financial obligation. I am fairly well acquainted with the schools and the school authorities in Arizona. I have received numerous communications from school superintendents and school boards, urging that something be done under the former Lanham Act plan to assist them. Let me take a case or two for example.

Before the recent war, the Isaac School District, lying in a rich agricultural community west of the city of Phoenix but not far from it, was a typical high-class consolidated rural school. I have known J. B. Sutton, the superintendent, for a long time, and I know that he had few worries of a professional or financial nature concerning his school prior to the outbreak of the war. Then what happened? A big war plant was established in his community. Thousands of war workers flocked to this plant. Hastily constructed housing was furnished, and the enrollment of Isaac School expanded enormously. And now that the war is over, what is the situation? Many of those families are still residing in property that pays no local taxes. The district is bonded and taxed to the limit, and since—in the case of this school as in the case of other Arizona school districts—a large share of the financial support is derived from a local ad valorem tax. This community cannot raise enough by local taxation to pay for the cost of the schooling of the children who have been there, many of them, for 4 or 5 years, and are still enrolled.

I can cite other cases similar to the Isaac School District, not only on the outskirts of Phoenix but also on the outskirts of Tucson, and still other districts more remote from good-sized cities. The presence of these children in those school districts is a result of the war. The cost of taking care of their education is as much an obligation of the Federal Government as are most of the other continuing expenses occasioned by the war. This legislation may be but a stop-gap and temporary, but it is to be hoped that it will be enacted for immediate need and followed by a more permanent program such as may be required.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3682) to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3682, with Mr. LEONARD W. HALL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, under this bill the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to continue Federal assistance to those schools that are still overburdened with war-incurred school enrollments and which are unable through local revenue and from State contributions to provide schooling for this increased enrollment.

The amount will not exceed the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. The program cost fourteen million in 1945–46 and seven million in 1946–47.

This is not a bill for foreign aid but for American school children. It provides Federal assistance for a pressing problem that has arisen out of the war and its aftermath. During the war period thousands of war workers and their families migrated into war areas, greatly increasing school attendance and imposing severe financial burdens on local school systems. During the war the Government recognized its responsibilities to these communities and granted assistance under the Lanham Act.

Without such assistance many of these schools will have to close down or cut their school term to 4 to 6 months. The State aid pays only a part of the total costs of maintenance and operations of schools. The local school agencies have made a strenuous effort to meet this problem by increasing substantially the amount of local funds for school purposes. This increase in State and local revenues, however, has not been sufficient to meet the double burden of this increased enrollment and the loss of tax revenues.

The Federal Government has acquired and now owns considerable land in numerous communities. This land has been removed from the local tax rolls. Last year 76 schools received assistance because of the problem of tax-exempt federally owned property. Another 26 communities were provided school services for residents of nontaxable Army- or Navy-owned reservations and 65 areas faced the problem of Federal-owned war housing.

Defense housing continues to be occupied at capacity levels. The problem is intensified by the shortage of housing and the increased need for veteran housing.

The early enactment of this bill is urgent. The local school districts must hire their teachers for the 1947–48 school year.

It is true the Federal Public Housing Authority has failed to dispose of the houses, stores, and other property. Why, I do not know. According to an act of Congress they must dispose of them by December 31, 1948. I hope it will be possible to dispose of this property by June 30, 1948. The Public Housing Administration has collected $274,760,000, but only a net income from rents of $111,130,000.

It is true the Federal Works Commissioner testified last year they would be able to close out the program in one more year. I also believe Mr. Fields wants to be relieved of this emergency problem. But the problem is still with us, the Government still owns this property, and the States are not able to furnish enough State aid to handle the situation.

The minority report says the evidence presented covers less than a dozen communities. But according to evidence which I have from the Federal Works Administration, 132 schools from 35 States have requested financial aid. It will take approximately $5,000,000 to take care of this program.

Congress has made arrangements to give and loan $20,000,000,000 to foreign countries and much more will be demanded to take care of the children and people in these foreign lands.

I am surprised and disappointed to learn that some people who favor these gigantic gift-loans to foreign nations oppose this $5,000,000 bill to help educate our own American children.

I believe it is about time to make some cuts in these foreign gifts and make some provisions for Americans in the way of better pensions for our elders and better minimum wages for our underpaid workers.

I would like to make this observation, that in these 193 schools there was an increase of 127,000 pupils in average daily attendance.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I want to commend my colleague from Indiana for the foresight and initiative that prompts him to bring this measure before the House. I have within one of the counties in the district I represent an ordnance plant of several thousand acres that was taken off the local tax rolls, bringing with it that great influx of residents and overcrowded population in our schools, and we realize very much the need for this continued help, and I am glad to support the measure.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. MATHEWS. Do I understand correctly that this bill does not affect communities like, for instance, Wrightstown, in my own district, near Fort Dix, which is a permanent installation and which has been increased during the war? It does not affect that, does it?

Mr. LANDIS. Unless it is on the list. The gentleman can check the list and see if it is on it.

Mr. MATHEWS. The list is not in the report.

Mr. LANDIS. They are not all listed in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

I would like to make one more point. The national average cost last year per pupil was $135. In these areas, the average is $90, and all this bill does is add $14 per pupil in these 132 school districts. There have been 132 requests in 35 States, which will amount to $5,000,000. Of course, the chief objection to this bill was that last year the Federal Works people said that it was only going to last last year, and that would conclude it. But, we cannot help it because the Federal Works Administration made a mistake, and that these houses are still there. Some of the civilians have moved out of these houses and veterans have taken their places. In these houses today over half of the people are veterans and their families, and over half of the total are veterans' children. There are 367,000 children in these housing areas that must be taken care of. They will either have to close the schools or limit the school term to from 4 to 6 months.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BURKE. I should like to add my support to this measure. In my district, Wright Field and Patterson Field have been encroaching upon the taxable areas and have reduced the amount of the school district income.

Mr. LANDIS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. The local and State funds in these supported school districts have increased more than $15,000,000 this year.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it was with reluctance that I voted in favor of reporting this legislation to the House because I am personally in favor of the Government getting out of this war-incurred educational program as quickly as possible. I can assure the Members of this House that I gave much thought to every provision of this bill and would not have voted in favor of reporting it out of our committee had not the present committee amendments been adopted.

This bill, as amended, extends the period of time to June 30, 1948, for providing emergency educational assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments and limits the amount authorized to be appropriated to $5,000,000. It makes available Federal assistance for immediate needs arising out of the war emergency and provides for contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities to local school agencies requiring assistance provided they received assistance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which was the termination date under the provisions of the Lanham Act that Federal assistance could be given to schools coming within the classification provided by this legislation.

During the hearings before the Committee on Education and Labor on H. R. 3682 and bills of similar character testimony was presented to the committee that indicated that unless Federal aid was continued in certain school districts, the schools would not be able to operate more than 4 to 6 months from their own funds and that it would be impossible with the present teacher shortage to induce competent teachers to accept positions in these school districts.

During the war period it was necessary under our all-out war program to establish plants, shipyards, and Army and Navy installations all over our country and in a great many instances there were no houses available for the in-migrant workers who were employed at these installations. Under title I of the Lanham Act temporary housing to meet the needs of these in-migrant workers and their families was authorized and under title II of the act community facilities that were necessary to carry on the community life of these various housing centers were established.

The Lanham Act also provided that this housing should be disposed of within 2 years after the termination of the war. However, due to the housing and material shortage, as well as the difficulty of finding homes for our returning veterans, it has not been possible to dispose of these temporary-housing projects. In fact, testimony was presented to our committee that the occupants of some of these projects were more than 50 percent veterans. There are many reasons why these projects should be sold or turned over to local authorities immediately, but as that is not the subject under consideration, I will not take up the time of the House to discuss that phase of the housing program.

However, there is another phase of the housing program that I wish to discuss briefly, and that directly concerns the war-incurred educational program. The Federal Public Housing Authority is obligated under law to turn back to the local authorities payments in lieu of taxes sums equivalent to those that would have been received had the property been privately owned.

The real difficulty is that the Housing Authority is collecting the rents from these housing projects and bringing them back to Washington to make a good showing for the Federal Public Housing Authority. The sums they pay to the local governments in lieu of taxes are not sufficient to meet the expenses incident for the normal operations of the schools, fire department, police department, and other community facilities as provided by title II of the Lanham Act.

In brief, the Federal Public Housing Authority, in order to make a good showing for themselves in Washington, are in reality robbing the local authorities of the funds necessary to educate the children in the communities this bill is designed to assist. It is because of these conditions that I was reluctant to support this legislation.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. The gentleman has made a very correct statement. Does he believe we should permit that situation to continue?

Mr. LESINSKI. It is up to the Congress to correct. Personally, I cannot do it myself, but I am bringing it to the attention of the Congress.

It is for that reason that I deem it desirable to pass this emergency stopgap legislation with its limitations of time and money until Congress in its wisdom remedies that phase of the housing program.

Mr. Chairman, I was convinced by the testimony presented to our committee that there are school districts in the United States that require emergency educational aid. I was also convinced after a careful study of all the facts that the Federal Public Housing Authority in many instances was not giving the local governments a square deal in the sums they are paying in lieu of taxes. However, the most important factor to consider at this time is that the first of September—the beginning of the school year—is almost at hand. That, coupled with the fact that this session of Congress will shortly adjourn—in my humble opinion—is the reason why this legislation should be enacted into law in order that children residing in school districts, burdened with war-incurred enrollments, will be assured of a full term education beginning this fall.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I was perfectly astonished to hear the eminent gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] stand in the well of the House a few minutes ago and say that this bill is noncontroversial. His memory is surprisingly short.

The bill came out of the Committee on Education and Labor on a divided vote. A number of members of the committee signed a minority report and then some of us appeared before the Committee on Rules. In the Committee on Rules the first action, according to my information, was that the rule be denied. Then, on subsequent consideration, the rule was granted. That is hardly the history of a noncontroversial piece of legislation.

Everyone who has had to do with education not only admits that education is a State function but will fight to the last ditch to assure that education does remain a State function. If it is admitted that education is a State responsibility, why was it that the States, on notice a year ago that this Federal aid would terminate, sit back and do absolutely nothing? The States had 1 year's notice that they would get no more of this Federal aid. Yet here it is almost the 1st of August, and we are told that unless the Federal Government passes this legislation many children in the States will have no education. The States lie back and attempt to shift their responsibility to the Federal Government, probably because they think the Federal Government is easy, and I am beginning to agree with that interpretation.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] hit the nail on the head a few moments ago when he said that unless the Federal Government passes this bill there is no other source of money for this education. In other words, he is telling us that this will not be the last year but that it will go on and on and on until we get our backs up and let the States take the responsibility which is theirs.

Let us examine for a minute the housing situation. There are two types of housing which are involved in this Federal aid.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR].

Mr. MCGREGOR. I concur with the statement of the distinguished gentleman from New York as a member of the committee which formerly handled Lanham Act funds. If my memory serves me correctly, this is about the third time that this group has come before the committee and asked for an extension or a continuation of these funds with relation to this program. I definitely feel that the time has come, perhaps not this year, but most assuredly next year, when the Congress should stop this kind of program.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. This seems to me to be the most outrageous kind of pork-barrel legislation that I have ever seen. Everybody is trying to get their hands into the grab bag. I think it is high time to put a stop to it. Personally, I am disgusted with this type of legislation and I am going to continue to vote against it.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman. I want to turn briefly to the types of housing which furnish the excuse for this legislation. There are two kinds of housing for which it is claimed that the Federal Government has responsibility. One is the permanent Army and Navy installation. Can anyone conceive of the Government attempting to take away a navy yard or an Army post and not have the chamber of commerce, the mayor of the city, and all the first citizens come down here with tears in their eyes to ask us to save that facility for their community? Yet, having that benefit, they now come here and ask the Federal Government to help educate the children that accompany that installation.

The second type affected is temporary housing. I say to you that any community which has this temporary housing with which to provide homes for its returning veterans and for others during the housing shortage is indeed blessed. I wish I had five or ten thousand more temporary houses in my own community, and then possibly we could accommodate veterans who need housing so badly. Yet that is given as an excuse. The very communities that have the advantage of this surplus housing, into which veterans and their families can move, are the ones who are coming here and asking nutriment from the Federal nipple in order to educate the children who live in those houses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK] has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. BUCK. The time has come to decide whether this sort of Federal aid to education is to end or is to go on indefinitely. As has been pointed out, we have three times said it was the end. If this bill is enacted the States will never take over the responsibility which is genuinely theirs. The bill should be defeated, and at the proper time I will offer a motion to recommit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK] has again expired.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I have complete confidence in the sense of fairness of the Members of the House, and if the Members understand this problem I do not believe there will be a single vote against this bill.

There are two of these projects in the district I serve. I would like to refer to them. Our Government went out into a cotton field and constructed one of its great air depots. There are only eleven in the Nation. They constructed the depot and a majority of the homes for 30,000 employees. It is there today in operation. It is in a small country county. The small amount the Government pays in lieu of taxes is inconsequential, compared with the need of teachers for educating the children who came there from nearly every State in this Union. There is a State responsibility, I think, referred to by the gentleman from New York. My State is trying, as best it can, to fulfill its part, but it does seem to me that under these circumstances, where the State contributes only a part of the cost of education in our respective States, where there is a small country county that has no possibility of realizing revenue adequate to educate these children, as long as that establishment is operating, as long as those hundreds and hundreds of children are there, it should not only be the pleasure but it should be the duty of the Federal Government to contribute toward their education.

We have a similar situation in Muscogee County, Ga., in which is located our greatest military establishment, Fort Benning. You are all familiar with the enormous expansion at Fort Benning during the war. At times there were nearly a hundred thousand troops in training there. This naturally required great increases in civilian personnel. It also required an expansion of the reservation, to a total of 45,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres were formerly a part of Muscogee County and is now tax-exempt.

To meet this situation the Government constructed an enormous housing project, known as Baker Village. It also constructed school buildings. There are 1,142 housing units in the village with 900 children attending school. At $72 for each pupil it is costing the State and county $64,800 to operate this school, but the amount paid in lieu of taxes is only $16,000. The county is now levying a tax of 12 mills but it is not adequate to provide the teachers to instruct these children.

And in addition to that the Federal Works Agency is now demanding that the county purchase the high school building. It has no funds for that purpose.

The end of the war has not reduced this problem. In the county the school enrollment in 1942 was 3,982, during the 1945–46 term the enrollment was 7,695, and during the 1946–47 term the enrollment increased to 7,949.

Certainly the Federal Government has a direct and inescapable obligation to Muscogee County to contribute toward the cost of educating these children. I am confident your sense of fairness will prompt you to authorize and require the Government to do so through the passage of this bill.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, if there ever was a case where the people have the capacity to pay for the education of their own children, those are the special housing projects given to the people at low rent, with everybody in those places, like the one just described by the gentleman from Georgia, well employed at high wages, around airports, and in air construction and in the industrial centers; full employment, with high wages, and yet the alleged incapacity to pay the tuition cost of educating their own children.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman realize that regardless of the high wages the floating population of those communities received, that the taxes paid to meet the expenses of educating their children must come from the land and the ad valorem taxes levied on it?

Mr. GWINN of New York. That is not quite true as I understand the situation. The fact is that the wealth is there. The States have had 2 years within which to adjust their own machinery to collect the necessary funds from the people who have the money. The local assessor could assess the taxes necessary because under the law the Federal Housing Authority that still owns these properties must turn back to the local school districts enough money to take care of these children.

All that the local tax assessor has to do is to assess these properties, the real estate, the houses, the stores, the gas stations, to raise enough money so that the Housing Authority, which is really the deficient Federal arm here at fault, will have to pay these funds back to the communities to educate these children.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Is there any testimony to support this amount of $5,000,000?

Mr. GWINN of New York. There is no testimony to support any special sum, any special amount. The only people who appeared before this committee added up their claims to a little over a million, and yet this committee is inviting the communities as a whole not to pay for their own education but to come to Washington and ask for $5,000,000. In effect this bill says: "Here it is, take it away."

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield.

Mr. COMBS. I know the gentleman does not want to leave any misinformation concerning the right to tax. The gentleman knows, if he will stop and think, that these Federal housing projects cannot be taxed one dime. What the Congress has done is to authorize payment to the local communities by the Federal Government of what taxes would be levied on these little temporary shacks were they privately owned.

Mr. GWINN of New York. In order to arrive at the amount the assessor under the law is required to indicate what the amount of the assessment would be. Then the Federal Housing Authority takes a part of the rents collected from these people and turns it back to the school district. There it is, there is the money, there are the people with the money, if they will only collect it and apply it. The States have built these houses, given them to the people. The

property is there. The value is assessable; yet people in New York and other States are asked to continue to educate the children. They have plenty of property with which they could educate their own children. This amounts to a double gift that the people of this country are asked to send to these communities.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York would not want to leave the impression with the Congress that the local communities have not raised their own taxes. They have been raised in the case of these properties to the extent of $15,000,000. The Congress is asked to assume a little less than 30 percent of the load to help in this education problem.

Mr. GWINN of New York. The fact is that these particular communities are not making their contribution, but should.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, there has been ample testimony and ample evidence given to the great Committee on Education and Labor and the Rules Committee justifying the passage of this legislation. If you can picture the brass hats who built a lot of these housing projects going into a community and taking everything they could take, building these projects, and under the law being required to give back to the school districts a certain amount of money which they did not do, and their rights under the law should be equal, and assessing these districts as though they were cornfields and not a housing project, leaving them absolutely helpless, you get an accurate picture of the conditions that the gentlemen from Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas have told you about.

We have one community in our district of 40,000 war workers. They built housing projects so large you get lost in them. They have not turned them back. I agree with the gentleman from New York, in discussing this matter, they should have been turned back, but they have not been turned back and until they are turned back we are absolutely without help to run these districts. In one little county in my district I know of they have raised the school levy 23 mills, which is taking all the property from the people practically. I will tell you something else they have done about some of these housing projects. The gentleman from New York told you that the war workers get these fabulous salaries and are given low rents. That does not exist in my part of the country. In every housing project in my district they have raised the rent, yet they are not giving the money to the school districts in accordance with the law.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LANDIS. As long as the Government collects the rents and controls the houses it ought to pay the school district?

Mr. RIVERS. Why, that is an obvious obligation.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Just to clarify and emphasize the situation, is it not a fact that whatever rent is collected on these housing projects goes into the Federal Treasury?

Mr. RIVERS. Of course it does and if they were honest about this thing we would not have to pass this legislation. We have sent the money to Washington and I do not think it is remiss of us to ask you to send it back to us.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACKINNON. The gentleman does not wish to create the impression that these projects are self-sustaining?

Mr. RIVERS. No. I mean to say, though, that if these housing projects were run right and the schools got their proportionate part, we would not be coming in here asking for this legislation. The gentleman from Michigan told us in a very masterly way they are trying to make a racket for themselves in Washington instead of meeting their direct obligation.

Mr. MACKINNON. The gentleman has put his finger right on the problem.

Mr. RIVERS. Whenever you want to take them back, I am with you.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Does the gentleman know that in many instances these housing projects are on federally owned land, part of which is a military reservation that has been taken off the general tax rolls within the school district, yet the children are brought there and it puts an added burden on the school district?

Mr. RIVERS. I know of one housing project in one of my very congested areas down there of over 400 units owned by the Navy and they do not put 5 cents back into the district. We owe this obligation and I hope we will dispense it here today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS].

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate there are so many missing in the Committee of the Whole when an important argument is in progress; however, we hope that those who are present will have a message to deliver to those who are now absent when they are ready to vote on the issue.

I feel that the most important thing in our life in America has been local autonomy, the strength of the local municipalities in America. Therein lies the reason we in America have been able to rise to meet each emergency, even to the extent of coming from a peace-loving nation and going through two wars, being able to equip ourselves in time to meet the challenge of those who would attempt to rule the world.

Now, next to the municipality, of course, is the State, and as a municipality has strength and as a group of municipalities have strength, so the States have strength. It is just like the character of an individual. If the individuals of a municipality have character, then the municipality has character and the States—in which such municipalities are located—have character. What have we been doing by paying out these moneys through the years? Only weakening that character and weakening the backbone of the Nation. I have given consideration to this matter in committee, and it is a thing to which I directed my main attention and my questions.

Now, let us analyze these projects. During the war there were people occupying those houses who had swollen incomes each week. They were paying money to the Federal Public Housing Authority for rent and they were spending the balance of their money throughout those towns and villages which were close by.

No arrangement appears to have been made for a sales tax or the taking of any other steps which would provide a fund for these schools, nor has the Federal Public Housing Authority, which has taken that money, made proper arrangements to give it back to the communities as they should, as has been pointed out by the preceding speaker. Does that mean that we in Congress are going to continue to dip into the Treasury of the United States, not only to pay those funds but, as I said before, to weaken the strength of the people? I agree, as I said, that if they were told that they could not continue this housing project any longer, so that those people would not have the money to spend in those villages, they would object to the closing. But, they say, "No; we want to keep them there." However, they are not willing to make any plans in regard to paying their way. They say, "The Army wants us to remain there." Well, if the Army wants them to remain there, then the Army should foot the bill; that would take care of that proposition. If the Federal Public Housing Authority is to continue for the next year, they should foot the bill.

Right now we are preparing to make an investigation throughout America with respect to racketeering in housing. I am beginning to believe that it does not concern business and labor only but even concerns our public offices and public officers, and one of the first investigations that should be made is right in the Federal Public Housing Authority to see why they have been taking that money and building up that agency to the detriment of those people in those communities. Insofar as I am concerned, I believe the real thing for us to do here is to cast a vote which shows that we are not in favor of having this continued. Naturally, none of us feels, when we have the facts set before us now, when they are asking for help for another year on the theory that it is going to end at that

point, that we want to hurt them and have it end right now, if it is really going to hurt them in that way, but I believe the only way we can show our purpose is to cast a vote against this type of legislation right now in order to give the people of America the thought that they should rely upon themselves, and not constantly be coming to the Federal Government for aid. What it does is to encourage the citizens of States which have low incomes to oppose all Federal income-tax reductions in order that money might be available to pay the subsidies which are being handed out for every conceivable purpose. Continuance of Federal aid to certain localities of the country is not fair to the other sections thereof which do not receive such aid. Let us be just before we are too generous.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the consideration of this bill no one will confuse the problem before us this morning with the general question of Federal aid to education. The two have nothing in common and are entirely separate. This is a simple problem of carrying out commitments which were made during the war period. What do I mean by that? I mean simply that the Federal Government brought these people from all parts of the country into communities, in many instances small communities, it gathered them there to perform a specific wartime act. This resulted in overtaxing the school and other facilities of these communities. Unfortunately, when the guns ceased firing on the front these people did not leave these communities. They are still there in most instances.

I think I could best illustrate this by citing the case of my own home town of Pascagoula, Miss. I live in what was a community of 6,000 people in the prewar days. The Federal Government came in there and built sufficient housing to take care of a population which suddenly was accelerated to 40,000. This was necessitated by the construction of ships. Those people are still there.

What are you going to do about it? My friends on the other side who oppose this say, "Let the communities, let the local governments take care of it." Over 70 percent of the children who attend the public schools in my home town come from this housing project. If my community, which has already taxed itself to the limitation of the law, got the permission of the State legislature to increase its taxation 1,000 percent, that still would not meet the situation. We have already taxed ourselves to the statutory limit but we cannot meet that situation.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield in my brief time to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Under the citation that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] mentioned, the Housing Authority must turn back whatever money the assessor says is necessary to meet the taxes on these very houses.

Mr. COLMER. I am glad I yielded to the gentleman for I want to answer that question. Provision was made under the Lanham Act, and if the gentleman will pardon a self-serving declaration, it was put in there at my suggestion to try to help that situation. But the trouble is that the amount allowed is insufficient to anything like meet the situation.

This is a real problem and one that must be met if these children are to receive education. Moreover, I repeat that this is a war incurred obligation of the Federal Government. I believe that this Congress believes in fair play. I have confidence that this body will go along with those of us who are sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS].

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to question the accuracy of the statement of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS], which I am sure he made quite inadvertently. But the fact is that a list of the communities affected by H. R. 3682 is not included in the report on the bill.

However, since asking the question which gave rise to this statement, I have been shown a mimeographed list and find that there are included communities in or near which there are permanent establishments of the Army or Navy.

I am opposed to the constant attempts to gradually socialize this Nation through Federal grants-in-aid, loans with Federal bossism attached, increasing Federal jurisdiction over States, municipalities, and the people thereof, whether these things be under the guise of education, lunches for children, or similar appealing designations.

But this bill deals with a totally different situation. It deals with a condition created by the Federal Government in carrying on a war and, therefore, it is a matter of justice that the Federal Government should not leave the municipalities affected in the position of alone bearing the burden of that condition.

There has been advanced as an argument against this bill, the fact that the executive branch of the Federal Government has not complied with the intent and meaning of acts passed by this Congress with reference to the disposal of certain structures erected under the Lanham Act, the theory apparently being that since the executive branch of the Federal Government had not done what it should do, the result of this negligence should be borne by the municipalities. I can find neither reason nor logic in such a contention.

And certainly a condition like this could have no bearing on a situation in which a permanent establishment of the armed services had grown quite large as the result of the war and its aftermath of increased defense forces. The problem of the education of the children of people living upon or near such reservations which is forced upon the nearby communities is one which the Federal Government, in all fairness and justice, must help that community solve for a little while until some permanent solution is worked out.

In the State of New Jersey we have no income tax, sales tax, or similar method whereby money which this added population might spend in the communities can be taken. The bulk of taxes for school purposes raised by the communities is from real-estate taxes, and real property, whether owned by the Federal Government or otherwise, which is exempt from taxation, naturally, does not furnish any financial assistance. Usually, too, in such communities, there is additional expense for increased police and, sometimes fire protection, which must be borne by the municipality.

For these reasons and because the bill now before us is designed only to assist municipal authorities which are still overburdened with war-incurred school enrollments, I shall vote for the bill. In the name of plain and simple justice, this bill should be passed.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, whatever is the cause of the unhappy situation in reference to housing and the various postwar problems of the country, certainly they are not the responsibility of a few communities. There was placed in my district one of the largest naval-ammunition depots in the country. It took out of taxation one-fourth of one county. I have a letter here from one of the schools involved, which states:

> We are educating about 500 from the Spencer Park area. Our only source of help for this is about $15,000 Federal Public Housing pays in lieu of taxes. The personal tax from this area is almost negligible. Our per pupil cost in Hastings this past year is $120.52. This means that we get about $15,000 FPHA money to apply on an approximate $60,000 expense.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, in my judgment the projects under consideration today may be described as war casualties. I have two of them in my district. They would not have been there except because of activity created by war conditions.

I appreciate the position of the gentlemen who oppose this legislation on the general proposal that they do not favor Federal aid to education. The projects under consideration today do not come under that category. I call attention to the fact that the Government is now collecting from the project in my district known as Planeview, at the rate of about $500,000 a year. We are only asking that the Government return a part of that fund to be used for the support of education of the children in that project. There are about 2,500 children who must have school facilities. The State, the county, and the district are contributing all they can under the law. We are asking for the return of a part of the $500,000 in rent that goes to the Federal Treasury and is paid by the people who live in the community.

If you follow the plan submitted by some of the members by taking the project away, it means that someone is going to assume the responsibility for selling

these houses and sending the people back to the States and communities from whence they came. The people are there—half of the families are veterans' families. We have told veterans we were going to provide houses for them. Until other homes are provided, the best we can do is to let them use the temporary housing now in existence.

It is said we should tax the property. The fact is the property has little tax value. The project I have in mind is far removed from any city. It was put there where people could live while employed in war industry. They do pay a small amount of taxes that are applied on the cost of running the school.

I respect very much the views of the distinguished gentleman from New York, but the top figure involved is $5,000,000. I am just as much in favor of saving $5,000,000 as anyone on the floor of the House, and I agree that the House has been extravagant in some of its expenditures. Only a few days ago this House was very liberal in appropriating funds for other purposes. I am not criticizing those items now, and I do not compare this proposal with them. This proposal must stand on its own merits. I just want to say that it is rather inconsistent to oppose this legislation, which after all is simply asking the Federal Government to return about 20 to 25 percent of the rent that it collects from the people who live in these projects, so that a program of education for the children may be continued.

Again, let me say I am in favor of the counties, the States and the districts doing their full share. They are doing it in this particular case. I join too with those who say that this legislation should be temporary. We will hope at least that the situation may be adjusted so these people may be able to secure homes without the necessity of living in Government-owned temporary houses.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is not a local problem, although many of us have a local interest in it. It involves 367,000 school children in this country in 35 States. Only 127,000 of those 367,000 are there because of the war. The rest of the students were residents of little districts that were existing and sustaining themselves pretty well until this war bulge came to their areas. This increased their enrollment in many districts as high as 80 to 90 percent. For the 193 schools affected it boosted total enrollment by more than 45 percent.

Now, what do we do if we fail to give this aid that is asked today? We not only penalize the 127,000 students who are war-located, but we penalize all the rest of the 367,000 students, the permanent students, by giving them all only a 5- or 6-month term. Uncle Sam is solely responsible for the placement of all of this added enrollment in these small communities.

In my own community, if this war installation had been located within Oklahoma City, a city of 250,000 population, we would not have had to ask for any help whatever. But because of war restrictions they had to build this war housing area 8 miles out of the city, separated from other school districts of the city, and place it in a little farming community, and we thus had this unusual war burden there.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York who has worked so hard on this proposition.

Mr. GWINN of New York. I wonder if this property which is in Oklahoma is of such little taxable value that the Governor and the county affected would like to see it moved away.

Mr. MONRONEY. I do not think they would, because we feel we are still making a great contribution in servicing B-29 airplanes at this locality. Much has been said about the failure of these communities to do anything about financing their own problem. Yet $15,000,000 a year additional revenue has been raised by these little districts to carry not only their own load but the load that Uncle Sam placed on them.

The tax burden has gone up more than 34 percent, as a national average, on all of these school districts that are affected. In my own community, I would like to say to the distinguished gentleman, we have raised our ad valorem tax by 25 percent. We are trying to do our job. We have increased our school income from the State of Oklahoma from automobile licenses by 26 percent. We have raised from the State aid funds to this school district another increase of 34 percent.

I still say the locality is doing a mighty good job in trying to solve this problem themselves. But they cannot meet and solve this problem overnight. They could not build commercial enterprises in this place because materials were limited. Every man knows that unless you have some business which you can tax, in addition to residence property, you cannot maintain school districts, because revenue from a residential community only, without business taxation cannot give you the revenue for the type of education you must have.

You may say, "Cut down the amount you are spending for schools." The State of Oklahoma recognized the great deficiency in State teachers' salaries, and made it mandatory that we raise the teachers' salaries in every school district. They are still too small, but in order to qualify as a regular school, we had to increase the cost of operating this small school outside of Oklahoma City in order to pay the teachers enough salary. We are asking for only $5,000,000 to take care of this war-born emergency for one more year for these 367,000 children affected.

I hope the House will support this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] such time as he may desire.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse and recommend the passage of H. R. 3682, known as the Landis bill. This bill which proposes to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments should be and must be passed immediately in order that the school districts under consideration in this bill may continue to stay in operation and educate the children in their respective districts. Without this aid a lot of the schools will have to curtail their teaching to a period of 4 or 5 months while others may not be able to operate at all.

To give some justification for the existence and passage of this bill it is necessary to understand the problems of the various school districts involved and the hardships under which they have been laboring and are laboring.

In its all-out war effort the United States Government built huge housing projects and developments near large shipyards, airplane factories, powder plants, and so forth, in an attempt to attract badly needed workers to the various yards and plants. Other housing projects were built in communities near Army, Navy, and marine installations to house the families of the servicemen and the civilian employees at the bases. These housing developments were Federal projects and as such, could not be taxed by the local communities. With the removal of large tracts of land from the tax books and with the sudden influx of large families of workers and service personnel, it is easy to visualize the magnitude of the impact of this situation upon the financial set-ups of the school systems in the affected areas.

In one area alone, Mobile, Ala., the sudden migration of shipyard workers into the Mobile area with their families resulted in the attendance in the schools increasing from 20,510 to 30,252. One district, Planeview, Kans., had no school district before the war; in 1943–44 the district had over 2,500 children in school. This same situation occurred in 408 different communities all over the Nation.

The Federal Government realized the burden placed on these communities and under a bill known as the Lanham Act agreed to pay these communities certain sums of money in lieu of taxes. The bill which we have under consideration merely extends for 1 year the provisions of the Lanham Act.

The school authorities in the several States were told last year that they should not expect the extension provided in this act since it was contemplated at that time, that the FPHA units would be disposed of before another school year started. If these units had been disposed of and placed in the hands of private owners there would be no need for the passage of H. R. 3682 but the fact of the matter is that they have not been disposed of and therefore still pose a serious problem involving the absence of large amounts of property from local tax books. As long as this property is owned by the

Federal Government it will be the duty of the Congress of the United States to provide in some way for the education of children living in these projects.

It has been intimated that the same request embodied in the Landis bill will be repeated next year but I would like to call to your attention the fact that this Congress has ordered all FPHA projects to be disposed of by the last day of next year. When this is done there will be no further need for this kind of legislation.

Local authorities have done everything possible to take care of this situation by raising local taxes to the legal limit. It is a local problem but it is a Federal obligation. I am in favor of economy in government as my record in this Congress will indicate but I am not willing to effect economy at the expense of children who are in need of education and who find themselves in a situation where the local authorities cannot take care of their needs. This legislation is a part of the cost of World War II and Congress should take care of its obligation by passing this bill.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS].

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I can but believe that those Members who are opposing this small appropriation to assist in the education of children in these war-burdened areas are doing so under a misapprehension of the facts. They have their facts all wrong.

My State of Texas, in proportion to its size at least, probably has fewer communities that have this problem than most of the States. However, we do have a few. I have some in my own district. They are the French Independent School District, the Vidor School District, the Orange Independent School District, and the Groves Independent School District.

I think I can best help those of you who are not familiar with the problem to understand it by taking a typical example of what these communities have to overcome; and this situation exists throughout the Nation in at least 35 States. I will take that of Orange, Tex. The argument is made that when more industries settle in a place they have great property values there and that the States and communities ought to finance this burden by themselves. All right; let us see what happened.

In about 1940 the Consolidated Steel Corp. of California came down to Orange and they found the combination of deep-water facilities and other things they needed to carry on their great operations. They put in a great shipyard and during the war turned out some of the finest destroyers, destroyer escorts, and other types of naval ships, and they employed over 20,000 workers in these yards. Two other yards there expanded and as a result this small city of some 15,000 or 20,000 people found itself suddenly swelled to 60,000 with no increase in the taxable wealth of the community. Before the war the Orange Independent School District had a scholastic population of 2,000. At present it has 6,200. During the war, as a result of the naval-building program, the FPHA constructed about 3,500 public housing units which now house naval personnel, civilian employees, and veterans. Approximately 45 percent of the school-age population of this independent school district live in this housing project. FPHA pays, in lieu of taxes, about 25 percent of the cost of education of these children. The other 75 percent, except for the State apportionment, must be borne by the Orange Independent School District. Due to war restrictions on building there has been comparatively little expansion of privately owned business within the school district. And in addition to that, the Navy has acquired a considerable portion of the waterfront property that was formerly privately owned and subject to taxation and thus removed it from the tax rolls. Such business expansion as is now taking place is largely outside the school district.

Let me show you what the community has done. In an effort to meet the educational emergency the people of Orange increased their tax levy for school purposes from $1 to $1.50 on the $100, the constitutional limit within 25 cents of the ad valorem tax levied in the District of Columbia for all purposes. In addition to that, their board of equalization raised the property value, for school purposes, to approximately 100 percent of actual value. Thus, they have done everything within their power to meet their problem. Nevertheless, unless they receive aid this coming year their school term will be reduced from its normal 9 months to approximately 6 months. As pointing up this problem of the plight of children temporarily living in these communities which have a war-swollen population, I should like to read from a very fine editorial appearing in the Orange, Tex., Leader, recently. It was written by Mr. J. Cullen Browning, its editor. The editorial is too long for me to read in full in the brief time that I have. It starts out by saying:

> The other evening one of my neighbors came over to chat for a while and during the conversation brought up a subject which is bothering a lot of people in Orange and a number of other places these days. His thought on the matter, I believe, will be of interest.
>
> This neighbor is a young fellow, not long out of the Navy. He is a native of an Eastern State who was stationed here for some time before receiving his discharge. Before being separated from service he moved his family, a wife and a 6-year-old daughter to Orange. While in uniform here he got a lot of experience in helping to prepare for lay-up some of the 130 ships of the Navy stationed here as part of the Atlantic reserve fleet. When he was discharged, the Navy still needed that experience so he accepted a civil-service position and now supervises a crew of men working on the ships.
>
> My neighbor doesn't know just how much longer he will be needed in his present job—there's much talk of further expansion of the berthing operation here—but he wants to stay on and help to finish the task because he knows that one day he may be called back into service to man one of the very ships he is now laboring to protect from deterioration. He is anxious to do everything he can to be sure that if these vessels are needed again they will be in shape to go forth to battle as good as they were the day they began their maiden voyage.
>
> This desire to help finish an important task in the proper manner is strong with my neighbor—very strong, in fact, but it has its limitations. Right now the principal limitation is centered around the 6-year-old blond cherub who is the pride and joy of this veteran and his wife; but my neighbor and his wife hear, with considerable degree of accuracy, that because of reduction in Federal contributions to the school system here with no means provided for compensating revenue, the next school term may have to be reduced from 9 to 6 months. So they face a big problem: Shall they stay on here and gamble on passage by the Congress of the Lanham Act extension, or shall they seek a means of livelihood in some community where a full term of school is assured.

The editorial then goes on to say:

> All agree, that given time, we can work out our schools' financial problems and carry our own burden, which we prefer to do. But before we can stand on our own feet in this respect, we're going to need a little help, else we're going to wobble a bit at first. This assistance can come from only one source, the Federal Government, the activities of which placed us in our present embarrassing position.

To sum up, the State of Texas and the people of Orange have done a tremendously fine job in providing funds for supporting the public free schools. The Legislature of Texas, at its recent session, increased the appropriations for public free schools in Texas from about $35 to $55 per pupil. Those funds are allocated for the benefit of the children living in this Government housing project on exactly the same basis it is to the children of permanent status. The city of Orange and its school district have done everything possible within the law in raising taxation to the limit. But the city of Orange, like many communities in Texas, maintains a very fine public school system and the cost is about $110 per pupil. And because so large a percentage of the entire school population lives in this Federal housing project their school term will be reduced from 9 months to 6 months unless Federal aid is extended. All this bill would do is provide for the Federal Government to supplement the available funds of the school district so they can operate their normal 9 months of school.

In conclusion I would remind you that only yesterday this House passed a bill which will have the effect of subsidizing lead, copper, and zinc mines of the Nation which are so far depleted they cannot be economically operated without such help. The subsidy will total more than $70,000,000 annually. That was done because for the safety and defense of this country it was felt it was necessary for these mines to continue to operate. But I want to say that we have another war-produced problem of educating 367,000 children scattered around over this Nation by reason of war activities—it is a national problem. While we are subsidizing privately owned mines let us not withhold a little subsidy to educate these school children of the Nation.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to the debate on

this bill. I am not so sure but what it has gone a little far afield. I think I am probably as tight as any Scotchman in this House, especially when it comes to the point of spending Federal money, but I am not willing to pinch pennies when it involves the future of our children for whom we all must assume responsibility.

In this particular situation the Federal Government brought about these conditions. I do not think there is one person within the sound of my voice who would question for 1 minute the responsibility of the Government in this instance. We can theorize all we please, we can think up any kind of hypothetical picture we might want to, but the responsibility remains. May I say that so far as I know there is not one dollar of this money going into my district, but I do know something about things that have taken place there. I know that the concentration of these large numbers of floating population has brought about a very serious situation in some of these poor school districts. You can say that the Housing Authority ought to pay so much money or that the law says so-and-so, but they do not do it, but the fact remains that the burden of taxes to provide for these schools must rest on the property, and property owners, and it can reach destructive proportions.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. What about these communities the gentleman speaks of that did not get their contracts placed before the war ended under the Lanham Act and have had to go out and build their schools with bond issues?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say whether they got the contracts completed or not, whether the population that exists there is making good money or whether the salaries are good or whether the chamber of commerce wants them there has no bearing on the existing facts and conditions. That is the thing I am looking at. My district is chock full of New York and other auto licenses right now and they are not even willing to buy a license, much less pay an ad valorem tax or pay a tax for the support of schools unless somebody chokes it out of them. You have heard me in the well of this House say that this floating population is constantly bringing about problems. What I want to do is live long enough to see the Federal Government get out of my district as far as owning houses and renting to people are concerned. I want the homes in my district owned by people who live there or owned by private citizens; then according to our tax structure they can make their normal proper and expected contributions to the community and to the community projects, such as schools and so forth. But so long as the Housing Authority or any other branch of the Federal Government goes in there and continues to own these houses and rent them, then pinch off a few pennies and drop them into the General Treasury, we are going to be confronted with the very problems we are confronted with right now, except more of them.

This bill strikes me as being the fair and proper thing for the Federal Government to do. It is a fair contribution for the Federal Government to make. The matter of Federal support of schools has no place in the argument.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCOWEN].

Mr. McCOWEN. Mr. Chairman, those who are interested in my opinion on this question will find my remarks on pages 248 and 249 of the hearings. I want to say that I am strongly in favor of this bill and I hope it passes. It is only children who will suffer if we fail to pass it.

This is strictly a Federal Government responsibility. In congested school districts the relief for which is intended to be provided in this bill, the children in large numbers were brought in by their parents who went to the location to do war work. Thousands of these children are still in the same location. The result is a "hang-over" from the war effort. The Lanham act that did provide Federal money for such schools to some extent during the war was passed by the Congress as the right thing to do. Since these parents displaced by the war effort are still in the location and the children are there too it naturally follows that this financial support must be tapered off, that is, not abruptly stopped; and relief should be given at this time for this one additional year.

The need of such school districts in many instances is great. If this bill is not passed, teachers cannot be hired, the school term will be shortened, and the education of thousands of children will suffer. This is a direct and definite harm to a part of the citizenship of our country and to these children now deprived of educational opportunity. Many of the school districts congested by the war effort were barely able to finance their own school responsibilities before the war even though in many cases they were taxing themselves to the extreme limit under the law. The influx of so many children increased the school's responsibility for these districts far beyond their financial ability to provide educational opportunity. This condition remains in a number of school districts, hence the authorization of money for financial relief to such districts should be enacted into law as provided by the bill now under discussion.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 3682 which extends the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments is a good bill which I shall support and vote for. It supplies a very urgent need in my district which felt the full impact of the war effort. Many thousands of war workers with their families moved into the Puget Sound area of the great State of Washington to become employed in war industries. The local schools were required to extend their services to thousands of additional children. This increased burden required Federal financial aid; and Congress, recognizing that fact, passed the Lanham Act which provided the needed funds.

Although the hostilities have been over for approximately 2 years the need for Federal aid in certain areas still remains. The housing projects are occupied by former war workers and war veterans whose children attend the local schools. Children of military personnel residing on military reservations also attend these schools, overtaxing their facilities. While local school districts are doing everything they can within the limits of State law it is not enough. They need this Federal aid urgently, and I trust that the House will pass this legislation.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 3682. This bill provides relief of a very bad situation in my State, and my district particularly, which was incurred by the tremendous war effort. The shipyards and Boeing plant in Seattle and the Navy yard at Bremerton, where 23,000 units of housing were built and the population increased from 25,000 to 85,000 in less than 3 years, the assessed valuation of the county has not increased accordingly. The naval installations being exempt from taxation, it is absolutely necessary for the provisions of H. R. 3682 to become law in order for our school system to exist.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, owing to war conditions, the Government moved great numbers of people into various areas where school facilities were not available. In my own district in southern California the population doubled between 1940 and 1946. Great public housing projects were built. Thousands of children attended schools which the Government helped to build and to maintain.

Now, with the war a thing of the past, and with the communities concerned still not getting normal taxes from the wartime population, which shows no indication of returning to their former homes, some provision must be made for the education of the children concerned. It seems to me to be the duty of the Government to help in this matter.

I am wholly in favor of this proposed legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to enable authorities which are still overburdened with war-incurred school enrollments to meet their needs during the transition from war- to peace-time conditions, the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to continue to make during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, and June 30, 1949. Contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities to local school agencies requiring assistance that have received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, Federal contributions administered by him for the maintenance and operation of their school facilities. Appropriations and existing appropriations heretofore authorized (to the Federal Works Administrator) for similar purposes are hereby authorized to carry out the purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "years" and insert "year".

Page 1, line 8, strike out "and June 30, 1949. Contributions" and insert "contribution".

At the end of the bill insert "The amount hereinbefore authorized shall not exceed the sum of $5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1948."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

My colleagues, I am a little bit amused to still see people worried about the threat of Federal intervention in the cause of education when, as a matter of fact, this Congress has authorized and is now spending about $1,800,000,000 this year in the field of education to educate the GI's in accordance with the terms of the so-called GI bill. But, being somewhat of a realist, after listening to the rather emotional appeals on both sides in behalf of little children, I would like to call your attention to what appears to me to be the nub of this situation.

The report on this bill, on page 2, says:

It is estimated that approximately 103 schools will still be unable to provide normal school services during the 1947–48 school year without this assistance.

That means that the assistance will have to start to flow at the beginning of the school year, or before, in order that the teachers may be hired and the schools be in readiness for the fall term. If you pass this bill will these funds be available? Is there any way that you can get this money and get it into circulation and get it out to these schools that you say need it to keep them going? If you are not able to get the money, then there will not be any education, as you say, for these little children.

Now, let us see what the facts are. I just called up the Federal Works Agency in order to find out what the condition of their present available funds are. On June 30 they had available $2,248,092 of unexpended balances. By virtue of the passage of the Independent Offices appropriation bill $500,000 of that sum was transferred for the purpose of liquidation of this agency, and $5,100,000 was rescinded so that there will be available for expenditure on the passage of the independent offices bill—and I may say that there is no dispute between the Senate and House with respect to this item, so it will be in the bill—by the Public Works Agency $648,092 as soon as that bill gets the President's signature, and that $648,092 has been allocated for expenditure by the Federal Works Agency in order to carry out contracts and commitments already made. Therefore there is no money and will be no money available to carry out this legislation in order to make it available for expenditure at the beginning of the next school year unless you are able to get this bill passed by this body and get it passed by the Senate and get a supplemental estimate up before the Committee on Appropriations and get that passed by this body and by the Senate.

As I told you yesterday, if this House is going to adjourn Saturday night, and I believe it will, despite all the tears and all the emotional appeal that has been made this morning on behalf of the little children who need an education, the realistic, practical thing facing us here is, how are we going to get this money and have it made available to the Public Works Agency? This seems to be a situation where, as far as the merits of this proposition are concerned, it comes too late. I consulted with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and, knowing the decision that has been made heretofore in that committee, I am of the opinion it will be impossible to get this bill passed by the other body and get a budget estimate up here to be considered by the Deficiency Committee in time to have it included in the final supplemental bill that will come before this Congress today or tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for four additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not perfectly clear, therefore, that this bill comes before the Congress too late to effectuate the purposes you have in mind? It seems to me this is the greatest and grossest illustration of the lack of harmony that exists between the legislative committees of this House and the Committee on Appropriations. The Public Works Agency had $6,248,092 available when the independent offices bill came in here. I did not hear a single man from this committee question the advisability of rescinding $5,100,000 of that appropriation, which was carried in the bill. As the result, that rescission has taken place, and there will not be any money available to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LANDIS. How will the committees that are going to travel abroad get their money? If they can get their money to go abroad, we can get this money.

Mr. KEEFE. That is a very academic thing for my friend to ask. Having been in this Congress now nearly 10 years, he understands the appropriation machinery. I am calling attention to a reality, to a fact. I am doing it because I want the schools of this Nation that will be affected—and mind you I am making no argument against this bill—and the school children that will be affected by the lack of money to carry this program out to know that we are not holding out a false hope to them that they are going to have funds available, when, as a matter of fact, I personally can see no way in which, if this Congress is going to adjourn on Saturday night, you can make these funds available.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. How much time is usually required in order to obtain an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget on a matter of this sort?

Mr. KEEFE. That can be accomplished very rapidly. If the House and Senate wanted to work their will it could be done. But may I say that I do not believe the Committee on Appropriations is just going to come in here with a blanket appropriation for $5,000,000 to implement this program without holding any hearings to show what is necessary, at least in the face of the strong minority report on this bill. I cannot speak for the committee, but I can speak for myself as an individual member of that committee. I think we just do not have the time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I agree there is much in what the gentleman says in that this bill is being considered late. Of course, those of us who sponsored it started early enough, and it is unfortunate that we have just been able to bring it to the floor. But getting down to the gentleman's question, and I am sure he is trying to be helpful, if this bill passes the House today and if the other body passes it, cannot the other body make provision in the supplemental deficiency bill to take care of that situation?

Mr. KEEFE. All things are possible, may I say, in the late hours of any Congress. I have learned that since I have been here. It is very possible you have the persuasive power to go to the other body and get them to pass this bill before they take action on the supplemental estimate that is over there. You might be able to put this in although they have not had any hearings on it. I understand their hearings are complete. Perhaps the gentleman knows that procedure better than I do because he has been here a long time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin, as always, is interested in not only expressing a hope for action but in

carrying out that hope. I realize there is much truth in what the gentleman says.

I yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. LANDIS. Is not this practically the same thing as we had in the mineral bill?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is largely true. The situation we find ourselves in here is that this bill came up early in January, and the proponents of the bill have been seeking to bring about a satisfactory compromise between the many elements affected. The particular compromise bill was introduced by the chairman on the 2d of June and was reported to the House on the 20th of June. We have had considerable time to get to it, but I realize the exigencies of a crowded program.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The thing that surprises me, may I say to my friend, is that with the knowledge on the part of the Public Works Agency of the existence of this bill, and I assume that they examined it and must have made a report on it, it is rather impossible for me to understand why the Federal Works Agency did not offer some resistance to the rescission of $5,000,000 of their unobligated funds.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe I can explain that to the gentleman and to the House. The $5,000,000 was earmarked for the construction of municipal and school facilities. This bill is not connected with construction. This is only for current school operation. That money was rescinded and we had no authority under law by which we can appropriate $5,000,000 or transfer $5,000,000 of funds and we were merely living up to the rules of the House in not seeking to appropriate without a proper authorization.

I am sure the gentleman will find that to be the absolute case. Therefore, we could not transfer those funds without legislative authority.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman realizes, of course, that I have raised a question here of vital importance.

Mr. MONRONEY. It is a most important question.

Mr. KEEFE. If you are going to get this through and do anything about it, it must receive some hasty action. Otherwise, you are going to fool these school boys.

Mr. MONRONEY. I appreciate that. The gentleman has been very helpful. Those of us who are interested in this vital program have been pressing for action for weeks trying to get this matter up. Regardless of whether Congress adjourns without making this $5,000,000 appropriation, if it now authorizes the $5,000,000, these schools will start their sessions in the middle of September. Then we will have half of September, October, November, and December before Congress comes back. That is 3½ months.

If we authorize this appropriation, almost every one of these schools will have courage and will have the hope that Congress will vitalize the authorization with an appropriation in January.

And if that does not happen, then they can cut back their schedules after January. But if we adjourn now without this authorization and come back in January, the schools will be out before Congress could even authorize this money, let alone appropriate it. So, I say we are not making an idle gesture.

The Committee on Appropriations may be able to get this into a supplemental bill, but if they cannot it can still be vitalized by a deficiency appropriation in January when only 3 or 3½ months of the school year has expired.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to supplement what the gentleman from Wisconsin said.

The Federal Works Agency is not only in liquidation, it has no personnel by which it can administer this fund if the $5,000,000 should be granted. They have already said in a letter to the committee dated June 17, 1947, by Mr. P. F. Seward, Federal Works Commissioner, as follows:

> As Mr. Field explained to the committee, our bureau had not anticipated carrying forward this program during the 1947-48 school year. As a result we had not contacted the school districts to procure estimates as we did not want the school districts to feel that there was any probability of a continuation of this program

Now, here is the Federal Works Agency that has administered this fund up until this time, in contact with the facts in each district, and they did not believe they ought to lead the people to think that they could have this fund any longer. They had notified the communities to make their own arrangements. They have had 2 years within which to do it. The thing is over as far as the Federal Works Agency is concerned.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. If you pass this bill you have to find some agency to administer it and pay the expense of administration. The gentleman says that the Federal Works Agency did not anticipate this. I hold in my hand a breakdown from the Federal Works Agency giving every penny that would be spent on every project, the average attendance, and the whole history of the case.

Mr. GWINN of New York. The gentleman may realize that that has to do with the past year. They have no data for this year.

Mr. WHEELER. They have estimated the deficit.

Mr. GWINN of New York. They appeared before our committee and made no suggestion that they were ready to administer this fund.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I am sure the gentleman wants to be fair and I know he would not make a misstatement about this matter.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Thank you.

Mr. COLMER. But it so happens that I have just been talking with Mr. Seward of the Public Works Agency, to whom the gentleman referred, and they are prepared to carry out and administer this bill.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Even though they are in liquidation?

Mr. COLMER. Even though they are in liquidation. They are making their plans.

Mr. GWINN of New York. And in spite of this letter I have just read, saying that they had made no inducements and had already told the people they should not expect further funds.

Mr. COLMER. Let me answer the gentleman to this extent: It is not the function of the Federal Works Agency to go out and tell people what to do, or to tell Congress what to do. This proposition emanated from the Congress and not the Federal Works Agency.

Mr. GWINN of New York. But it is the function of the Federal Works Agency to carry out the instructions of Congress last year, which was to notify these people that there would be no more funds—no more dipping into the Federal Treasury.

Mr. COLMER. It is the duty of the Federal Works Agency to administer this act if Congress passes it.

Mr. GWINN of New York. And the Federal Works Agency thought they had administered it, and the work was over, and it ought to be over.

Mr. COLMER. They will administer it if we pass it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN] has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not disturbed or alarmed about these two straw men that have been constructed this morning in an attempt to prevent the passage of the pending legislation.

First of all, the Federal Works Agency is not going to be liquidated. It will be in process of business next year.

Second, I am not disturbed about the fact that there may not be any funds for payment to the schools, under the provisions of this bill. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I want to say to you that if this Congress passes authorizing legislation saying that the Appropriations Committee shall make available $5,000,000 in Federal funds for the payments under provisions of the proposed bill, your Appropriations Committee will function accordingly, and will present to this House an appropriation bill providing the money.

We are servants of the House. I think the bill should be passed with probably some amendments. If Congress cannot provide the funds before we adjourn and if we do not have a special session, the Congress will convene on January 3, 1948, and I am certain that if there is authorizing legislation the money will be made available for use during the next school year, and that is the period of time the pending bill covers.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the Congress does pass an authorizing piece of legislation it does not bind the Appropriations Committee; the Appropriations Committee may or may not act. That should be under-

stood. I think, however, one or two facts about the history of this legislation may help to clarify the situation. Some of these facts may have been related already but unfortunately I have had to be in a committee hearing and do not know just what has been said here.

The reason the Federal Works Agency did not prepare some estimates is because under the terms of the legislation passed last year which limited this program to 1 year, it would not have been proper for them to do so.

In the minority report which is before us I notice the Members who sign it say that a little over $1,400,000 is needed. Perhaps that is all that is required, I do not know. Personally, I do not believe that $5,000,000 will be required. I think it will be somewhere between one and a half and three million dollars.

The reason the Federal Works Agency did not prepare some estimates in addition is because it is true I think, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK], said, that Congress had said it did not want to carry on this program this year. The Federal Works Agency is not an educational agency. The first legislation introduced in this Congress to deal with this problem dealt with a broader problem than the one now before us, dealt with the children of parents who were employed on Federal reservations of various kinds, in the national parks and forests, on the grounds of the Atomic Energy Commission, where the atomic energy plants are in operation, and on military and naval establishments.

As a matter of fact today the children of parents who live on the grounds of the atomic energy plants and work there are having their children's education paid for by Federal funds and the children are being treated on a much more generous scale than children who live on a normal military reservation or in one of these war-created housing projects. The children of employees of the Navy are taken care of because last year the Congress passed an omunibus bill to authorize certain appropriations for the Navy Department and it contained a provision authorizing appropriation for the education of children who live on naval reservations. Funds were carried in the Navy appropriation bill this year for that purpose.

To fail to take care of children who happen to live on military reservations or who happen to live on Federal property in these war-housing projects would be an unfair discrimination the way the situation rests today.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. I agree with everything the gentleman has said. I think the necessity in this case demands that we pass this legislation but I think the gentleman is perhaps making a distinction that is not quite in keeping, because in the case of military reservations and so forth the children taken care of are children of people employed in connection with the reservation, whereas the parents of children in these projects may be working for the gentleman's business or my business, anyway, some private business. They are living in this housing that was constructed during wartime when the houses were used for people employed on work for the Federal Government, but they are no longer so employed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman makes a point in which there is some merit. The difficulty is that this war housing may be the only housing available.

The particular project in which I happen to be interested, however, is where children are living on a military reservation and the parents are working for the Government. In this school district which embraces this military reservation there are 12 children of parents who live outside the military reservation, and over 500 who live on the military reservation. Obviously, the parents of 12 children, the people who live on a few farms around this isolated military reservation cannot dig up taxes enough from the 12 farms to provide schooling for five-hundred-odd children who live on the military reservation. That indicates the general merit of this proposal.

I join with other members who urge passage of this bill, at this time, and, at the same time, urge that legislation be enacted to meet the problem in the future. Perhaps we can make a portion of the rents collected directly available for school purposes.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH: Page 1, line 10, page 2, line 1, after the word "assistance" on page 1, line 10, strike out the words "that have received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947."

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to H. R. 3682 in its present form. If it is to pass, my amendment, being the same as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI], a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, should be adopted. Other Members have indicated the need of this kind of legislation. I desire to call attention to a situation in my district.

North Chicago School District No. 64 received no funds from the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. This amendment would permit North Chicago School District No. 64 to make application for funds through the Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, to take care of additional costs for schooling of children of veterans living on a portion of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center property.

Since the end of the war, two of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center camps formerly occupied by naval personnel have been remodeled by the State Housing Authority to provide homes for former GI's. This is still Federal property, but leased to the State.

North Chicago School District No. 64 includes three elementary schools, with a normal enrollment of 600 children. The increase in enrollment due to the housing project will be approximately 200 children of GI's, or a 33-percent increase. It will be necessary to employ 8 additional teachers and provide space of 8 classrooms. The district must also provide transportation for these children coming from the housing project, a distance of 1½ miles, but within the boundaries of the school district.

It is estimated that the loss of revenue from taxes by school district No. 64 is approximately $20,000 a year due to acquisition of this land by the Federal Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman just strike out the language referring to June 30, 1947?

Mr. CHURCH. If you will look at the bottom of page 1, line 10, my amendment reads: "Strike the words 'that have received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947'." That is all.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman leaves in the requirement they must have previously qualified for these Federal funds.

Mr. CHURCH. No. I strike no other words out of the bill. The school district must be able to qualify.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment with great reluctance. I have considerable sympathy for the problem of the gentleman from Illinois, and if his amendment were confined to his particular project, his particular school there, I would not object. But what his amendment does is open up the whole field to all schools that at any time received the benefits of the Lanham Act. In other words, under the bill as written, no school, that is, a school that was not eligible for benefits this year, can qualify, but if his amendment is adopted, any school that had received benefits back in the war period could apply and receive funds.

Now, what does that mean? That means that this $5,000,000 that the bill limits the appropriation to would have to be spread out so thin that the schools really requiring aid would not get it. It would not go very far. I have just taken it upon myself before opposing this amendment, because I did not want to oppose it unless it was necessary, to discuss this matter with the authorities in the Public Works Administration over the telephone, and they tell me that it would make it most difficult of administration; that it would have to be spread out so thin that they did not know whether the schools that were really entitled to it and needed it most would get it, and they are opposed to it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I say to the gentleman that I have just examined the amendment as it is at the desk, and if the amendment should be adopted as is, it would do violence to the English language, because it would leave hanging in the air a phrase like this, "contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities to local school agencies requiring assistance,

Federal contributions administered by him for the maintenance and operation."

Mr. COLMER. It makes no sense whatever. I did not comment on that, although I observed the same thing.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois merely struck out the words "during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947" it would make some sense. It might still be hard to administer, for then it would leave in the words "that have received Federal contributions."

Mr. COLMER. I assumed that that is what the gentleman from Illinois had in mind.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be modified in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. I understood what the gentleman was driving at, but that still does not alter the difficulties of administration. Not only that, but if the gentleman's amendment is adopted, then the figure "$5,000,000" ought to be stricken, and it either ought to be left without a figure or it ought to be increased to $10,000,000. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

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

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes, but I would like to get some information from the chairman of the committee. Can the gentleman tell us how the towns that are listed to receive benefits from this act were selected?

Mr. LANDIS. I could not say how they were selected, except that the ones that received it last year have made the request for next year.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. What is bothering me is that there are many communities in the State of Connecticut that have housing projects built under the Lanham Act. There are several in my congressional district. In the whole State of Connecticut there is only one town, the town of Groton, in the district of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN] that is on this list.

Mr. LANDIS. During the war all these areas were investigated by the Federal Works Agency, and those that were in need were given assistance such as is here provided.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. The thing I am afraid of is that some towns have moved a little more rapidly than others. I know the communities involved. Certainly the city of Groton is as well able financially to deal with the problem, as are several other towns that have Lanham housing. I cannot see any justification for appropriating for the town of Groton in the State of Connecticut and leaving out every other town that has Lanhan housing.

I want to be correct about this. Do not these towns and cities receive from the Lanham Act projects a sum of money in lieu of taxes?

Mr. LANDIS. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot see any difference whether these be Government-owned projects or privately owned projects, they are taxed on the same basis. Everybody knows that a so-called bedroom community has difficulty raising tax money for education and other purposes. It does not complicate the situation just because these projects are owned by the Government. I can see no justification for this $5,000,000.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACKINNON. The problem the gentleman points out is one about which I think a great many Members of the House are confused. It goes to the very kernel of this problem, as to how the problem is created. It is created this way: When you apply the traditional tax rates to the values of these properties and make these communities live within tax limitations and tax revenues that were intended to be applied to housing units and commercial properties of much higher per capita cost, you do not get sufficient amounts of money to run the schools and educate children in conformance with our traditional standards. It is very easy to use an extreme situation and arrive at the same result. Suppose that all the residents of a school district lived in tents. I think the gentleman can well understand that such a situation would necessitate substantial adjustments to existing tax rates and tax limitation laws.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I cannot yield further. I get the gentleman's point. But that is exactly the same thing in any privately owned property such as medium-cost housing, the so-called suburban bedroom community.

Mr. MACKINNON. Except that the disparity in tax values is greater in these cases.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. It is exactly the same, I may say to the gentleman. The housing is just as valuable or just as cheap, whichever way you look at it, whether it is owned by the Government or by private individuals. It does not change the situation one iota. In the community in which I live there is a project built under the Lanham Act of 120 families. It matters not to that community whether those houses are owned by the Federal Government or by private individuals, the dollar income to the town is the same.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Where you have military or naval reservations and the housing is on those reservations there is no provision whatsoever for making any contribution to the school district in lieu of taxes, because no levy can be made there.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is right. However, the communities about which I am concerned are not on Government reservations, it is war housing. From the list I have seen, most of the cities included on the list are cities that have war housing projects, not military reservations. I cannot see any justification for this appropriation of this $5,000,000; certainly none have been presented either on the floor of the House or in the report.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by me be returned to the form in which I offered it. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], I feel, has misunderstood it. The amendment as offered by me is in the proper form. The gentleman from South Dakota overlooks the fact that the comma is not stricken by my amendment and remains between the word "assistance" and the words "Federal contributions" and the gentleman failed to read the language in lines 3 to 8 preceding the word "contribution" in line 8. Of course, I did not prepare the bill and it is difficult to amend on the floor in its present form. Of course, I now understand that both the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] are opposed to my amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, and I am not going to object, I will say that if you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois and someone, some way, straightens out the sentence so that it does not have a tortured meaning, you are opening the door to schools which never qualified for this aid before. You would be eliminating what the committee sought to do when it reported this legislation, which was to shrink this program and gradually extinguish it as the school districts take over and meet the problem themselves.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be restored to its original form as offered by me.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consen that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, no one will ever accuse me of taking this floor to urge Federal contributions for local expenses. If I did not believe that a real and difficult problem existed as a reasonable aftermath of the war, I would not be in favor of this bill. I am in favor of the bill and shall support it.

I want to present to the House an example of what happened in one area of

my congressional district. I believe there are others in the Detroit, Mich., metropolitan area. I have a unit known as the Livonia Township School District which is contiguous to the city of Detroit. It is an area in close proximity to very large industrial plants which were engaged in the production of war materials during the war. The population of that district increased 42 percent during the war years. That district now has 441 high-school students who are being sent to 10 different high schools outside of the district. It does not have the means nor the taxable property to build a high school within the district at the present time. The people are taxing themselves to the limit of the law allowed in Michigan. If you were a member of the school board of that township, what would you do to provide reasonable school facilities for the children who have moved into that district because of the war effort?

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN], for whom I have the highest respect.

Mr. GWINN of New York. As a school man, you know that the people in Detroit in that particular district are sending their children to other high schools, and they can pay and do pay tuition. That is the way we handle it. Is that not so?

Mr. DONDERO. I am glad the gentleman brought that up. This school board has already been notified by the different high schools to which these children were sent that they no longer will be able to provide for them. That will return the problem to the local school district. The Government already has recognized that the problem in this district is one which has been created by the war effort because Federal funds have been granted in two or three previous years.

There is the situation and unless some relief is granted by a bill such as this one, there is no way in which the school board in that area can provide reasonable, educational facilities for these children.

I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Would the gentleman tell us how long he thinks such a condition would continue—how many years does he think it might continue?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not think that I can tell you, but I would say that I am not in favor of permanent legislation of this kind and if this bill were permanent legislation, I would vote against it.

Mr. BUCK. But the gentleman does think that it might be 2 years or 3 years before the State can solve the problem?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not think it ought to run that long. I think the State will have to provide some way to meet this problem sooner or later and the quicker the better. But for one more year I think the Federal Government should assist in solving this problem, and I hope this bill passes.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NORRELL:

On page 1, line 9, after the word "to" add "(a)."

On page 2, after the word "facilities", strike out the period and add the following: "and (b) local school agencies requiring assistance that may be subject to a loss of tax revenues because of the acquisition or ownership of land by the United States."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to state, briefly, my problem.

During the war there was a large air base located about 8 miles out in the country from Stuttgart, Ark. The War Department purchased two sections of land in Prairie County, located in a very small, one-room, rural-school district. During the war those pupils went to school in Stuttgart in Arkansas County, Ark. The base has been closed. Last year it was vacant. We made no complaint about educating the children from this reservation. This year the Federal Government is using this reservation as a housing project. One hundred and forty-four students are living out there on a Federal reservation.

First of all, let me make this clear: The attorney general of Arkansas has held that these pupils living on this Federal reservation cannot be enumerated for school purposes. Will you get that, please? There is no way to enumerate them for school purposes in Arkansas, because they are living on a Federal reservation. There are no taxes that come from those students or their parents.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Military reservations have funds to take care of their own reservations. They know the situation, do they not?

Mr. NORRELL. That is not the question involved here. If the gentleman will bear with me, he will see that. There is no enumeration possible of the students living on this Federal reservation. They are not working for the Government. The people living there are living all over Prairie and Arkansas Counties. They have these children. The children cannot go to school now in the district in which they live, because they are living on a Federal reservation. And, because the school of the district in which the reservation is located out there is not sufficient to accommodate these 144 students. The only way they can get any aid is through the Federal Government.

With that explanation, may I say this: I would like the gentlemen of the committee to understand this: My amendment is not offering any new language to the present law. The bill before you is a duplication of the present law on this subject. I refer to Public Law No. 452 of the Seventy-ninth Congress. The bill is, word for word, a duplication of the present law, except it has omitted one sentence that is in the present law. That is the sentence that I embody in my amendment.

To be short, and in conclusion, I would like for you to understand that if my amendment is adopted you are not adding one period or one comma or one word to the present law. Our action will mean that we will reenact the present law for another year. That is all my amendment does. It makes no change whatsoever. I have conferred with the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] and other members of the committee and it is perfectly agreeable to them, as I understand it. I hope, since no change would be made in the present law if my amendment is adopted, that you can see fit to adopt the amendment, because there is no money embodied in the amendment and because they have operated this year under the law, and I am asking that they simply operate next year under the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] has expired.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Arkansas.

Mr. TRIMBLE. As I understand the purpose of the gentleman's amendment it is to aid small school districts in his State and elsewhere to receive funds from the Government denied by the State because of inability of the districts to get enumeration funds.

Mr. NORRELL. That is correct. If my amendment is adopted these children can go from the one-room schoolhouse in Prairie County to the Stuttgart public schools, and we will pay the difference.

Mr. TRIMBLE. In other words, it will enable the Government to pay to the district in which the reservation is located in the neighborhood of $1,200, which is denied the district by reason of the ruling of the Attorney General.

Mr. NORRELL. That is correct. I thank the gentleman very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and on the bill, close in 10 minutes.

Mr. MACKINNON. I object.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I modify my request to make it 15 minutes.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACKINNON. How many amendments are there on the desk?

The CHAIRMAN. There is one more amendment on the desk.

The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that all debate on the bill close in 15 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike to rise in opposition to the amendment, but I think the House is entitled to know just what insertion of this language now does.

The language reported by the committee in this bill limits this assistance to

schools that qualified for it during the year ending June 30, 1947. The language proposed by the gentleman from Arkansas adds "and local school agencies requiring assistance that may be subject to a loss of tax revenue because of the acquisition or ownership of lands by the United States."

It is possible that that might throw open to assistance all the school districts where the Government had acquired lands for national parks or national forests or many other purposes. That was proposed in the original bills but there was considerable opposition.

So the committee in reporting the bill sought to limit aid to those schools which qualified in the past year. This language I am afraid broadens the bill very materially.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. Is not that the present law?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This sentence may be in the present law, but I think the present law refers to the Lanham Act which adds other requirements with regard to the incidence of the war in relation to the plight of any school. The bill before us is not a direct amendment to either the Lanham Act or the act of a year ago. I am afraid just to add this sentence here would make the act much broader than what was intended by the committee limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I agree wholeheartedly with the argument made by my good friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], particularly when he states that this is a program we should wind up as hurriedly as we can, but that it must be continued for another year. However, it is an aftermath of the war and is a condition that confronts us in many of the districts in the United States where we have a serious problem which is not a local problem, but purely a Federal one.

The bill provides Federal assistance for a pressing problem that has arisen out of the war and its aftermath. During the war period, thousands of war workers and their familes migrated into war areas, greatly increasing school attendance and imposing severe financial burdens on local school systems. In addition, the school enrollment in many areas was greatly increased by children of civilian workers and military and naval personnel residing on military and naval reservations and other Federal installations. During the war the Federal Government recognized its responsibilities to these communities and granted assistance for the maintenance and operation of the schools in these areas. Such assistance has been made available under titles II and III of the Lanham Act. Without such assistance many of these schools would have been unable to provide school services for the increased population caused by this war impact. Under the express provisions of the act, Federal agencies and officers are prohibited from interfering with or controlling the administration or operation of any school for which Federal aid is provided. This statutory prohibition is being observed by the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency, the Federal agency responsible for the administration of this program.

Under existing law, this program of Federal assistance to schools will terminate on June 30, 1947. Many of these school systems, however, still are confronted with the same burdens and the same problems which made Federal assistance necessary in the first place. The end of hostilities has not yet brought about normal school conditions in many places. The war-engendered displacement and inmigration of school children into war areas still presents a problem to many school authorities. In many of these areas the schools are still burdened with war-connected pupils. Their enrollments remain at or near the high wartime levels. From the testimony presented it is evident that this situation will continue in a large number of areas during the coming school year. The enrollment in the 181 schools receiving Federal assistance during the present school year was 115,000 pupils more than enrollment in the same schools during the last prewar normal year. This is an increase of more than 46 percent. These school enrollments continue at high levels in a number of places because air bases, Army camps, forts, ordnance depots, war plants, hospital centers, naval bases, and other war installations are still active. The children of the military and civilian personnel that are stationed at these posts to man these various installations are being provided school services by the local school authorities.

Defense housing continues to be occupied at capacity levels and indications are that this situation will continue next year. The problem is intensified by the shortage of housing and the increased need for veterans' housing. This situation further contributes to the continued high school enrollments in these areas.

It is believed that an impact of this magnitude, and its effect on the school economy, creates a financial problem completely out of balance with any reasonable adjustment that can be made in the tax structure or local revenues. Testimony presented to the committee indicates that unless this Federal aid is continued a number of these schools, affecting a large number of children, will not be able to operate more than 4 to 6 months. In view of the fact that school authorities cannot anticipate more than a 4 to 6 months' school term financed from their own funds, it is impossible with the present teacher shortage to induce qualified teaching personnel to accept positions in these school systems.

In my district we had one housing project, among many others, which was the largest in the United States. Over 30,000 war workers came into this one housing project which was built in a sparsely inhabited neighborhood in my congressional district. Many of those houses are still there. Many of the workers are still there. A great many veterans are occupying these houses. Some of them have children of school age. These children, who are residents within these districts, are really foreign so far as our local districts are concerned. There were brought in there by reason of the war and the activities of the Federal Government and they are still there. For instance, there were brought into my district 25,000 colored people. Before the war we had about 1,800. A large portion of those colored citizens are still there. Some of them came from New York. They came from almost every State in the Union. We have a mild, agreeable climate. They like our citizens; they enjoy the beautiful landscape and pleasant surroundings, and they want to stay with us. They will not return to their former homes. They are there and these school districts have absolutely no way to finance their schools to take care of this heavy increase in school attendance. If you want to turn those youngsters out so that they will not receive any schooling, all good and well, but if you want them to receive a minimum of education, it is the problem of the Federal Government and Lanham Act funds must be continued for another year at least. Some school districts in my State cannot provide adequate schooling without these funds.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this bill. I hope we will not become confused because there may be some question about the financing of the bill and for that reason vote it down. If we are unable to get finances before this Congress adjourns we will be in position to get them at the earliest possible moment later through supplemental appropriations or a deficiency act.

I hope everyone who is in favor of educating the children of this country and not saddling this temporary burden of the United States Government on local communities will vote favorably on this bill, H. R. 3682.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACKINNON: Page 2, line 8, after the period, insert "The additional Federal contributions herein authorized shall be paid from the rental income received by the Federal Works Agency from all such projects."

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is rather simple. I think it will get around the difficulty that might arise with respect to this legislation. This amendment simply provides that this amount of money shall be paid from the rental income. Now, gentlemen, that is exactly the same way that payments in lieu of taxes are made to these very same local agencies by the very same Administrators. I submit the

amendment is sound and should be adopted.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Does the gentleman mean that the Federal Works Agency shall pay this or the Federal Housing Authority, since they have the organization on the job to do it?

Mr. MACKINNON. I think the Federal Works Administrator is the proper agency.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman's language should refer to the Administrator of the Federal Housing Authority.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I wonder if the gentleman would consider amending that so as to make it "Federal Housing Authority," instead of "Federal Works Agency"?

Mr. MACKINNON. I will accept that amendment if the gentlemen who are primarily concerned with this feel it would be an improvement. I am merely trying to be helpful.

Mr. GWINN of New York. In that case I would like to join in supporting the amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota may be modified as suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACKINNON: On page 2, line 8, after the period, insert "The additional Federal contributions herein authorized shall be paid from the rental income received by the Federal Housing Authority from all such projects."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman that the objective that he seeks, as I understand, by his amendment, is to overcome the possibility that an appropriation could not be made available to implement this legislaiton before the House adjourns, and he seeks to have this money made available by this amendment to the Federal Works Agency, to be paid by the Federal Works Agency that collects the rental on these projects, to make the necessary contributions.

Mr. MACKINNON. That is right. I merely offer this amendment as a suggestion to obviate that possible difficulty.

Mr. KEEFE. I hope the amendment carries, because that is a step in the right direction of implementing the purposes of this bill and assuring that it be implemented.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. With the permission of the gentleman who now has the floor, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if it is an entirely practical manner of administration to handle it that way. If so, then I, too, am in accord with it.

Mr. KEEFE. Of course, I am not an expert on the administration of the Federal Housing Authority. I cannot answer that question. But it would seem to me it would be perfectly reasonable to assume that if the same agency is able to make contributions to those local communities in lieu of taxes, they would be able to do this.

Mr. COLMER. Yes, but they have to have special authority of law to do this.

Mr. MACKINNON. This will give them the authority of law.

Mr. KEEFE. This is the authority of law. We are giving it now.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. If the gentleman will permit, may I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin this question: Would you not have the very impractical situation there of the Federal Works Agency making certain allocations of funds that belong to the Housing Agency, and the Federal Works Agency telling the Housing Agency to give them so much of their money? They could say "no." So it would be a perfectly innocuous thing to do. It just would not work. You gentlemen would take the hides off them if they could manipulate money around in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment simply because we have not had time to consider the implications of the amendment. If it is practical to do that, fine, but I am afraid we are rushing into something here at the last minute with only 2 or 3 minutes to consider it, and we do not know what we are doing. I do not know whether it is practical or not. It seems to me that we may run into considerable administrative difficulty. We do know that the Federal Works Agency is in a position to administer this act, because I just talked with them a moment ago about it, but if we adopt this amendment we may run into all kinds of difficulties of administration.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota, who has labored so faithfully for this legislation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The purpose of this amendment is so meritorious that I am hopeful that if there is some little technicality in the language it can be worked out when the bill goes to the other body. It seems to me we are in a much better position if this money can be taken out of the rent money in assuring these schools that they will have the money.

Mr. COLMER. Let me say to my friend, who has the same objective as I, let us not adopt this amendment now, let us try to work it out. Then by the time it gets to the other body, if it is a good thing, let them put it in.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. In either event, it is coming out of the taxpayers' pocket. It is just as broad as it is long.

Mr. COLMER. As the gentleman from Ohio well points out, in either event it all comes from the same source, so why complicate it?

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported, as modified.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment, as modified.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MACKINNON) there were—ayes 27, noes 85.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEONARD W. HALL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3682) to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments, pursuant to House Resolution 279, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. If no member of the minority wishes to offer a motion to recommit, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN] qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. GWINN of New York; Mr. GWINN moves to recommit H. R. 3682 to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

READING, PA.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 218, providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Reading, Pa., and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas 200 years ago, in 1748, the city of Reading, the county seat of Berks County of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was founded by Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn; and

Whereas it was decided jointly with Berks County, Pa., to fittingly mark the occasion by an appropriate bicentennial celebration from spring until fall 1948; and

Whereas the first defenders of the Colonies from beyond New England to reinforce General Washington's troops in Cambridge, Mass., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War were an armed company from Reading and Berks County; and

Whereas during the period of the Revolution, Reading was a depot of military supplies, manufacturing cannon and munitions for the Continental Army, and was the site of the camp wherein were detained the Hessian prisoners captured at the Battle of Trenton; and

Whereas the first armed troops to enter the city of Washington in answer to the call of President Lincoln in 1861 for 75,000 volunteers were from the city of Reading, Pa., thus again earning and perpetuating for their city the proud title of "First Defenders"; and

Whereas Reading and Berks County through the two centuries of their existence have in addition furnished many outstanding leaders of our Nation and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas Reading and Berks County have prominently contributed to the industrial life of the United States from the establishment of the first forges and iron foundries in the early eighteenth century to the present time, and today form a great industrial center, among the Nation's leaders in many types of goods and wares; and

Whereas Berks County, of which Reading is the county seat, ranks fourth in Pennsylvania and thirty-eighth in the United States in agricultural production value; and

Whereas it is an important cosmopolitan center of the United States wherein the population represents a fusion and assimilation of the strains and heritage of almost all the nations of Europe in the best tradition of American life and spirit; and

Whereas it is recognized that, while the contribution of the city of Reading and county of Berks to the material and physical welfare of the Nation has been large, the greatest contribution to the forwarding of the Nation has been their considered and collective judgment, their thoughtful patriotism so that in every crisis in national affairs they have thought their way through to a solution which has reflected the Nation's thinking and which has enabled them in good conscience to make rich contribution of lives and fortunes in every national emergency of war or peace: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Government and people of the United States unite with the city of Reading, Pa., in a fitting and appropriate observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of its founding.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States-Reading Bicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") to be composed of nine Commissioners, as follows: One person to be appointed by the President of the United States as his representative, the President pro tempore of the Senate and two Members of the Senate to be appointed by said President pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and four Members of the House to be appointed by said Speaker.

SEC. 3. The Commission, on behalf of the United States, shall cooperate with the representatives of the city of Reading in proper and appropriate activities commemorating such anniversary.

SEC. 4. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

SEC. 5. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments to such Commission are made.

The joint resolution 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 2455 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1368) to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U. S. C., sec. 1171), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the words "seven hundred and sixty" and inserting in their place the words "one thousand five hundred and twenty". The said section is further amended by striking out the words "one hundred and sixty" in the second proviso and inserting in their place the words "seven hundred and sixty."

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

Mr. Speaker, I have consulted with the distinguished majority leader the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] and the minority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], and both are agreeable to the present consideration of the bill.

It is identical to House bill H. R. 3971 which was reported out unanimously by the Committee on Public Lands. The Department of the Interior reported the bill favorably.

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. 3871) was laid on the table.

ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4308) to amend section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662), as amended, relating to the acceptance of decorations, orders, medals, and emblems by officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States tendered them by governments of cobelligerent nations, neutral nations, or other American Republics.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942, as amended (title 10, U. S. C., sec. 1423a), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States and former officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States holding any office of profit or trust under the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized, during the present war and for a year thereafter, to accept from the governments of cobelligerent nations, neutral nations, or the other American Republics such decorations, orders, medals, and emblems as may be tendered them, and which are conferred by such government upon members of their own military forces, hereby expressly granting the consent of Congress required for this purpose by clause 8 of section 9, article I, of the Constitution: *Provided*, That any such officer or enlisted man or any such former officer or former enlisted man holding any office of profit or trust under the United States is hereby authorized to wear any decoration, order, medal, or emblem accepted pursuant to authority contained in this act, or heretofore accepted by such persons from the government of a cobelligerent nation, neutral nation, or of an American Republic."

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.

PERMITTING OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN TO REPRESENT CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS BEFORE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3546) to amend section 200 of Public Law 844, Seventy-fourth Congress, June 29, 1936, to permit recognition of officers and enlisted men retired from the military and naval forces of the United States as representatives of certain exservice organizations in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MITCHELL]?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does this bill provide?

Mr. MITCHELL. This bill has been discussed with the leadership on both sides of the House and has been accepted by both sides.

Mr. SABATH. What does it aim to do?

Mr. MITCHELL. The bill provides that officers and enlisted men in the military service, who are retired, who are members of certain recognized veterans organizations, may present the claims of veterans to the Veterans' Administration.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 200 of Public Law 844, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 29, 1936, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The presentation or prosecution of a claim under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration by an officer or enlisted man retired from the military or naval forces of the United States as a recognized representative of an organization specified in or approved under this section shall not be deemed a violation of the provision of Eighteenth United States Code, sections 198, 203; Fifth United States Code, section 99, or any other law."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out all of line 6 and the remainder of the bill, and insert:

"Retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, while not on active duty, shall not by reason of their status as such be subject to the provisions of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198 and 203) and section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) in the presentation of claims under statutes administered by the Veterans' Administration as accredited representatives of an organization specified in or recognized under this section."

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 section 200 of Public Law 844, Seventy-fourth Congress, June 29, 1936, to permit recognition of officers and enlisted men retired from the military and naval forces of the United States as representatives of certain organizations in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJUDICATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 305 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H. R. 3999, under an open rule, with 1 hour general debate.

The bill authorizes the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from the west coast evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, under military orders.

As I understand the measure, it simply permits the Attorney General of the United States to adjudicate the claims of those of Japanese ancestry who were hurriedly moved out of their homes, at the outbreak of the war, and to settle such claims up to $2,500.

It is a very meritorious measure, and I do not believe it is necessary to take any further time in explaining the rule or the bill.

Mr. SABATH. The rule provides for the consideration of H. R. 3999, which I understand was unanimously reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to adjust the claims of persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their homes in the Western States during the early part of the war under military orders.

In view that the Attorney General must determine the fair and equitable losses sustained, must substantiate the claims, and the time limitation of 18 months in which applications must be filed, I feel that this is legislation in the right direction. Further, justice requires that we adjudicate the losses of those citizens and others of Japanese origin who proved loyal during the war and who, through no action or fault of their own, were removed from their homes, which resulted in financial loss or damage to them. They should be compensated for such losses, and, with the administration of the act in the hands of the Attorney General, I am satisfied that their claims will be justly considered and the interests of the United States will be properly safeguarded. Consequently, I shall not take up any more time of the House.

I have no requests for time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was unanimously reported by the Rules Committee and the bill was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee. I therefore move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3999, with Mr. VORYS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from New York for 30 minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE], chairman of the subcommittee which reported this bill. He is fully prepared to tell us about it.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, this bill is rather a simple one. I believe I can give you the main outline of it in a very few minutes.

You will recall that shortly after Pearl Harbor an Executive order was issued requiring the evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from certain areas of the mainland, also in Hawaii. There is no disposition on the part of the committee or anyone so far as I know to question the good faith of the people who made that order. It appeared they were acting then in a patriotic spirit and exercising their best judgment on the evidence as it appeared at that time. Fortunately, their fears were groundless; there was no sabotage. On the contrary, the people involved had a higher percentage of enlistments in the armed forces than the Nation-wide average. Nevertheless, considerable damage was done to these people in their being forcibly removed from their homes and businesses, some to camps and others on farms.

This bill was recommended by President Truman and recommended by the Department of the Interior. It passed the Senate in a different form in the last Congress. It was also reported favorably last year by the House Judiciary Committee, but late in the session, and did not reach the floor of the House.

Subcommittee No. 2 had hearings on the bill this year and reported it to the full committee, and the full committee has now reported it with amendments.

The original bill provided for the setting up of a commission in the Department of the Interior. We have changed that provision in order to avoid the setting up of another commission or board and have simply turned the matter over to the Attorney General, giving him authority to settle these claims. We were moved to do that because of our belief that the Attorney General's office was equipped with the personnel familiar with this sort of thing and we believed it would be done better and with less expense than by setting up some commission.

The committee also substantially rewrote the bill. We appreciated the fact that war brings a loss to many people.

A young man, for example, who enlists or is drafted, who is running a small business and has to turn the key in the door, goes away; when he comes back he finds he has lost several years out of his life, a loss for which no compensation can ever be made.

So we have done the best we could in writing this bill to allow compensation only for those elements of damage which can be traced directly to the evacuation order. I regret we are not able to give you the exact details as to what the cost will be. The highest figure we had, incidentally, was $10,000,000. Personally, I believe the rewriting of the bill will result in a much less amount. That is the substance of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to yield to anyone who may have any questions in regard to this proposed legislation.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I am very much in favor of this measure although the number of Japanese who were evacuated from the Territory of Hawaii were limited. I think it is eminently just and fair that this method should be devised to do those people justice. The committee is to be congratulated on the consideration it has given to this measure and the manner in which it has reported the bill.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. I rise simply to compliment the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Subcommittee for giving the House the opportunity to pass this bill which is grounded in honor and in justice. I feel that you have rendered a good service in submitting this bill to us because it gives us a chance to show the world for the second time that the House of Representatives of the United States believes in making our Government a government not only of law but of honor and justice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman four additional minutes.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I may say that the subcommittee was unanimous and had the benefit of the advice and support of the full committee and, as has been stated here, the committee was unanimous in reporting out the bill.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I, too, want to compliment the committee. In my own district and in the State of Oregon there were a large number of these citizens of Japanese origin who were just literally uprooted, taken away from their homes, their businesses, their farms, and transported to camps elsewhere out of the State. They suffered very material damage, and, as the gentleman said, they were indeed loyal in most cases, particularly loyal to this country, and many of them were in the armed forces.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. The facts show they made a splendid record.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues in complimenting the committee on presenting this bill to us. I have received a great many letters on the subject. I have many of these people around Columbia University in my district; therefore I am very much interested, I think it is a splendid thing and is elemental justice.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to pay tribute to the 23,000 Nisei soldiers who served in our armed forces. Of the 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were taken to relocation camps, a larger percentage enlisted in our armed forces than was the percentage of any other group in the United States. One of the outstanding units in the recent World War was Combat Team 442, composed of some of the finest fighting men that wore our uniform.

In considering this legislation great care was taken so there might be no imposition on the Treasury of the United States. The subcommittee believes that every safeguard has been written into the law.

As the distinguished gentleman from Iowa has stated, the original provision contemplated the creation of a new agency in the Department of the Interior.

We felt that because in the Justice Department there were units for handling alien property claims, and claims in the Court of Claims, and in the Land Division, that there was adequate machinery that could be implemented to the extent that it could take up this new work without any great difficulty. Under the language of this bill the Justice Department has authority to settle claims up to $2,500. It has the authority to adjudicate claims in larger amounts, but where the amount is in excess of $2,500 it is necessary to submit that claim to the appropriate committee, as are judgments that are recovered in the Court of Claims. This bill in a small way will make whole those people who were the innocent victims of an order that probably should never have been issued, and I trust that there will not be a vote against it. It is indeed significant that there was not a case of espionage or sabotage brought against persons of Japanese ancestry. They should certainly be compensated because of the losses they suffered as a direct result of the evacuation. This would be simple justice. The kind of justice everyone in our country is entitled to receive.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GOODWIN].

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Chairman, the matter has been very fully and entirely adequately covered by the two distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, and I am not going to trespass upon the time of the House to the extent of the time allotted me except to emphasize two points which perhaps have not been stressed.

The first is that in this bill we are attempting to redress a wrong which has been suffered by these persons of Japanese ancestry by reason of an action of our Government which was entirely unique in all our history. Never before had there been a forced evacuation of this sort.

Secondly, at this particular time, when there are those seeking every effort to attack American ideologies and American principles, it seems to me that if we pass this bill we are putting ourselves in very good position to resist those attacks, because this will show to the world that when our Government by voluntary action of its own affecting a special racial group brings about a situation where these individuals suffer loss of their property, even though the act of the Government is caused by military necessity, we are ready, willing, and anxious to go forward with remedial legislation and attempt to redress those wrongs and do the right thing in the interests of simple justice.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. GOFF].

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman, this act is made necessary, as has been explained, by the action of not only the War Department but this Congress, in authorizing the evacuation of those of Japanese descent from the Western Defense Command on the Pacific coast. The reason I say that Congress had a part in it is that the method by which the order was enforced was a statute passed by this Congress which provided that it is a misdemeanor to disobey any order issued by a military commander in a defense area.

Originally the President issued an Executive order authorizing the War Department or the appropriate military commander to evacuate from critical defense areas persons who were considered potentially dangerous to our national security. Congress shortly thereafter enacted the legislation to which I have referred which had the effect of ratifying the Executive order.

While I am in favor of the bill, I rise to speak solely in case there is any criticism, actual or implied, against the military commander who issued the order, who, in this case was General DeWitt, an able and efficient officer, now retired. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the legality of the evacuation of these Japanese, because it considered there was reasonable ground for the issuance of the order, under the circumstances that were presented, after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOFF. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I may say to the gentleman that no witness appeared before the subcommittee who had any criticism whatever. Speaking for myself, I certainly would have it very distinctly understood that the reporting out

of this bill involved no criticism whatever of the people who enforced this law.

Mr. GOFF. I am happy to have this statement from the gentleman from Iowa.

The reason no examination into the individual loyalty of those who were evacuated was possible was the shortage of time. There were over 100,000 of these people. The attack on Pearl Harbor had recently been made, and the military commander rightly concluded that we should not be taken by surprise again.

I have had only the briefest of time to examine it, but it seems to me this is an excellent bill. It provides a general procedure for the relief of a group who suffered special damage through military necessity. It specifically provides that no damages will be recoverable for anything except property damage. It does not authorize any fancy claims for punitive damage, humiliation, mental pain, or suffering. It places a time limit for the filing of claims. I shall support the bill, because if you do not adopt this bill, in every subsequent session of Congress you will have a long series of private bills introduced for the purpose of giving relief to some of these people who suffered as a result of the evacuation. This bill is an orderly way of doing justice to these people, most of whom were fine, loyal American citizens. I hope you will give it your support.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim by a person of Japanese ancestry against the United States arising on or after December 7, 1941, when such claim is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and is substantiated in such manner as the Attorney General may prescribe, for damage to or loss of real or personal property (including without limitation damage to or loss of personal property bailed to or in the custody of the Government or any agent thereof), that is a reasonable and natural consequence of the evacuation or exclusion of such person by the appropriate military commander from a military area in Arizona, California, Oregon, or Washington; or from the Territory of Alaska, or the Territory of Hawaii, under authority of Executive Order Numbered 9066, dated February 19, 1942 (3 CFR, Cum. Supp., 1092), section 67 of the act of April 30, 1900 (48 U. S. C. 532), or Executive Order Numbered 9489, dated October 18, 1944 (3 CFR, 1944 Supp., 45). As used herein "evacuation" shall include voluntary departure from a military area prior to but in anticipation of an order of exclusion therefrom. Existence or intervention of other causes affecting the damage or loss, including action or nonaction by the claimant or his representatives, shall be considered by the Attorney General in determining the amount of relief that will be fair and equitable according to the facts as they appear in each case.

LIMITATIONS; CLAIMS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED

SEC. 2. (a) The Attorney General shall receive claims for a period of 18 months from the date of enactment of this act. All claims not presented within that time shall be forever barred.

(b) The Attorney General shall not consider any claim—

(1) by or on behalf of any person who after December 7, 1941, was voluntarily or involuntarily deported from the United States to Japan or who is otherwise resident in a foreign country;

(2) for damage or loss arising out of action taken by any Federal agency pursuant to sections 4067, 4068, 4069, and 4070 (relating to alien enemies) of the Revised Statutes, as amended (50 U. S. C. 21-24), or pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., and Supp. 1-31, 616);

(3) for damage or loss to any property, or interest therein, vested in the United States pursuant to said Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; and

(4) for damage or loss on account of death or personal injury, personal inconvenience, physical hardship, or mental suffering.

HEARINGS; EVIDENCE; RECORDS

SEC. 3. (a) The Attorney General shall give reasonable notice to the interested parties and an opportunity for them to be heard and to present evidence before making a final determination upon any claim.

(b) Any relevant evidence having probative value shall be considered by the Attorney General in his inquiries. For the purpose of any hearing or investigation authorized under this act, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to examination of documentary evidence, attendance of witnesses, and production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended (15 U. S. C. 49, 50), are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Attorney General. Any person appointed to examine witnesses may be authorized by the Attorney General to issue subpenas, to procure attendance of witnesses or production of documents, and to appoint an officer to serve the same. Subpenas may be served personally, by registered mail, by telegraph, or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal place of business of the person required to be served. A verified return by the individual so serving the same, setting forth the manner of service, shall be proof of service, as shall be the return receipt or telegraph receipt when service is by registered mail or telegraph, respectively. On request the United States marshals or their deputies shall serve such process in their respective districts.

(c) A written record shall be kept of all hearings and proceedings under this act and shall be open to public inspection.

ADJUDICATIONS; PAYMENT OF AWARDS; EFFECT OF ADJUDICATIONS

SEC. 4. (a) The Attorney General shall dispose of all claims filed under this act by award or order of dismissal, as the case may be, upon written findings of fact and reasons for the decision. A copy of each such adjudication shall be mailed to the claimant or his attorney.

(b) The Attorney General may make payment of any award not exceeding $2,500 in amount out of such funds as may be made available for this purpose by Congress.

(c) On the first day of each regular session of Congress the Attorney General shall transmit to Congress a full and complete statement of all adjudications rendered under this act during the previous year, stating the name of each claimant, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount paid, and a brief synopsis of the facts in the case. All awards not paid under subsection (b) hereof shall be paid in like manner as are final judgments of the Court of Claims.

(d) The payment of an award shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, and shall be a full discharge of the United States and all of its officers, agents, servants, and employees with respect to all claims arising out of the same subject matter. An order of dismissal against a claimant, unless set aside by the Attorney General, shall thereafter bar any further claim against the United States or any officer, agent, servant, or employee thereof arising out of the same subject matter.

ATTORNEYS' FEES

SEC. 5. The Attorney General, in rendering an award in favor of any claimant, may as a part of the award determine and allow reasonable attorneys' fees, which shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount allowed, to be paid out of, but not in addition to, the amount of such award.

Any attorney who charges, demands, receives, or collects for services rendered in connection with such claim any amount in excess of that allowed under this section, if recovery be had, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not more than $2,000, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 6. For the purposes of this act the Attorney General may—

(a) appoint a clerk and such attorneys, examiners, interpreters, appraisers, and other employees as may be necessary;

(b) call upon any Federal department or agency for any information or records necessary;

(c) secure the cooperation of State and local agencies, governmental or otherwise, and reimburse such agencies for services rendered;

(d) utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed and available;

(e) assist needy claimants in the preparation and filing of claims;

(f) make such investigations as may be necessary;

(g) make expenditures for witness fees and mileage and for other administrative expenses;

(h) prescribe such rules and regulations, perform such acts not inconsistent with law, and delegate such authority as he may deem proper in carrying out the provisions of this act.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. VORYS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders, pursuant to House Resolution 305, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at

the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, 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 Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

NAVY POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AT MONTEREY, CALIF.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 318 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1341) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 318 makes in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 1341, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif.

This is an open rule providing for 1 hour general debate.

H. R. 1341 has been reported by the Committee on Armed Services. It has been amended rather strenuously and sharply, I might say, so as to reduce the original authorized appropriation from $28,750,000 to $2,500,000. This is just enough money to permit the Navy to take over a structure on the Monterey Peninsula, which it has been using, under a lease, for officer training.

I have personally seen this installation. I know something of it. If the Navy is to continue to pay rental under the lease until it expires, and then put the property back in condition to turn over to the owners, it will cost the Government more money than it would to go ahead with this legislation and purchase the property outright.

Therefore, it is to the benefit of the Treasury of the United States, as well as to the benefit of the Navy, to have this property under Federal ownership.

There can be no question in the minds of anyone, I believe, as to the necessity for having a permanent postgraduate school for Navy officers on the Pacific coast. Certainly, we will always have a large proportion of our Navy in the Pacific. Certainly, it is necessary in these days of modern warfare, and especialy in these times when there has been so much scientific development in the different methods of warfare, for our officers of the Navy, America's first line of defense, to be trained and schooled in the use of the very latest naval equipment as it is developed. Our Navy must be kept modern, our officers trained and schooled up to the minute, if America is to remain secure. That is exactly the purpose behind the establishment of this school, and that is the reason why it is needed so badly.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. SNYDER. To what extent will this postgraduate school duplicate the present service schools which we have now over the country?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It will not in any way duplicate the service schools we now have. Instead, it will lighten the load and will reduce the cost that the Government is incurring through its attempt to train these particular officers in private scholastic institutions. It will actually mean a saving to the Government.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not have reference to the Naval Academy, but we do have service schools, postgraduate schools, schools which both officers in the Army and Navy, who have been in the service a number of years, attend. They go there and get what we now term a "postgraduate course" in their particular branch.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The answer to that question is this: We have about 500 officers now attending the various universities of the country, receiving what we call specialized instructions. We have 500 line officers on training at Newport, R. I. We have 500 in engineering at the Naval Academy Postgraduate School. This is in addition to all that training.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And I might also add to what the gentleman from Massachusetts has said, this school will obviate the necessity of bringing naval officers from the Pacific clear across the United States and back again, in order to attend some of the schools on the east coast, which are already overcrowded and which cannot be used on a permanent basis for postgraduate training.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

NAVAL SCHOOL AT MONTEREY

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, during my many years of service, I have never heard a gentleman make a stronger plea for favorable consideration of a rule and a bill than the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] has made on this rule. He pointed out the need for this splendid hotel and site at Monterey, Calif. I happen to know the locality and I know of the hotel that the Navy is so much interested in obtaining for use as a postgraduate school. It is a wonderful spot and I know the Navy gentlemen are viewing it with a great deal of expectation. The splendid Delmonico Hotel and its premises enjoys a world-wide reputation and it is second to none of the other splendid spots in California. I will say that much, recalling my visit there some years ago. However, the Navy has acquired and owns thousands and thousands of acres of land in California suitable for this postgraduate school. They have expended, as I understand, close to $150,000,000 for some of these lands, which could be utilized for this school.

I am informed by a former Member of this House, a Member of the other body who has made a thorough investigation, and I know the gentleman from Georgia knows that Member of the other body who informed me there is no need, no possible need, for acquiring this hotel and the adjacent land.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a bit of information that I think the gentleman should have before he concludes his remarks?

Mr. SABATH. I am always desirous of obtaining valuable information.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very happy to inform the gentleman and the House that the body at the other end of the Capitol has passed this measure unanimously this afternoon after a short debate.

APPROACH IRRESISTIBLE

Mr. SABATH. It is very likely that the former Member could not have been present to give the Senate certain information it should have had before acting on the bill. Perhaps the gentleman was detained somewhere else and was not able to be there.

But who am I to criticize the action of the other body? I am not going to do it. We all know, however, of the courtesy that prevails in the other body and how easy it is over there to vote money to please some Member. Oh, my colleague from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has been over there; of course, I realize that, and I realize that his manner of approach and presentation to the gentlemen over there was as irresistible as it was to us in the Committee on Rules. I fear nevertheless that this bill is not genuinely necessary.

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

Mr. SABATH. Oh, California has enough. I cannot yield now; and, besides, it is not in the gentleman's district because this is not in the mountainous section.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will not the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. SABATH. For one question? Yes; I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. This school will be established not very far from where the gentleman's fine 3,000-acre farm used to be in Stockton, Calif., not very far from there.

A HEAVENLY SPOT IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. SABATH. Well, about 120 or 130 miles. I am familiar with that beautiful spot. I used to go there when the heat was unbearable. I used to spend some of the summer months, after we had adjourned, in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Whenever I could leave on Friday night or Saturday to cool off and enjoy life I would drive down there; and really, it is a heavenly place, and I do not blame the Navy officers for wanting it for themselves and their families. I do not envy them anything they are entitled to for the splendid services they rendered to the country during the last war. They are entitled to some pleasure, but "some" I say. I do not want them to spend all their time down there.

Although this is a wonderful spot, I am under the impression that the Middle West is entitled to some consideration. We have in the Middle West a beautiful lake, Lake Michigan. On that lake we have a splendid naval institution. I know it could be utilized, and we would not need to spend these $3,200,000 to start with. The gentleman from Ohio said we were going to save money by buying the California site. I want him to know that it has been estimated in some quarters that before we get through with the necessary construction and improvements it may reach a cost amounting to $25,000,000 to $28,000,000. To the Members on the other side of the aisle that, of course, is small change. They have become accustomed now to appropriating and spending money right and left, and no doubt their eyesight is dim when it comes to seeing the number of digits that follow a dollar sign. But God help the country if they continue much longer.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I realize that we are approaching the end of the session and that the gentleman from Illinois is so worn out from his efforts in opposing all that the Republicans have endeavored to do to reduce public spending that he has evidently been unable to find the time or the energy to read this measure.

If he had read this measure he would see that the appropriation is lessened. If he had listened to the testimony in the Rules Committee he would have known that this has been approved by the Armed Services Committee and by the Navy, that there would be no other funds appropriated for this particular item. I am sure that the gentleman has not visited this particular spot in the last 50 years at least, because he has been so zealous in his attention to his duties as a member of the Rules Committee. I am wondering when it was that the gentleman inspected this particular site.

Mr. SABATH. Well, I have not been there for inspection. I have been there for pleasure for a couple of days at a time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. How long ago, may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. SABATH. It was at my own expense and it did not cost the Government anything. The last visit I made to that beautiful spot was about 16 years ago.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Let me interrupt again for a moment to say to the gentleman that no wonder this building was sold at such a low price. If the gentleman went there for pleasure that long ago I know that the building is quite antiquated.

IMPROVED BY NAVY

Mr. SABATH. But the Navy has been in control for several years and it has spent quite a large sum of money to remodel it and improve it. I hope it is all that these gentlemen hope for, but they are not ready to give positive assurance that it will not cost any more money. I heard these promises that it would not cost any more. This small amount of a few million dollars does not mean much to you, I realize that, but I know that the Government will save money by acquiring it instead of holding on to it at the present high rent that the Navy is paying.

Mr BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The closing days of any Congress brings very many peculiar situations and I am rather surprised to see the gentleman from Illinois take the floor and criticize the Navy Department which is headed and controlled by his own administration. Now, I have faith in Mr. Forrestal as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Forrestal has assured me personally that it would be much to the advantage of the Government financially to take over this property, that these funds will not be expended as the gentleman has said, but, instead, that this is in the interest of the welfare of the country. I am sorry that the gentleman finds himself in disagreement with his own Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SABATH. I again thank the gentleman for that information. Of course, I understand that the Secretary of the Navy, yielding to the demands and the recommendations of various officers of the Navy, is obliged frequently to recommend things which he does not actually approve of. But having the interest of these splendid officers at heart he wants them to have as fine a place as possible. Let me say, though, if the Secretary of the Navy were acquainted with the wonderful opportunity that presents itself at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Lake Michigan, close to the best city in the United States, Chicago, he would have considered Great Lakes and it would not be necessary to expend these millions of dollars. We have the land there, we have a wonderful lake there, and it could be utilized splendidly and to the same extent as this great hotel will be in Monterey, Calif.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois it should show in the RECORD that since the gentleman from Illinois has found his way up into northern Wisconsin it has not been necessary for him to go way out to California and find 3,000 acres in order to get cooled off because he can get cooled off up in northern Wisconsin in a much better area; he can enjoy good fishing and fully appreciate the wonderful climate of northern Wisconsin.

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate the wonderful climate in Wisconsin, and there being so much heat put under me, I need something like that from time to time. I need some place to cool off.

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

Mr. SABATH. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Georgia [Judge Cox], a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. COX. With all of its shaded lanes, its beautiful hills and dales, its marvelous swimming pool, its magnificent golf courses, and with all of its other finery, it is just a little bit of dreamland of which there cannot be the slightest doubt. But I am inclined to believe the gentleman agrees with me that the sponsors of this measure made out an excellent case that these conditions exist there; that Monterey is one of the most beautiful spots in the world of which we can conceive, which stimulates the ambition of the Navy to acquire it, yet in spite of that fact it was made to appear that it was good business to acquire ownership; that it will take care of the need that results from this expansion program of the Navy Department to give postgraduate training or extra training to our people in the Navy, and I know the gentleman does not oppose the granting of the rule nor the adoption of the bill.

Mr. SABATH. How can I? How can I when so many of my friends are so greatly interested to see that we should provide the finest spot that can be found, even in that great State of California? I did not finish when I called attention to the availability of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station situated on Lake Michigan. What I want to bring home is this: The vast majority of these men in the Navy today, the most enlistments, come from the Middle West, but unfortunately the Middle West is always forgotten. We being broad-minded and liberal always yield to the appeals and recommendations of the gentlemen from California or from Texas or from the South or from the East, but in return the Members representing the other sections of our country do not reciprocate when we from the Midwest advocate something for our section. I regret that the Navy gentlemen, as well as others, are not familiar with the advantages that we have in Chicago, with our beautiful parks and boulevards, which would be available and would be enjoyed by them, and to the many adjacent beauty spots comparable to any in the United States.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, private enterprise of Chicago has provided for the

service of the Middle West and of the country your famous stockyards which are worth more than all of these governmental favors shown to other parts of the country.

Mr. SABATH. Yes, we are, but there are a great many other outstanding industries that supply the Nation with many of its needs and wants.

I cannot help but yield to the acting minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the frank answer of my friend from Illinois probably applies to most of us in connection with this bill. However, referring to the observation made by the brains of the Republican Party in the House, my friend from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], that the gentleman was spending most or all of his time resisting the cuts in appropriations made by our Republican friends, I think the RECORD will show that the gentleman from Illinois has certainly spent time and fought vigorously against the false economy of our Republican friends as evidenced by the sharp cuts in appropriations for the West and the Northwest, the sharp cuts in appropriations for agriculture in violation of implied agreements, and all the cuts along the line, so that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois has devoted his time this session to fighting false economy and not real reductions.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts. However, I did not wish to bring in politics and you know I am not accustomed to it, but I repeat, how can I, from time to time, help criticizing Republican actions that are not to the best interests of our country as I view them.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, there are no further requests for time on either side, as I understand. I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1361) entitled "An act to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. CAIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. SPARKMAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

LOW-RENT-HOUSING AND SLUM-CLEARANCE PROJECTS

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, KUNKEL, TALLE, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following resignation from committee:

JULY 23, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on House Administration, effective this date.

With good wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

TOM PICKETT,
Member of Congress, Seventh District of Texas.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

NAVY POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AT MONTEREY, CALIF.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1341) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1341, with Mr. CHENOWETH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how the time is to be divided?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, general debate is to continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before the committee this afternoon is to provide additional facilities which are urgently needed for the postgraduate training of naval officers. In considering the security of our Nation and the need for proper training of our military officers, this is one of the most urgent bills before the Congress. The bill H. R. 1341 has been considered by the Committee on Armed Services over a period of many weeks. We have very carefully studied and examined every facility owned both by the Army and Navy in order to determine whether those facilities can be adapted readily to the needs of the so-called postgraduate training for our naval officers.

Mr. Chairman, we have come to the same conclusion that three special committees of the Congress have reached that the facilities at Monterey, Calif., which have been under lease by the Navy for several years during the war for the training of our pre-flight officers, adequately meets the needs of the Navy in this particular respect. This bill is truly an economy measure. It not only meets our requirements by providing facilities for the proper training of our naval officers, but over a period of 7 years as a result of the savings made in the transportation of officers and their dependents and household effects and providing quarters for 200 married men, we will save over $4,000,000. The entire cost of this project, when it is fully commissioned, will be in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. That would make a savings in the period of 7 years of about $1,500,000.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FORAND. I fully understand the position in which the gentleman finds himself today, but I am rather disturbed that this might be an entering wedge in the transfer of activities now at the Newport Training Station and that this will be a move similar to that which occurred when the work of the torpedo station at Newport was siphoned away. The gentleman will recall at the time the plant at Forest Park, Ill., was built for the purpose of manufacturing torpedoes we were given the assurance that this was just supplemental and would not take over the activities at Newport.

I understand this addition will be at a cost of $2,500,000 instead of the $28,000,000 requested by the Navy originally. Can the gentleman give me the assurance that this is only going to be a $2,500,000 project and that next year or the year after the Congress will not be authorizing the Navy to spend the entire $28,000,000 originally requested and close down the training station at Newport?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman's inquiry is a very pertinent inquiry, coming as he does from an area in which one of the most active training stations of the country is located and with which I am thoroughly familiar, Newport, R. I. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Post and Stations of the House Committee on Armed Services, I may say that matter has been given very thorough consideration by the committee. I cannot visualize the establishment of a brand-new, up-to-date, large postgraduate school at any other place in this country as long as we have the facilities presently available that will meet the requirements of this Nation in the emergency period that lies ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

It is only because of that viewpoint that instead of adopting the program of a brand-new school that we should establish a school that would meet the emergency required by the Navy until we can find out what the international situation will be 5 or 10 years hence. For that reason, I am firmly of the opinion that we ought to maintain the postgraduate school at Newport to train 500 men now there, 500 men at Annapolis, where we are training men in engineering and other scientific subjects, and also to carry on the training at the various universities in the field of supplies, public works, and specialized subjects of that nature, another 500 men, making a total in those three activities of 1,500 officers. It is imperative that we add 500 more officers to that list in order that we may take care of the backlog of 10,000 Reserve officers who have limited training in which we might call line activities over and above the experience they have had in the Navy. It is to take care of them particularly, as well as the graduates of the Naval Academy and the NROTC, in order to meet these emergency requirements that we are reporting this bill calling for the expenditure not of $28,000,000 requested originally for a new, modern institution, but a bill which will acquire the property which we are now leasing, at an estimated cost of about $2,149,000. The difference between that and $2,500,000 in the bill is for fully commissioning the Monterey property in order to meet the requirements I spoke about.

We ought not to extend this plant until it can be shown there is absolute necessity for the establishment of a brand new postgraduate school anywhere else in the country.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. I think the argument advanced a few moments ago that we were saving money by not transporting officers from the Pacific coast to the East coast, or vice versa, is a sound one. I have no objection to a school being established in California to take care of that group that would have to be transferred, but I do want to be assured that in so doing it will not mean that Newport will eventually be eliminated.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. As I said a moment ago, we have a fleet today that is many, many times stronger, larger, and more powerful than it was in the prewar days. We have a Navy today of approximately 400,000, whereas before the war it was only about 150,000 men. But as we enter the field of atomic energy, electronics, guided missiles, jet propulsion, and all of the latest developments we have made in the field of research, we must find the means by which we can train these officers from the fleet, and all the graduates of our various schools, in the latest advancement which we are making in the field of modern warfare. To save money for the Government of the United States we think it is the part of wisdom to establish this school on the west coast and to meet our requirements in other respects, to save transportation of the officers and their families from the Pacific all across the country to Newport or Annapolis, and all the way back, to save the transportation of their household goods. And, in these quarters, these facilities that we are here recommending be purchased today there will be provided quarters for 200 families with a considerable savings in quarters allowance to the Government. Over a period of 7 years the savings will amount to approximately $4,000,000, or in other words, in 7 years a net saving of a million and a half over what it will cost to acquire the property. From the standpoint therefore of meeting the emergency need of training the naval officers and from the standpoint of economy we believe this to be a very sound project for the Government to adopt.

This bill, as amended by the Committee on Armed Services, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to acquire six parcels of land, consisting of 606 acres, at Monterey, Calif., and to establish there a naval postgraduate school. The Navy now holds an option for the purchase of this land and the buildings thereon, at a price of $2,149,800. The existing improvements consist of a large modern hotel building and adjacent cottages. The property has been under lease by the Navy for several years, during which time it has been used successively as a preflight training school and later for the technical training of certain enlisted ratings. The facilities now available there will be adequate, with minor alterations, to provide all the requirements necessary for the immediate establishment of a general line school with a capacity of between 500 and 600 student officers. The bill provides that the total cost of the project, including the acquisition of the property and fully commissioning the school shall not exceed $2,500,000. The difference between the total cost and the purchase price, as I said before, represents the cost of commissioning the activity, the cost of necessary alterations and the cost of architectural and engineering services.

In order to meet its obligations based upon commitments to those Reserve officers who have transferred to the Regular Navy, the Navy must provide these officers the necessary opportunities for professional training which will enable them to compete on an equal basis with graduates of the Naval Academy. The general line course, consisting of a comprehensive review of general professional subjects, such as gunnery, seamanship, administration and command, is designed to satisfy this need. It is planned, accordingly, to give all junior line officers this training. The importance of giving this training to all former Reserve officers has been amply demonstrated by the experience gained with a pilot group of Reserves who received general line training at Annapolis in 1945. It was found that these officers were deficient in professional knowledge and education, particularly in mathematics. Moreover, while they were found to be highly proficient in the particular department or work in which they had been engaged during their wartime service, they lacked the broad general knowledge required of a line officer.

Existing facilities for naval postgraduate training are not adequate to meet the needs outlined above. Neither are they capable of expansion to take care of an additional enrollment. The postgraduate school at Annapolis, which included general line training as well as advanced technical and engineering courses prior to the war, is now devoted exclusively to the latter type of instruction. All general line training is now given at the general line school in Newport, R. I. The capacity of each of the above schools is between 500 and 600 students. In addition, about 500 officers are receiving advanced training at civilian universities, making an over-all total of about 1,500 to 1,700 students in the postgraduate program.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Is there no opposition to this program?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I do not know. The committee unanimously approved this bill.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill really only implements the present laws providing for the commissioning of a large number of ROTC graduates in the line of the Navy in that it provides needed facilities for the completion of their education as line officers.

Present legislation recognizes the fairness, as well as the need, of providing means whereby these graduates of ROTC's shall have an opportunity to be integrated into the naval service on an equality with graduates of the United States Naval Academy, but existing facilities are inadequate for the purpose.

In this bill we provide for the establishment of a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif., a location ideally adapted in climate, location, and in accessibility by ships of the fleet. There is little question but that the proposed school should go to the Pacific coast as a means of saving considerable money in transportation costs due to the normally heavy concentration of naval vessels on that coast. There is no question regarding the adequacy of the site proposed, of the present hotel structure thereon, or of the ultimate benefits—both financial and professional—which will accrue to the Navy through the passage of this enabling legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this proposed United States Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, Calif., will be authorized without a dissenting vote.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to extend the debate on this subject and I am not speaking for the purpose of opposing the bill. I think it is a very worthy extension of the postgraduate training of naval officers for the Navy, and I think the appropriation authorized in the bill for the purchase of the property is very reasonable. The reason I am saying anything about the matter at all is that this bill does not

add to the undergraduate training of officer personnel for the Navy. There is a desperate need at present for an undergraduate school on the Pacific coast in addition to the one at Annapolis. I know the custom and tradition and the opposition to extending the undergraduate school beyond Annapolis, but we all know that Annapolis is limited insofar as expansion is concerned, and that something will have to be done to provide additional naval training facilities soon.

There is not a better place in the United States for training undergraduate naval officers than on the Pacific coast, and I mean particularly in southern California, because of the year-around fine climate and the facilities for extensive training on land, sea, underseas, and in the air. I have introduced bills on two occasions to accomplish that purpose and I trust that the Committee on the Armed Services when it comes to the consideration of these bills will give them serious consideration in the interest of providing additional officer personnel for the naval forces which is limited insofar as the facilities at Annapolis are concerned, eventually we will have to have another undergraduate naval officers' school and it should be on the Pacific coast.

I hope the pending bill will pass because I believe it is very necessary, but I am also taking this time to call to the attention of the House the fact that we do need additional facilities. I hope the time will come when we will have them.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY. Has the gentleman thought of the large expansion of the regular civilian universities on the west coast due to the ROTC which provides a way for young men in the Western States to get their commissions in the line of the Navy?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes; I am familiar with it but I do not think that is adequate to indoctrinate the naval officers; it cannot take the place of a naval academy.

Mr. BRADLEY. One of the purposes of this school is to indoctrinate those young men after they have been a year or so at sea and to make them into well-rounded and competent naval officers. It will permit young men from all parts of the Western States who have been commissioned in the Navy through ROTC, at our colleges, rather than through the Naval Academy, to get onto a professional equality with Academy graduates. That is the reason I am so much in favor of it.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, if the war taught us anything it taught us the need of scientific training and special training for our Army and our Navy. The bill that we have before us follows this line of thought.

In the committee I approached this bill with an open mind. In fact, at first I felt rather hesitant about the need for additional training and the request of the Navy for additional facilities for this purpose, but as the Navy unfolded its case at the hearings I became convinced that there is a need for a postgraduate school in the Navy Department. After the officers leave the Naval Academy at Annapolis there comes a time in the life of every officer, and to a large extent in the lives of the enlisted men also in the Navy, when additional training and additional schooling is necessary if we are to maintain our Navy on the high standard that we expect to be needed in the future. These officers should be sent to postgraduate schools, perhaps several years after they have left their studies in the Academy. They should be sent there at a time when they have obtained practical experience in the operations of the Navy and when that practical experience will be of great help to them in their further schooling. It was with that idea in mind that the Navy asked the committee for this bill to authorize the construction and operation of a school at Monterey, Calif.

After the bill was considered and before the final vote, as my distinguished friend from Massachusetts will recall, I asked the committee to pause and again canvass the possibility of using some completed sites presently owned by the Government in this country that might be suitable for that purpose. At that time we called in Navy officers and we went over the whole program again. We consulted other Members of Congress. We found after mature consideration, in addition to the consideration that had been given before, that no other suggested site was entirely satisfactory, and that this bill should be approved by the Armed Service Committee and presented to the House for consideration.

I think it is important that the bill be passed. The Navy feels that its program of education is going to be retarded unless we give it this authority. As to where the school may be located, the request of the Navy should be given high consideration in our councils here today. From the testimony we had in the committee it is apparent the Navy is convinced that it is the place it needs. The amount that we allow in the bill is, of course, a great reduction from the $28,000,000 originally placed in the bill. The amount is reduced to $2,500,000 which the Navy thinks will be adequate and ample for the purpose, for the time being at least.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this bill ought to be passed.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 1341, as amended by the Committee on Armed Services, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to acquire six parcels of land consisting of approximately 606 acres at Monterey, Calif., and to establish there a naval postgraduate school. The land and buildings referred to in this bill are available to the Navy Department at an option price of $2,149,900. The option will expire on July 31, 1947. It is known that a 30-day extension may be acquired but the present owners have definitely stated that a longer-term extension of the option will not be acceptable. The amended bill provides for alterations to existing buildings to provide school facilities, quarters, and collateral facilities and equipment, including the acquisition of the necessary land and buildings thereon at a cost not to exceed $2,500,000. The amount authorized will permit the acquisition of the property and make necessary alterations to accommodate a general line school for approximately 500 student officers on or about January 1, 1948.

The acquisition of the land and facilities thereon provided in this bill will provide additional capacity urgently needed for the postgraduate training of naval officers. To meet its obligations based upon commitments to Reserve officers who have transferred to the Regular Navy, the Navy must provide these officers the necessary opportunities for professional instruction and training which will enable them to compete on an equal basis with graduates of the Naval Academy. It has been determined that former Reserve officers now in the Regular Navy actually need the additional instruction in professional subjects such as gunnery, seamanship, naval engineering, administration, and command, and the general line course is designed to fit this need.

At the present time there is a backlog of approximately 10,000 Reserve transferees who should take this course. In addition, all junior line officers will take this course. This includes Naval Academy graduates as well as graduates of the 52 Naval Reserve units throughout the country. It is estimated that an over-all capacity of 1,220 for this purpose should be provided at the earliest possible moment. At the present time, the only facilities available are those at Newport which has a capacity for approximately 600 student officers. It is expected that the Monterey site in its present form will provide capacity for at least 500 additional officers.

Existing facilities for Naval Postgraduate School are not adequate to meet the present and future needs. Neither are they capable of expansion to provide for additional enrollment. The postgraduate school at Annapolis, which included general line instruction as well as advanced technical and engineering courses prior to the war, is now devoted almost exclusively to the latter type of instruction. The situation at Annapolis was observed and commented upon by the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy for 1947 in their report dated April 24, 1947, as follows:

> The Board is of the opinion that the facilities of the Naval Postgraduate School are inadequate to meet the needs of the Navy for technically educated officers. The increased number of officers and men, and the increased amount and complicity of technical equipment now in use in the Navy, has necessitated doubling the number of student officers being educated at the present time in that school. There is insufficient laboratory space and equipment and much of the equipment on hand is out of date. The Board, therefore, recommends that immediate steps be taken to coordinate the activities and facilities of the Naval Postgraduate School so that it can be developed to serve its objectives.

The Monterey site has been determined by the Navy Department to be the most ideally suited location for a permanent postgraduate school. It fulfills all

the requisites stated as essential by the Navy Department. Three different subcommittees of the House and Senate have reached a similar finding. A subcommittee appointed by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, visited the proposed site at Monterey, Calif., in May 1946, and in their Report No. 283 recommended unanimously "that the Naval Postgraduate School be established at Monterey, Calif., in accordance with the request of the Navy Department." A subcommittee appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Seventy-ninth Congress, visited and inspected possible locations for the Naval Postgraduate School on the west coast of the continent during September 1946. This subcommittee visited eight different general areas from San Diego to Puget Sound and inspected available sites in each locality. The subcommittee in its report of April 3, 1947, to the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended:

(a) that the Naval Postgraduate School be established at Monterey, Calif., in accordance with the request of the Navy Department, (b) that the Navy Department be authorized and directed to exercise the option it holds from the Del Monte Property Co. and consummate purchase of the property mentioned in the body of this report, (c) that the Navy Department be further directed to enter negotiations with the city of Monterey to acquire for control of the operation and maintenance of the Monterey Municipal Airport with compatible arrangements for its continued use by commercial airlines, (d) that the Navy Department accept the offer of Mr. Morse of the Del Monte Property Co. to deed Del Monte golf course in fee simple to the Government, (e) in case Del Monte should not become available for any reason it is the recommendation of the committee that the other sites investigated by the committee be reassigned and reevaluated.

A subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee held hearings on this bill commencing March 3, 1947, and made an exhaustive study of all requirements and possible locations for the proposed permanent Naval Postgraduate School. This subcommittee considered in detail all properties occupied by the Armed Services at the present time including surplus property and property in active use. It considered locations on the east and Gulf coasts as well as on the west coast. On April 23, 1947, the subcommittee acted on the proposed bill as amended and the chairman declared that the subcommittee approved the amended bill. Subsequently the full committee of House Armed Services Committee received the report of the subcommittee and unanimously recommended that the bill be reported favorably to the House of Representatives.

In connection with the consideration of this property, and the comparison with other possible sites on the west coast, it should be recognized that this one was not considered as an important strategic point at which important airfields or other essential operational activities were established during the war. It was leased by the Navy Department for training purposes. This observation is made to emphasize the fact that the site selected should not be one which had been used for operational purposes during the war. It should be one which would not subject the postgraduate school to possible displacement during a future emergency. This is essential because the postgraduate school is of a permanent character and its uninterrupted continuance during times of emergency would become increasing important.

In view of these facts and the careful and extended consideration which has been given this matter by the Congress, I strongly urge the passage of the bill as recommended by the Armed Services Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the construction of a naval postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif., including the necessary school facilities, quarters, and collateral facilities and equipment, including the acquisition of the necessary land, at a cost not to exceed $28,750,000: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into without regard to the provisions of 3709 Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 4 of the act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), as amended, shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities authorized by this act: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract entered into under the authority contained herein shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

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

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "and directed to provide by contract or otherwise for the construction of" and insert "to acquire six hundred and six and five hundred and ninety-two one-thousandths acres of land upon which the United States of America now has an option with buildings thereon at Monterey, Calif., for the establishment of."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "at Monterey, Calif."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "necessary", insert "construction and alterations to provide."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "$28,750,000" and insert "$2,500,000."

Page 2, line 6, strike out section 2.

Page 2, line 14, strike out section 3.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will correct the spelling of the word "necessary" on page 2, line 2, of the reported bill.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. CHENOWETH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1341) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif., pursuant to House Resolution 318, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO SUPPLY UTILITIES AND RELATED SERVICES TO WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 3055, An act 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, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 21, insert:

"SEC. 5. The authority granted in sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act shall terminate at midnight on December 31, 1952."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINERAL LEASING ACT FOR ACQUIRED LANDS

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of 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. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have consulted with the majority leader [Mr. HALLECK] and with the minority leader [Mr. RAYBURN], and they are both agreeable to the consideration of the bill at this time. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands and has a favorable report from the Department of the Interior. A similar though not identical bill has been passed by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands."

SEC. 2. As used in this act "United States" includes Alaska. "Acquired lands" or "lands acquired by the United States" include all lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States to which the "mineral leasing laws" have not been extended, including such lands acquired under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 16 U. S. C., sec. 552). "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior. "Mineral leasing laws" shall mean the act of October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 48 U. S. C., sec 432); the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, U. S. C., sec. 181); the act of April 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 301, 30 U. S. C., sec. 271); the act of February 7, 1927 (44 Stat 1057, 30 U. S. C., sec. 281), and all acts heretofore or hereafter enacted which are amendatory of or supplementary to any of the foregoing acts.

SEC. 3. Except where lands have been acquired by the United States for the development of the mineral deposits, all deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, sodium, potassium, and sulfur which are owned or may hereafter be acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, exclusive of such deposits in such acquired lands as are situated within incorporated cities, towns, and villages, national parks or monuments, or set apart for military or naval purposes, may be disposed of by the Secretary under the provisions of the mineral-leasing laws, subject to the provisions hereof. The provisions of the act of April 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 301), as heretofore or hereafter amended, shall apply to deposits of sulfur covered by this act wherever situated. No mineral deposit covered by this section shall be leased except with the consent of the head of the executive department, independent establishment, or instrumentality having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposit, or holding a mortgage or deed of trust secured by such lands which is unsatisfied of record, and subject to such conditions as that official may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the primary purposes for which they have been acquired or are being administered: *Provided further*, That minerals in lands set apart for Indian use, including lands the jurisdiction of which has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for Indian use, shall be subject to the act entitled "An act to regulate the leasing of certain Indian lands for mining purposes," approved May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347; 25 U. S. C., secs. 396a, 396f).

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to (a) amend, modify, or change any existing law authorizing or requiring the sale of acquired lands, or (b) empower any commission, bureau, or agency of the Government to make a reservation of the minerals in the sale of any acquired land: *Provided*, That any such sale or conveyance of lands shall be made by the agency having jurisdiction thereof, subject to any lease theretofore made, covering the mineral deposits underlying such lands.

SEC. 5. Where the United States does not own all of the mineral deposits under any lands sought to be leased and which are affected by this act, the Secretary is authorized to lease the interest of the United States in any such mineral deposits when, in the judgment of the Secretary, the public interest will be best served thereby; subject, however, to the provisions of section 3 hereof. Where the United States does not own any interest or owns less than a full interest in the minerals that may be produced from any lands sought to be leased, and which are or will be affected by this act and where, under the provisions of its acquisition, the United States is to acquire all or any part of such mineral deposits in the future, the Secretary may lease any interest of the United States then owned or to be acquired in the future in the same manner as provided in the preceding sentence.

SEC. 6. All receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intention of this provision being that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands: *Provided, however*, That receipts from leases or permits for minerals in lands set apart for Indian use, including lands the jurisdiction of which has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for Indian use, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560, 25 U. S. C., sec. 155).

SEC. 7. Upon request by the Secretary, the heads of all executive departments, independent establishments, or instrumentalities having jurisdiction over any of the lands referred to in section 2 of this act shall furnish to the Secretary the legal description of all of such lands, shall furnish to him all pertinent abstracts, title papers, and other documents in the possession of such agencies concerning the status of the title of the United States to the mineral deposits that may be found in such lands.

Abstracts, title papers, and other documents furnished to the Secretary under this section shall be recorded promptly in the Bureau of Land Management in such form as the Secretary shall deem adequate for their preservation and use in the administration of this act, whereupon the originals shall be returned promptly to the agency from which they were received. Duly authenticated copies of any such abstracts, title papers, or other documents may, however, be furnished to the Secretary, in lieu of the originals, in the discretion of the agency concerned.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of the State or other local authorities to exercise any right which they may have with respect to properties covered by leases issued under this act, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon improvements, output of mines, or other rights, property, or assets of any lessee of the United States.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall affect any rights acquired by any lessee of lands subject to this act under the law as it existed prior to the effective date of this act, and such rights shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of its acquisition; but any person qualified to hold a lease who on March 1, 1947, had pending an application for lease of any lands, not situated within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field, shall have a preference right over others to a lease of such lands under the provisions hereof. Any person holding a lease on lands subject hereto, which lease was issued prior to the effective date of this act, shall be entitled to exchange such lease for a new lease issued under the provisions of this act, at any time prior to the expiration of such existing lease.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this act, which rules and regulations shall be the same as those prescribed under the mineral leasing laws to the extent that they are applicable.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 12, after "acts.", insert "'Lease' includes 'prospecting permit' unless the context otherwise requires."

Page 2, line 16, after "deposits", insert "by foreclosure or otherwise for resale, or reported as surplus pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of October 3, 1944 (50 U. S. C., sec. 1611 and the following)."

Page 2, line 25, strike out "disposed of by the Secretary under the provisions of the mineral leasing laws, subject to the provisions hereof" and insert "leased by the Secretary under the same conditions as contained in the leasing provisions of the mineral leasing laws, subject to the provisions hereof."

Page 3, line 17, after "administered", strike out the remainder of line 17 and all down to and including line 23.

Page 5, line 9, after "shall be", strike out "disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560, 25 U. S. C., sec. 155)" and insert "deposited in a special fund in the Treasury until final disposition thereof by the Congress."

Page 5, line 17, strike out "shall furnish to him" and insert "and."

Page 6, line 18, strike out "its" and insert "their."

Page 6, strike out lines 19 to 23 ending with the word "hereof" and insert "who, on the date of this act, had pending an application for an oil and gas lease for any lands which on the date the application was filed was not situated within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field, shall have a preference right over others to a lease of such lands without competitive bidding."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: On page 3, line 17, after the word "administered", insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That nothing in this act is intended, or shall be construed, to apply to or in any manner affect any mineral rights, exploration permits, leases or conveyances or minerals that are or may be in any tidelands; or submerged lands; or in lands underlying the 3-mile zone or belt involved in the case of the United States of America against the State of California now pending on application for rehearing in the Supreme Court of the United States; or in lands underlying such 3-mile zone or belt, or the continental shelf, adjacent or littoral to any part of the land within the jurisdiction of the United States of America."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, the committee accepts the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: On page 4, line 7, strike out the period and insert a colon in lieu thereof and the following: "*Provided further*, That nothing in this act is intended, or shall be construed to affect in any manner any provision of the act of June 30, 1938 (32 Stat. 1252), amending the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 813)."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, the committee accepts the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT:

On page 2, line 22, strike out the comma after the words "United States" and insert in lieu thereof "(".

On page 2, line 23, immediately following the word "are", insert "(a)."

On page 2, line 24, strike out "or" at the end of the sentence and insert in lieu thereof "(b)."

On page 2, line 25, immediately following the word "purposes", insert the following: "or (c) tidelands or submerged lands)."

On page 6, line 24, immediately following the word "lands", insert the following: "subject of this act."

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.

SCHICK GENERAL HOSPITAL AT CLINTON, IOWA

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 271 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 54) to provide for the use of Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, for the Veterans' Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the concurrent resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the concurrent resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the concurrent resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and now yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 271 makes in order consideration under an open rule with an hour of general debate, House Concurrent Resolution No. 54. This concurrent resolution is to provide that the Veterans' Administration shall use the existing facilities owned by the United States Government known as Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, one of the finest and most modern hospitals in all America.

I think the enactment of this resolution will probably result in a considerable saving to the Government. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the resolution providing for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 54. I only want to say that what is being provided in this bill should have been done with a great many other hospitals that the War Department has built and which they do not need at present. I do not know why these hospitals should not be utilized to the purposes for which they are greatly needed in caring for our disabled and sick veterans who served our country so well and who now require hospitalization.

I hope the passage of this bill will be an incentive and an encouragement to the War Department to turn over to the Veterans' Administration these hospitals which are not being operated but which could be utilized to good advantage. The only excuse the Veterans' Administration gives from time to time is that the hospitals are far removed from available medical centers. I think that the personnel shortage could easily be remedied, and physicians and nurses could be found ready and willing to serve in these hospitals to take care of these deserving veterans.

I hope the Veterans' Administration will take notice of our action and will follow soon in utilizing abandoned Army and Navy hospitals in many other localities where available, without the necessity of spending millions of dollars for the construction of new hospitals which will take from 2 to 3 years to erect and equip.

Our deserving veterans are entitled to hospitalization and, while I am aware of the lack of hospital facilities in many sections of the country, the situation will be greatly relieved if the abandoned Army and Navy hospitals are utilized wherever possible.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman have any other requests for time?

Mr. SABATH. No. I wish to expedite matters.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 54.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 54, with Mr. JOHNSON of California in the chair.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Mississippi will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, there should be absolutely no objection to this resolution. The able and distinguished gentleman from New York, General KEARNEY, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Hospitals, has unanimously reported this resolution, and it was unanimously reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I believe that it will be the judgment of the Congress that Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, be occupied and used by the Veterans' Administration for the care of veterans. It is to be used for the care of veterans, particularly convalescent or domiciliary cases.

This will fill a very great need for veterans all over the country, Mr. Chairman. It will in no way affect the construction of another hospital in Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TWYMAN].

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am wholeheartedly in favor of the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 54. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE] for his persistence in keeping before the Members of the House the need for utilization by the Veterans' Administration of the Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa. He has done a magnificent job. I know that his action results from his desire to see that the veterans of the Central West are provided with proper hospital care without further delay. We as Members of Congress have a responsibility to discharge. We have accorded certain privileges to veterans and we should provide hospital facilities, particularly when those facilities are available and standing idle.

I appeared before the subcommittee, before the full committee, and before the Rules Committee to advocate bringing out this resolution. The veterans' hospitals in Chicago are overcrowded and there is a long waiting list. Estimates have been made as to how many people are waiting. Such estimates are meaningless because a large number of veterans entitled to hospitalization have given up and do not apply, because they know that the facilities are not available. By utilizing the Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, the congestion at Chicago and other points would be greatly relieved, as Clinton is only about 120 miles from Chicago. It will serve a large area in the Central West.

In the hearings, it was stated that the Schick General Hospital does not comply with the specifications of the Veterans' Administration, and yet a number of other Army hospitals whose specifications are identical with those at Schick have been accepted by the Veterans' Administration. With regard to specifications, as you may know, I have been identified with the construction industry for many years. When this point was brought up, I wondered if I was making a mistake and therefore conferred with a leading Chicago architect who has done a great deal of work for the Veterans' Administration. He told me that the Veterans' Administration's specifications are arbitrary and peculiar and that, in his judgment, the most modern private hospital in the city of Chicago would not conform to the Veterans' Administration specifications. In these times, when building materials are in short supply and building mechanics in great demand, the Veterans' Administration insists upon building new buildings to their own specifications instead of utilizing Army hospitals already built, which are comparatively new, having been built within the past 5 or 6 years. Under this procedure, these new hospital buildings would be sold for a song. They contend that veterans' hospitals should be built near important medical centers, and yet they are proposing to build hospitals in isolated locations. As I have said, Clinton is only about 120 miles from Chicago, one of the most important medical centers in the world. With air travel, getting the specialists in any branch of the medical profession to Clinton would be simply a matter of hours.

There are a number of fine Army hospitals standing empty now, and boarded

up. During the emergency which exists, these hospitals should be used, at least until new hospitals can be provided. I certainly hope the House of Representatives will act favorably on House Concurrent Resolution 54 and put itself on record with the Veterans' Administration as favoring the reopening of the Schick General Hospital in Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TWYMAN. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. Can the gentleman tell us the cost per bed of building new hospitals as per Veterans' Administration specifications?

Mr. TWYMAN. I am not prepared to do so, but I can get those figures for the gentleman. Those figures are very high, as the gentleman must know.

Mr. BUCK. I wanted to get a comparison from the gentleman between the cost per bed in veterans' hospitals and the cost per bed in these modern hospitals such as the one in Chicago about which the gentleman is speaking.

Mr. TWYMAN. I have those figures and will furnish the gentleman with them. I think they will be very interesting.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER].

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to oppose this resolution. However, one of the few things I know a little about is hospitals. It has been my good fortune to visit a great many of the veterans' hospitals throughout the northeastern section of the United States and I know that it takes more than sticks and stones to make a hospital.

It is true this is a fine, large plant up there in Clinton, Iowa. It has a swimming pool, a recreation field, and a lot of other things; but that does not make a hospital. You cannot just reach out somewhere and staff a building with doctors and nurses, technicians, and all the other necessary requirements. The Veterans' Administration is planning to construct a new hospital in Iowa City just a few miles away from this hospital. The present Shick Hospital is of temporary construction. It is only semifireproof. General Bradley and General Hawley have been opposed to this. Here we have General Bradley heading the Veterans' Administration and I feel that he is doing a fine job. If we are going to come in here and try to legislate piecemeal and try to tell the Veterans' Administration where they can build this hospital and that hospital there is never going to be an end to it. I say we should back up General Bradley who has the responsibility of following through.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUBER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MITCHELL. Is it not true that under present circumstances it will take from 3 to 5 years to complete this hospital at Iowa City, 8 miles away from Clinton?

Mr. HUBER. It may.

Mr. MITCHELL. A subcommittee made a very thorough inspection tour out there and took into consideration the availability of practicing physicians and nurses in that immediate area. It simply recommended that this Schick Hospital be used and utilized until such time as the new hospital recommended by the Veterans' Committee has been completed. When there is no longer any need for it, then it will be turned over to the State of Iowa to be used as the State may see fit to use it.

Mr. HUBER. The present policy of the Veterans' Administration is to build these hospitals close to medical centers where they can have expert medical attention for these veterans. The evidence in the hearings, as the gentleman and I know as members of the committee, is that there are available beds within a reasonable distance. If you are going to reach out up here in Iowa and start converting this hospital you will have difficulty finding technicians and everything else that is needed to staff a hospital.

Mr. MITCHELL. If the gentleman will refer to page 13 of the report of the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CROW] he will see there a report from Dr. John E. Norman covering the situation with reference to the availability of doctors and nurses.

Mr. HUBER. I am entirely familiar with the report of the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CROW] and I commend that committee for its excellent job. But the fact remains that I feel there is no necessity for going out here and taking over a hospital of temporary Army type construction that is obsolete, in view of the fact that we have a building program. For instance, close to my district we have the Crile General Hospital. The only reason it was taken over was because it was already equipped and was close and convenient to the medical center in Cleveland. That hospital is to be abandoned. They are to build a new hospital in the downtown section of Cleveland to be nearer these medical specialists.

Mr. MITCHELL. What, then, does the gentleman propose to do in respect to the 3,000 veterans in that immediate area who are not now able to get into hospitals?

Mr. HUBER. The testimony I have read and furnished by the VA is that hospital beds are available in areas adjacent to that section. There are empty beds in Hines Hospital. It is not feasible to convert this hospital into a veterans' hospital. It is spread out over so many acres that it is not practicable. General Hawley has testified it will add millions to the cost to convert such hospitals. Then there is one thing you cannot get away from and that is it is semifireproof and I do not want to see any veteran housed in that type of hospital.

Mr. MITCHELL. The building is thoroughly sprinklered; it is of concrete-block construction, faced with brick, and the only part of the building that is not fireproof is the roof.

Mr. HUBER. It is not in the best interests of our veterans to house them in temporary hospitals that are not fireproof; and I trust this resolution will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the veterans' organizations have made a very complete survey in Illinois and state that the veterans' load there would be much larger except for this and that they are discouraged in trying to secure hospitalization. In many cases they give up. I know that is also true all over the United States. This hospital for domiciliary cases could take care of veterans of that type in a very large area until permanent construction is started and completed.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CROW], chairman of the subcommittee that made the survey of the Schick Hospital. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that the subcommittee made an exhaustive inspection of conditions in that area and submitted to the House full committee a splendid and convincing report.

Mr. CROW. Mr. Chairman, I had the pleasure of being the chairman of the investigating committee that went out to Clinton, Iowa, to look over the Schick General Hospital. This is a $12,000,000 institution. The buildings were completed on March 1, 1943. The Army occupied it until February 1946. The building does not show any wear of any kind. The walls are in excellent condition; no weather cracks or no deterioration of any kind.

In reference to this resolution, let me explain this: We do not provide that the Veterans' Administration must occupy this hospital as a veterans' hospital. The resolution merely recommends that they occupy and use it as a veterans' hospital if they are able to staff it. We know that by the action of the Budget Committee the Veterans' Administration was reduced in personnel, and there was a question raised on that. I might say that after our report was completed I received letters from the Governor of Iowa, Governor Blue, and from several other individuals in Iowa that we met while there, and they are all very well satisfied with the action that the committee took.

I believe that the House should pass this resolution at this time and at least recommend that the Veterans' Administration use this installation.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CROW. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. What about the statement that there are sufficient beds in this area to house the veterans?

Mr. CROW. I do not believe that statement is correct from the information we received in Clinton, Iowa, and also in Iowa City. I do not have definite or authentic figures. We were told that there were 3,200 veterans awaiting hospitalization in the Iowa area.

Mr. CARROLL. I remember this bill was on the Consent Calendar and the Veterans' Administration was objecting to it. What was the reason for their objection when there is such a great shortage of beds?

Mr. CROW. The main reason that the Veterans' Administration is objecting to this resolution is that they want their hospitals near medical centers. The new policy of building veterans' hospitals is to build them in an area where there is a medical center located. In other words, Iowa City is the home of the University of Iowa.

Mr. CARROLL. Of course, it would take 2 or 3 years for the construction of a new hospital.

Mr. CROW. That is correct.

Mr. CARROLL. Since there is such a bed shortage, I wonder what they had to say about that area furnishing sufficient beds for veterans.

Mr. CROW. Well, they never admitted that there was a bed shortage, I will say that about the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. CARROLL. What would be the cost of transforming the Schick Hospital to a domiciliary institution?

Mr. CROW. We have estimates from the Veterans' Administration that it would cost in the neighborhood of $500,000; that is, if they would use the complete hospital. This hospital is laid out so that they can use one part of it or use any parts of it. As originally built, it was a 1,500-bed hospital. If they want to use 200 beds, they can, and the heating plant is so arranged that they can shut off everything else and only occupy that part of the hospital that they desire. For that reason we recommend that it be used, because it is unoccupied and nothing being done with it. We have plans now to build a $12,000,000 hospital at Iowa City, but that will not take care of the veterans at the present time.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman yield while I ask the gentlewoman from Massachusetts a question?

Mr. CROW. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. What does the testimony before the committee show about the deficiency of beds in that area for veterans?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will answer the gentleman that I think the chairman of the Subcommittee on Hospitals who heard the entire testimony could answer it more completely than I can. This will take in veterans of a large area and, as the gentleman knows, there are thousands of veterans now awaiting hospitalization. This will fill a great need.

Mr. CARROLL. It is not clear to me, however, why the Veterans' Administration would be resisting this program when there is such a great need for beds. That is what I do not understand.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will say to the gentleman that the Veterans' Administration is anxious to build near universities so that they can use the hospitals as training centers as, for instance, the projected hospital at Iowa City.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that hospital at Iowa City will not be completed for 2 or 3 years. We have a situation in Boston where there is a desperate need for beds. The construction of the hospital has been recommended but not a stone has been moved, not a spade of earth has been turned. That is the situation all over the country. I may say to the gentleman that this is not mandatory, it is simply the judgment of the House that this be done. I think everyone wants the veterans to have beds.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CROW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HUBER. The Governor of Iowa has recommended that this hospital be used. I presume the situation in Iowa is like that in any State, there is a shortage of institutions for the care of the feeble-minded, the insane, and others. I wonder why the State of Iowa did not take steps to take over this great facility that lies idle.

Mr. CROW. This installation was offered to the State of Iowa by the War Assets Administration, but they placed such rigid rules and regulations on the method of their taking it over that the State legislature refused to accept it. Therefore, it is still idle.

May I call your attention to the fact that this installation has excellent facilities for all types of recreation. Because of that, our committee recommended that the Veterans' Administration use this hospital as a convalescent hospital for long-term patients. They have a swimming pool there that would be a credit to any city. I believe it cost in the neighborhood of $180,000. It was opened 2 months before the hospital closed, so the Army personnel who were in the hospital had only a little over a month's use of the swimming pool. For that reason, we recommended that the hospital be used for that purpose, that all long-term patients be sent to this hospital for convalescence.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico [Mrs. LUSK].

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, I favor this resolution because I feel that in the face of the urgent need we have to take care of literally hundreds of veterans who need hospitalization we cannot afford to wait for new hospital construction. In addition, I think we should consider the cost of building new construction when we have facilities available all over the United States. I hope this will be a precedent for Congress to follow in using the facilities we already have, rather than wait for the planning of a long-range program of beautiful construction and beautiful facilities that will delay the consideration and treatment the veterans need immediately. I appreciate the interest of General Bradley and General Hawley in this work, but I feel that perhaps there is a tendency on the part of the VA in planning a long-range program to overlook the need our men have for immediate treatment. The members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have every day literally hundreds of calls for hospitalization. If we are to pursue the policy of building entirely new hospitals before these men are treated, I think we will have cause to regret it very seriously. I urge that you support the resolution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY], the chairman of the subcommittee that made such an exhaustive study of the situation in this area and throughout the entire country.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, this committee conducted a long and exhaustive study on this subject. We had brought in to us a petition signed by over 100,000 individuals in this area, the petition being over 3 miles long.

Regardless of the attitude of the Veterans' Administration and the testimony brought forth by its officers during the hearings, it has been conclusively shown that there are approximately 3,200 veterans in that entire area that need hospitalization.

This resolution is not one which would prevent the Veterans' Administration from eventually building their hospital in Iowa City. An amendment will be offered to that effect before the Committee rises.

Within this area, in a radius of 75 miles of Clinton there are included 8 counties in the State of Iowa, 2 counties in the State of Wisconsin, and 13 counties in the State of Illinois. With the huge veteran population in this area of our country and the desperate need for hospitalization of veterans it is necessary and imperative that the Schick General Hospital be immediately opened and put into operation.

There is complete unity in the request for the reopening of this hospital by every veterans organization and auxiliaries and every individual veteran with the fullest support and encouragement of every civic group and united for the one purpose—the reopening of the hospital.

The complete cost to reopen, I have been advised, will be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The construction of the hospital is good, stable, and better than the average, and in its present condition will adequately serve its purpose for many years. I urge the membership of the House to support this resolution which is so greatly needed in order to hospitalize the veterans in this particular area of our country.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I was on the subcommittee that made this investigation and I came to the conclusion that this resolution should be adopted. Therefore, I voted to report it out of the subcommittee and also out of the full committee.

I yield to the lady from New Mexico [Mrs. LUSK].

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to point out that, after all, it is the treatment that is accorded to the veterans in the hospitals and not the facilities themselves which really get the results. If we pay more attention to the nursing service and the medical service, I think we will achieve the important results that we are all working toward.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I cannot see the wisdom of tearing down these institutions that can be used for this purpose and then going to an enormous

expense to build new ones. Therefore, I took the position in the subcommittee and also in the full committee that this resolution should be adopted and that this institution should be used to the best possible advantage.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the resolution is adopted.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas hospital facilities used by the Veterans' Administration at the present time are inadequate to meet the needs of veterans; and

Whereas there are available for use existing facilities owned by the United States Government and known as Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa; and

Whereas these hospital facilities are suitable for use as a modern hospital and are well located for hospitalizing veterans; and

Whereas State legislatures of certain States have during the current year adopted resolutions recommending that the Veterans' Administration utilize these hospital facilities: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the judgment of the Congress of the United States that Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, which is adapted for use in whole or in sections for the care of veterans, particularly convalescent or domiciliary cases, be equipped, occupied, and so used by the Veterans' Administration for the care of veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: On page 2, following line 5, insert another paragraph as follows:

"That it is the judgment of the Congress of the United States also that the use of Schick General Hospital for the care of veterans, particularly convalescent and domiciliary cases, should not interfere with or displace the proposed construction of a permanent veterans' hospital at Iowa City in order to make use of the services of the staff of the University of Iowa Medical School."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Concurrent Resolution 54, pursuant to House Resolution 271, he reported the concurrent resolution back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I am most grateful for the action just taken by the House on my resolution pertaining to Schick Hospital in Clinton, Iowa. Believe me, the wholehearted support given to this legislation is deeply appreciated. I say that as spokesman for the more than 150,000 veterans and members of their immediate families who through individual letters have petitioned the Congress. I say that, too, as spokesman for the hundreds of thousands of other persons who have shown keen interest in this hospital and are doing their best to protect the interests of our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my warm appreciation to the delegation—Messrs. CROW, of Pennsylvania, chairman; MITCHELL, of Indiana; and TEAGUE, of Texas—that made an on-the-spot inspection of Schick Hospital at the direction of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; to the gentleman from New York, General KEARNEY, chairman of the Subcommittee on Hospitals of the Veterans Committee; to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, chairman of the full Veterans' Committee; and indeed to every member of her committee. I further want to express my appreciation to the Committee on Rules, of which my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable LEO E. ALLEN, is chairman, for prompt and favorable action.

A grateful Nation wants to bind up the wounds of those who have borne the burdens of battle. The action just taken by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States is forceful expression of the firm intent on the part of the people's representatives that our veterans shall get the care they so richly deserve.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the resolution immediately following the passage of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may revise and extend their remarks at this point on the resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 3131, an act to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3131) to extend for the period of one year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title and agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on the amendment of the Senate numbered 2.

GREGORY MCMAHON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,
OREN HARRIS,
T. G. ABERNETHY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

C. D. BUCK,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
J. HOWARD MCGRATH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3131) to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This is a technical amendment to correct a clerical error. The House recedes.

Amendment to the title: This is a technical amendment to correct a clerical error. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: The committee of conference have not agreed on amendment No. 2, which proposes to amend section 5 of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, by adding at the end of such section a new subsection providing that the relinquishment of any housing accommodations, other than those in hotels and apartment hotels, by the original tenant, lessee, or occupant thereof, shall not affect any subtenant of such tenant, occupant, or lessee, and no action or proceeding to recover possession of such housing accommodations shall be maintainable by any landlord against such subtenant, so long as such subtenant continues to pay the rent to which the landlord may be entitled under the provisions of such act.

GREGORY MCMAHON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,
OREN HARRIS,
T. G. ABERNETHY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: After line 8, insert:

"SEC. 2. Section 5 of such act, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., sec. 45-1605), is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"'(d) The relinquishment of any housing accommodations, other than those in hotels and apartment hotels, by the original tenant, lessee, or occupant thereof shall not affect any subtenant of such tenant, occupant, or lessee, and no action or proceeding to recover possession of such housing accommodations shall be maintainable by any landlord against such subtenant, so long as such

subtenant continues to pay the rent to which the landlord may be entitled under the provisions of this act.'"

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF JOHN A. SUTTER

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of (H. Res. 325), authorizing the Clerk of the House to transmit to the California State Library photostatic copies of certain papers in support of the bill, H. R. 3818 Forty-fourth Congress, for the relief of John A. Sutter, a noted California character.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit to the California State Library at Sacramento, Calif., photostatic copies of the memorial and attendant papers in the files of the House relating to the bill H. R. 3818 of the Forty-fourth Congress entitled "An act for the relief of John A. Sutter," the cost of such photostatic copies to be paid by the California State Library."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow following the business of the day and other special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today following the special orders heretofore entered.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the principal characteristic of the Russian intelligence system is not, as it is in the west, a systematic functioning of agencies which laboriously collect material and then fit the results into an intelligence pattern, but it is the clever and brilliant exploitation of the talents, qualities, and capabilities of individuals who, placed skillfully in the jobs best suited to them, produce the most brilliant results.

We must recognize from the very beginning that the Russian espionage service has a much larger supply of men of this type than the countries of the west, because the Russian as an individual has, by his very nature, the requisites for such difficult work. The Russian has two qualities in which he is enormously superior to the civilized nations of western Europe—imagination and sympathy for persons and for situations.

In order to counter the work of Russian agents and to be secretly on guard against the Russian espionage service, the most important thing by far is to take these two qualities into account continually and never to swerve from this conviction, even if circumstances seem to warrant. This implies that a person charged with such tasks must, to say the least, be a match for these typically Russian characteristics and stand in a certain inner relationship toward them. I believe this to be possible only when the person concerned has grown up among these people and knows their every shade of expression and their every gesture, and knows how to interpret them correctly.

As a matter of fact, the purely technical recognition of the system as it manifests itself externally at any given time—and is moreover subject to change—and combating such a system with technical means is doomed to failure for the individual member of this machine is not merely a marionette but is charged with the task of solving his particular problem by his own ingenuity.

The most disastrous mistake which can be made in attempting to counter Russian espionage is the assumption that the Russian agent is dependent on the system and its directives. The Russian agent is always tied to his objectives but is free in his choice of methods of gaining his ends. We must all recognize that the Communist ideology simplifies tremendously the work of the Russian espionage agencies by acquiring, without difficulty, collaborators, and nuclei of activity in all countries.

The development of the Russian Information Service from the Czarist OKHRANA, which was taken over in part by the Communists to CHEKA, OGPU, NKVD, and finally MVD, is well known and needs no further comment here. The entire machinery of the Russian Intelligence Service is subordinate to the MVD and divided mainly into two parts:

(a) The Agency of the Interior.

(b) The Agency of the Exterior.

The Agency of the Exterior, which is again divided into many agencies—Information, Political, Military, Espionage, Counter-Espionage, Sabotage, Geographical, and so forth—which collaborate among themselves only so far as is necessary, is not only in charge of the work of agents but also has the disposal of its own troops, special units, border police, and directs also partisan activities. The basic structure of the organization differs in no marked respect from that of other countries. It is only the method and the procedure, and these are the most important, that must be evaluated separately.

It is important to know that the espionage groups attached to military units—corps and armies—are given their missions by these units but have a free hand in carrying out their missions. They might be called agents for the unit. This system of freedom of execution cannot be emphasized enough.

It has already been pointed out that the communistic ideology greatly aids, abets, and simplifies the Russian espionage service. Since communism has its adherents in every country, the Russian intelligence service needs to utilize only very few Russian agents and can rely for the rest on the political followers of communism in foreign countries who obligingly accomplish every task, often without knowing for what purposes they are being used. Russian agents themselves are a choice group who have been schooled politically and technically and who as residents in a foreign country constitute the center of espionage activity in their district.

The agents and their assistants usually pose before the native population as advocates of communism, increase party membership, and incorporate unwitting new members into espionage activity. They spread a net of collaborators over their particular district with the complete confidence of their superiors in Russia after first having thoroughly outlined the work to be done in their district; but their collaborators on the other hand, which they have recruited from the native population as new members or as old members of the Communist Party, are so definitely steered by them that they never acquire knowledge concerning the purposes for which they are actually being used.

If they are told anything at all, it is only to the barest minimum necessary for the accomplishment of their assignments. Consequently, if they are ever interrogated, they are, indeed, able to give very little information.

The residents stay aloof from public life, are known only to a few collaborators or only to those who, as contact men, enjoy special consideration. These contact men furnish all connection between the leading agents and the subordinate collaborators. They organize the communication service, relay orders, and stimulate recruiting. One of their very important duties is to continue the most careful surveillance of the persons in their charge.

A very important requisite in the Russian Espionage Service is camouflage, which is handled with the greatest diligence and in which the Russians have met with simply phenomenal success. The majority of errors made in combating spy organizations of any nation are due to the failure to give this problem due consideration. In order to conceal themselves and their activities, the residents are ready to apply any means whatsoever.

Camouflaging begins with infiltration into the new country. It will be remembered that in every country there have occured periods in which suddenly a

number of agents in the service of Russia have been arrested. These agents were, for the most part, not outstanding personalities with outstanding assignments. Almost always this has been a maneuver cleverly directed to conceal or cover the appearance and activity of the most important spies. This type of camouflaging is particularly suited to border crossing and/or infiltrations, and today under present border conditions throughout the world these tactics find wide application.

The exact technique of concealment is the following: A number of persons having counterfeit papers, which, however, are not entirely correct and not difficult to examine, are sent across the border, and they are given unimportant but clearly defined assignments. These people are especially intended to fall into the hands of the security agencies of foreign countries, and this is exactly what happens, as a result of their lack of experience; and they are so used that the real agent in the meantime can take the steps necessary to accomplishment of his mission.

The persons who are thus made use of are, of course, not informed about their real purpose and thus ruthlessly sacrificed. As a matter of fact, it frequently happens that the security agencies are often given information about these people by the contact men themselves. These residents in foreign countries have a fixed number of such persons at their disposal, always send them out as decoys and sacrifice them for the sake of concealment of their assignments and their own safety. This is based on the assumption that Russian activity in a foreign country is well known to the intelligence agencies of that country and therefore utilizes persons who are of no importance and can give no essential information, who, however, keep these intelligence agencies busy, sidetrack them, and, in addition, provide them with the illusion of success. Of course there are also clever cases in which the individuals involved—this being a category of select and specially trained persons who are also confidence men—have the express mission to let themselves be apprehended, in order then to set the intelligence organizations on the wrong track, according to a carefully delineated plan.

This category of men, and very frequently of women—who play a major part in Russian espionage—are the most dangerous and inscrutable, because they play the dual role of appearing as traitors to their own cause, and apparently let themselves be reformed, only to regain freedom and to resume activity in some new capacity. This struggle with phonies of this type is tremendously difficult, for the Russians, by using such tricks, have been able to give rise to such an amount of mistakes on the part of the counter intelligence, causing them to vacillate constantly between the important and the unimportant, that many an intelligence bureau seems confronted with a chaos of contradictions.

In the case of border security it is necessary to know all the shadings of the psychology of the Russians and understand these subtleties in order to be able to classify the personalities at work there; and even if these cases involve non-Russians, it is important to know immediately what this particular person means to the Russian intelligence, and what category of work he is being used for. This understanding and correctness of analysis is feasible only from one case to the next; as soon as an attempt is made to develop a rigid system or to adhere to norms, the result is bound to be hopelessly unsuccessful. For each case is different, original, and made so with the greatest ingenuity. In this camouflaging process the Russians often go so far as to expose and denounce their agents publicly in newspapers, for tactical reasons, in order to relieve them of the suspicion of being in Russian employ and to taint them if possible with the suspicion of being traitors in the service of foreign governments.

The legend is a requisite of the espionage organizations of all nations, but in the Russian espionage it assumes a special meaning, which is closely bound to the gift of fantasy which the Russians possess. The Russian agent who is picked for an important assignment goes through a training course in which he is not only prepared for the fulfillment of his task in the field of politics, warfare, and espionage, but in which his entire nature is exactly observed and checked.

On the basis of these observations and of the opinion advanced by the various specialists, the legend for the man or woman in question is concocted. This is accomplished by allowing the person in question a free hand for thinking up and submitting such a story. But going on the premise that a person does not know himself, this story is psychologically corrected by specialists.

Thus the legend is made to fit the agent, not he to fit the legend, so that he acquires the inner certainty of being able to move freely in accordance with the dictates of his nature. As much care is taken to preserve the external circumstances of his life, such as age, vocation, appearance, and so forth, as to preserve intelligence, education, and inclinations and all those factors which a man cannot conceal successfully, if at all; with the result that a well-rounded view of the person is taken which fits him and makes it easy for him to play his role without faltering.

Agents who have to change assignments and places of activity frequently, as well as others, are given several legends or the same ones with variations; but in this respect great caution is exercised by examining the person very diligently, for it is obvious that the chances for discovery due to self-contradiction are very great.

For trained Russian agents picked for important missions, this legend is practiced before such men are allowed to go to work. These practices are regarded as highly important and are not conducted superficially, and persons who fail in these tests are regarded as unfit for the real task. Furthermore, proper equipment and correct clothing are issued in keeping with the legend.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Appropriations Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement of the independent offices appropriation bill.

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

There was no objection.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate by Mr. Burke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, and Mr. MAYBANK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

TEMPORARY CONTINUATION OF REGULATION OF CONSUMER CREDIT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, with House amendments thereto, insist upon the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, KUNKEL, TALLE, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE FUR SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the commercial-fur farmer finds himself in a deplorable financial position today. The chairman of the Agricultural Committee recognized this situation and appointed a special fact-finding fur committee. This condition is a result of certain definite legislative and administrative actions. First of all, the Secretary of Commerce in June 1946 sent a delegation to Russia which was a second "Mission to Moscow." This

delegation was supposed to increase commerce with the United States. You will note in the following report that $241,000,000 worth of furs were imported into the United States in 1946, including 67.5 millions from Russia. The total agriculture imports in 1946 was $2,300,000,000. The fur imports were over 10 percent of the total agriculture imports. The fur farmer surely furnished 241 millions of the much discussed dollar exchange. Second, we saw fur included in the excise tax list and designated a luxury.

If $99,000,000 was collected in 1946 from the excise tax on furs just why should not this industry be given equal consideration with other groups of American farmers? Why take the toll off the fur farmer when the other types of agriculture are protected by embargoes? Why take this 99 millions collected through the fur industry and spend it on special privilege crops?

After listening to all the hearings I cannot refrain from concluding that the fur farmer is deserving of legislative protection afforded other farm groups. The fur farmers have made constructive legislative proposals. One bill has been introduced that will require truth in labeling for furs comparable to the truth in fabric legislation. This has been introduced by the Honorable JOSEPH O'HARA, of Minnesota. Other legislative proposals are under consideration and not a one of these proposals is asking the Congress for any special privilege legislation. Not a one of the proposals is asking for any legislative protection not afforded other agricultural groups, and nowhere nearly as much legislative protection now enjoyed by certain crops.

The report on fur hearings is as follows:

THE FUR SITUATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin, from the subcommittee on fur, submitted the following preliminary report:

THE CURRENT FUR SITUATION

This committee was appointed by the Honorable CLIFFORD R. HOPE, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, to ascertain facts regarding the fur industry in all its phases and in connection with all its problems which might rightly receive the consideration of the Congress. Phases given study included fur raising (wild breeding and fur farming, the latter also including Angora rabbits raised for wool) and trapping and the operations of fur buyers, brokers, dressers, dyers, manufacturers and other processors, dealers, handlers, and agencies concerned in fur raising, processing, and sales.

Hearings were held, with representatives of the various groups engaged in the industry and of the State, Commerce, and Agriculture Departments, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and the Tariff Commission giving testimony, on April 17 and 18 and May 19, 20, and 21, 1947.

The hearings disclosed that the problems of the several groups in the industry were varied, and some of them had grown out of the war. Others of these problems appeared to be due to the activities of agencies of our Government and of the peculiar methods by which other governments operated in the handling of their own fur situations. Testimony disclosed that—

The fur-farming industry

(1) The fur-farming industry was, and is, in a serious economic position. The breeders contended that this distress was due to (*a*) above-the-average imports, which some described as "flooding" of the market by foreign furs; (*b*) the establishment of the excise tax and the confusion resulting from the indecision as to its continuation; (*c*) a lack of credit facilities that are used by other agricultural producers of the United States; and (*d*) an unwise commercial approach when, in June 1946, the Commerce Department sent a delegation to Russia to encourage shipments to the United States. (Official records showed, however, that of $241,000,000 worth of fur imports in 1946, $67,500,000 were from Russia.)

(2) The fur farmers and trappers asked for more protection on imports in some form, since only silver- and black-fox furs enjoy tariff protection (37½ percent ad valorem) at this time. Since fur garments are assessed duties up to 50 percent ad valorem, up to 40 percent ad valorem on imported dressed and dyed pelts, up to 37½ percent on dressed furs if not dyed, and none whatsoever on the raw pelts, except silver and black fox, the fur breeder felt his labor was entitled to equal legislative consideration. The trapper was also placed on record as seeking such protection.

(3) The fur farmers suggested the advisability of "truth in fur labeling" legislation, comparable to the "truth in fabric" legislation passed by the Seventy-sixth Congress in regard to wool.

(4) The fur farmers suggested a program whereby a "tanner tax" might be placed on domestically produced furs to be utilized in research in behalf of the fur industry.

(5) The fur farmers proposed that consideration be given their industry in regard to research problems comparable to the research being carried on in respect to other agricultural fields and, as stated above, wished to make a direct contribution through the proposed tanner's tax imposed on themselves.

(6) The fur farmers disapproved of the importation of furs from a foreign country that is subsidizing its own producers. Their contention was, and the evidence appeared factual, that Canada is at the present time subsidizing its producers. The farmers also felt that they should not be placed in direct competition with a government which is operating in the fur business, as is the case with Russia and with other totalitarian countries, as long as other elements of American labor receive protection.

(7) The fur farmers contended that the excise tax of 20 percent was placed on furs on the theory that they were a luxury, yet only about 3 percent of the imports paid any import duty, indicating that they were not classed as luxury items when imported. They also contended that most fur coats and similar garments are not luxuries, but necessities, in a large part of the United States and, because of their considerably longer life than cloth garments, often constitute an economy for the consumer.

(8) The rabbit-wool industry has been developing rapidly in the United States and its product finding more and new uses. Because of its peculiar qualities and uses, Angora rabbit growers contend that their product should not be classified so as to have the same duty as sheep wool. Spokesmen for the Angora rabbit breeders, finding and developing new uses for their product to offer possibilities of an expanded market, contend they should be accorded a greater share of the American market. They likewise complain that their product is not recognized in classifications set up by the Department of Agriculture, being disregarded or forgotten following the transfer of supervision of fur animals from the Department of the Interior to Agriculture. They also complain there are no Federal standards to include provisions for the handling of Angora rabbit wool under the Federal Warehousing Act.

Imports of furs in 1946 and the early part of 1947 came in at a notably high rate, both in numbers and in value, a fact shown in tables presented at the end of this report. The fur raisers contended this dumping of foreign furs had bankrupted many fur farmers and, if continued, threatens to destroy their operation entirely. They indicated their belief that continued unrestricted imports would eventually have an adverse effect on the remainder of the American fur industry by eliminating the American source and placing the industry at the mercy of foreign governmental regulations or unpredictable factors of foreign supply.

The position of the fur trade

Representatives of the various phases of the fur trade were generally in accord in their position, testimony disclosed. The trade witnesses' testimony indicated:

(1) New York City has become the fur center of the world through the labor and import conditions which have existed, and there was fear that a disturbing of these conditions would allow other nations to destroy that leadership and reduce the employment of a large segment of well-paid labor.

(2) Part of the troubles of certain elements of the fur-farming industry was due to the whims of Dame Fashion which decreed style changes and lessened the demand for certain types of fur.

(3) Some did not feel that any legislation was needed for truth in fur labeling, believing that the Federal Trade Commission has sufficient regulatory powers. Others could see no harm in suggested truth in fur labeling legislation.

(4) The fur trade was in complete unanimity, favoring a status quo insofar as import duties are concerned. Opposing the fur farmer's desires for a reappraisal of the duties imposed, the trade felt that the present set-up, wherein the manufactured garment enjoyed a 50-percent ad valorem duty, the dressed and dyed pelts up to 40 percent ad valorem, and the dressed pelts up to 37½ percent, with the raw pelts bearing no duty, except in the case of silver and black fox (37½ percent), should be maintained. Entry of processed furs would decrease employment of processing labor, they maintained, as would duties against all raw furs.

(5) The fur trade cited the necessity of well-qualified workmen, noting high pay scales, in connection with the manufacturing of garments and the processing of furs for them, and the large number of people employed in the industry. Some indicated their feeling that it was more important to continue this phase of the entire fur industry on a full-scale basis than to give too much consideration to the smaller number concerned in fur raising.

(6) Opposition to the placing of import duties on raw furs, other than silver and black fox, was also noted by the fur brokers and manufacturers on the ground that the industry could use all of the $100,000,000 output of American fur farmers and that the additional foreign fur imports were necessary for the other phases of the fur industry to survive and continue to employ a large segment of high-paid labor.

(7) Figures citing average costs of fur garments, considering longer wear, as compared to other types of material, stressed the contention that fur garments were not luxuries demanding an excise tax but, rather, utilitarian items and economies.

(8) One trade witness gave a figure of 40 percent as the percentage of furs exported after manufacture. United States Tariff Commission data, however, gave fur exports for 1946 as $5,669,347 in value for fur-wearing apparel; $18,000,000 worth of undressed furs; $1,300,000 of dressed or dyed furs, or a total of $25,000,000 fur exports. This $25,000,000 in exports is evidently about 10 percent of the imports, since $241,000,000 worth of fur pelts as pelts were imported in 1946.

General observations

(1) Fur farming is becoming a farm enterprise of considerable magnitude, and its problems deserve legislative consideration to compare with that given other agricultural groups of the United States.

(2) As wild fur animals decrease in number, increase in demand for farm furs can be expected.

(3) Fur farmers make use of waste products in their operations. Alaska, with its fish-cannery waste and other fish resources, provides a food for fur farms and may thus be important both as a source of feed for some farms in the United States proper and as the site of additional farms.

(4) The fur industry is more than a billion-dollar industry, although the domestic fur farmer has not been receiving a very large percentage of what the consumer pays for the products manufactured from his pelts.

(5) Fur farming is a further diversification of agriculture and, as a diversion system of farming, should be an addition to a well-rounded program for American agriculture.

(6) Rabbit wool is entitled to the legislative consideration given the products of other groups and should not be classed with sheep wool for various purposes.

(7) The serious financial troubles of the fur ranchers and farmers, as disclosed in testimony, later hearing discussions indicated could be partially solved by better methods of financing in some of their operations. These methods might include possible use of the Central Bank for Cooperatives in some phases and use of other existing agricultural credit set-ups for individuals or fur-farm units in others. In this respect the individual fur farmer was cited as feeling he is entitled to the same credit sources available to other branches of agricultural endeavor, particularly since the regulation of fur farming has been transferred to the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

(8) Pelts of sheep in various classes (mouton, et cetera) may be imported free, but wool clipped and imported separately would demand duty.

(9) Confusion results when an excise tax is assessed against mouton as a fur, although the product is a sheep pelt with the wool attached.

Tables on furs and fur products

The following table shows the number and dollar value of fur imports from 1920 to 1947:

TABLE 1.—*Furs, dressed or dressed and dyed, and undressed,*[1] *United States imports for consumption, 1920–46*

[In thousands]

Year	Quantity (pelts)	Value
1920	132,330	$87,471
1921	80,194	38,319
1922	148,153	64,909
1923	127,255	82,216
1924	146,621	82,846
1925	166,932	105,253
1926	165,394	109,423
1927	164,240	126,916
1928	135,721	115,021
1929	134,732	118,563
1930	119,638	64,804
1931	122,061	52,781
1932	93,343	27,239
1933	138,007	35,608
1934	121,180	39,091
1935	197,342	49,871
1936	167,273	77,048
1937	149,551	80,637
1938	94,829	43,128
1939	141,028	52,678
1940	169,716	75,876
1941	160,011	106,172
1942	93,213	70,557
1943	119,599	94,128
1944	138,812	127,561
1945[2]	141,390	146,328
1946[2]	192,134	241,274

[1] Includes only whole pelts.
[2] Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The following table shows the exports of fur wearing apparel from 1922 to 1947:

TABLE 2.—*Fur wearing apparel:*[1] *United States exports of domestic merchandise, 1922–46 and January–March 1947*

Year	Quantity (number)	Value
1922	(2)	$169,617
1923	(2)	160,797
1924	(2)	187,217
1925	(2)	207,698
1926	2,421	111,260
1927	2,776	152,631
1928	5,200	184,445
1929	7,425	297,956
1930	8,686	223,432
1931	5,335	133,071
1932	1,857	34,592
1933	1,531	34,029
1934	1,849	37,366
1935	1,871	41,811
1936	7,557	110,839
1937	5,308	129,256
1938	4,035	108,490
1939	3,709	127,914
1940	7,328	161,547
1941	9,555	235,740
1942	14,494	446,083
1943	17,341	946,408
1944	19,532	1,617,400
1945[3]	25,056	3,086,640
1946[3]	48,023	5,669,347
1947 (January–March)[3]	6,811	1,002,498

[1] Not separately classified prior to 1922, included with dressed and manufactures of furs and fur skins.
[2] Not available.
[3] Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to the above, there were exported, in 1946, $18,009,313 in undressed furs and $1,345,567 in dressed or dyed furs, making a total of $25,024,227, as compared to the $241,274,000 of fur imports in 1946.

The following table shows the numbers and values of pelts imported from 1920 to 1946:

TABLE 3.—*Furs (except silver or black fox), undressed: United States imports, by principal sources, 1920, 1921, 1923, and 1925–46*

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Belgium	France	Germany	Rumania	Soviet Union	United Kingdom	Canada	Argentina	India	China	Japan	Iran	Turkey	Afghanistan	Australia	New Zealand	Union of South Africa[1]	All other countries	Total
1920	3,232	3,398	3,086	--------	4,765	16,811	13,097	2,100	952	10,567	5,307	160	1,668	--------	12,196	2,314	14	4,761	84,428
1921	665	1,359	2,072	6	345	9,137	9,880	2,951	1,069	3,869	1,247	32	209	--------	2,073	682	14	1,164	36,774
1923	2,606	2,973	9,646	18	821	17,779	11,394	2,010	337	14,359	1,755	139	683	8	4,981	919	659	8,552	79,639
1925	4,026	4,368	6,607	49	5,776	19,966	11,914	3,453	290	15,450	2,594	142	822	--------	10,657	2,100	895	12,484	101,593
1926	5,474	4,478	8,881	209	4,446	21,852	11,927	3,588	271	15,101	2,874	114	530	13	11,829	2,118	1,034	12,511	107,250
1927	6,013	6,438	12,952	175	2,429	20,720	14,515	5,020	181	22,902	4,610	168	707	--------	10,972	1,073	1,185	13,570	123,630
1928	6,591	6,984	15,996	169	3,159	17,504	13,368	4,423	310	17,052	3,550	375	1,054	--------	5,758	540	1,257	10,693	108,783
1929	6,807	6,158	18,598	120	4,963	16,409	10,928	3,855	181	15,593	4,217	44	835	--------	7,137	677	1,546	9,981	108,049
1930	2,719	3,241	10,075	37	3,700	13,688	6,573	1,874	173	6,967	1,965	71	319	--------	2,282	313	524	3,124	57,645
1931	938	2,706	7,656	118	735	13,383	5,369	1,920	427	7,048	1,447	42	249	--------	2,198	314	847	2,553	47,950
1932	323	1,301	3,047	19	931	7,396	2,730	997	171	3,950	1,413	7	218	--------	764	129	74	1,667	25,137
1933	753	2,023	3,550	98	1,481	9,559	3,310	1,083	381	4,129	1,306	19	143	--------	2,645	635	542	1,675	33,332
1934	855	2,654	1,786	51	2,129	8,606	4,283	1,237	344	7,632	1,855	34	235	--------	3,215	676	234	2,339	38,165
1935	1,225	3,220	1,593	562	3,188	12,347	5,086	1,955	809	5,421	1,845	56	119	19	5,636	1,615	482	3,069	48,247
1936	3,058	4,973	907	1,869	6,432	22,490	6,887	2,287	798	7,260	2,581	303	204	--------	7,382	2,804	836	3,652	74,723
1937	2,923	5,206	203	2,847	11,597	15,933	5,767	2,370	1,830	9,716	3,137	416	464	1,373	6,914	1,873	1,209	4,764	78,542
1938	1,314	1,447	103	1,597	12,139	2,367	4,945	1,286	1,008	3,476	933	395	222	3,793	1,800	988	1,599	2,623	42,035
1939	898	2,797	274	1,099	12,327	2,136	6,433	1,055	570	4,379	1,272	497	241	6,667	2,360	748	2,813	3,193	49,759
1940	422	2,473	7	658	12,942	2,784	10,694	2,154	1,019	6,287	1,130	2,015	470	12,864	5,315	1,429	7,760	3,239	73,662
1941	16	(2)	--------	35	21,620	4,090	12,872	5,458	1,440	6,144	1,305	2,132	315	16,933	13,954	2,702	11,261	3,780	104,057
1942	--------	--------	--------	--------	15,321	3,822	14,726	3,704	1,671	107	--------	1,810	288	7,758	8,669	1,934	6,767	2,380	68,957
1943	--------	--------	--------	--------	17,917	3,756	20,583	6,672	817	14	--------	1,165	218	9,334	12,853	3,085	9,322	4,730	90,466
1944	--------	--------	--------	--------	32,090	4,516	21,703	5,605	3,517	1	(2)	2,010	548	19,776	13,104	3,624	11,019	6,676	124,189
1945[3]	39	1,151	--------	--------	26,325	3,798	21,569	8,296	3,154	35	--------	3,811	1,093	31,723	14,689	2,992	16,686	8,113	143,474
1946[3]	1,152	4,182	4	1	67,495	4,925	18,361	11,029	8,034	14,083	825	6,628	2,019	34,104	22,886	3,168	19,664	20,002	238,563

[1] Before 1928 may include some imports from British South Africa.
[2] Less than 500.
[3] Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, April 1947.

NOTE.—Imports for 1920–33 and 1945–46 are general imports; those for 1934–44 are imports for consumption. Imports of silver- or black-fox furs are shown in table XIV.

R. F. M.

In addition to the importations listed in table 3, there were 53,000 silver- and black-fox pelts imported, valued at $2,500,000, making a total import of over $241,000,000 in fur pelts in 1946.

The following two tables from the United States Tariff Commission show the duty status of dressed, undressed, and manufactured furs:

TABLE 4.—*Furs and manufactures thereof*

Tariff paragraph	Kind	Tariff status	Trade agreement
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:		
	Mink, beaver, and muskrat	Duty-free status bound	Canada, January 1936. Canada, January 1939.
	Wolf	do	Canada, January 1936. Canada, January 1939. Iran, June 1944.
	Kid and goat	do	United Kingdom, January 1939. Iran, June 1944.
	Skunk	do	Canada, January 1939. United Kingdom, January 1939.
	Prairie wolf, lynx, and fisher	do	Canada, January 1939.
	Moleskins	do	Netherlands, February 1936.
	Ermine, fitch, moneky, pony, sable, and squirrel	do	United Kingdom, January 1939.
	Guanaquito, nutria, wildcat, ocelot, and seal	do	Argentina, November 1941.
	Otter	do	Canada, January 1939. Argentina, November 1941. Peru, July 1942.
	Lamb and sheep:		
	Caracul and Persian lamb	do	United Kingdom, January 1939. Iran, June 1944.
	Other	do	United Kingdom, January 1939. Argentina, November 1941. Iran, June 1944.
	Fox (other than silver or black fox)	do	United Kingdom, January 1939. Argentina, November 1941. Iran, June 1944.
	Hare	do	Turkey, May 1939.
	Jackal and badger	do	Argentina, November 1941. Iran, June 1944.
	Marten	do	United Kingdom, January 1939. Turkey, May 1939. Iran, June 1944.
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox):		
	If not dyed:		
	Lamb and sheep	15 percent ad valorem [1] 12½ percent ad valorem	United Kingdom, January 1939. Argentina, November 1941. Iceland, November 1943.
	Caracul and Persian lamb	15 percent ad valorem	United Kingdom, January 1939.
	Goat and kid, and hare	12½ percent ad valorem	Argentina, November 1941.
	Other (except coney, rabbit, dog, and fur seal skins)	15 percent ad avlorem	United Kingdom, January 1939.
	If dyed: All, except coney, rabbit, hare, dog, goat, kid, and fur seal skins.	20 percent ad valorem	Do.
1519 (a)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed goat or kid skins, if not dyed.	12½ percent ad valorem	Argentina, November 1941.
1519 (b)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb), if not dyed.	17½ percent ad valorem	Do.
1519 (c)	Silver- or black-fox furs or skins, dressed or undressed, not specially provided for.	37½ percent ad valorem	Canada, January 1939.

[1] Superseded.

TABLE 5.—*Furs and manufactures thereof*

Tariff paragraph	Item	Tariff history		
		Act of 1922	Act of 1930	1947 rate
		Percent ad valorem	*Percent ad valorem*	*Percent ad valorem*
	Undressed furs:			
1519 (c)	Silver or black fox	50	50	37½
1681	All other kinds	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Dressed furs:			
	If not dyed:			
1519 (c)	Silver or black fox	50	50	37½
1519 (a)	Coney and rabbit, dog, and seal	25	25	25
	Goat and kid, hare, and lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb)	25	25	12½
	All other kinds	25	25	15
	If dyed:			
1519 (c)	Silver or black fox	50	50	37½
1519 (a)	Goat and kid, hare, coney and rabbit, dog and seal	25	30	30
	All other kinds	25	30	20
1519 (a)	Plates, mats, linings, etc., of dog, goat, or kid skins:			
	Dressed, not dyed:			
	Of dogskins	10	25	25
	Of goat or kid skins	10	25	12½
	Dressed and dyed	10	30	30
1519 (b)	Plates, mats, linings, etc., of fur (except silver or black fox and dog, goat, or kid):			
	Dressed, not dyed:			
	Of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb)	40	35	17½
	Other	40	35	35
	Dressed and dyed	40	40	40
	Manufactures of furs (except plates, mats, linings, etc.) further advanced than dressing, prepared for use as material:			
	If not dyed	40	35	35
	If dyed	40	40	40
1519 (d)	Wearing apparel of fur:			
	Of hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species, not specifically provided for	15	15	15
	Of dog, goat, or kid skins, not specifically provided for	15	35	35
1519 (e)	Of other furs	50	50	50
1519 (e)	Articles or fur, except wearing apparel	50	50	50

[1] Free.

GROWING IMPORTANCE DEMANDS ATTENTION

The subcommittee feels that a rather comprehensive picture of the fur industry has been obtained in these hearings, which are printed in parts 1 and 2 of the Fur Situation (hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Fur of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess.). Every effort was made to give every branch of the industry full hearing to obtain all facts incident to the industry and its problems. Therein it was indicated that the fur industry, in which this Nation has become the outstanding international leader, may properly deserve more consideration from the Congress and other divisions of Government than it has been given in the past.

This report is hereby submitted to the Honorable CLIFFORD R. HOPE, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

REID F. MURRAY,
Chairman,
EDWIN ARTHUR HALL,
PAUL B. DAGUE,
NORRIS COTTON,
W. K. GRANGER,
JNO. L. MCMILLAN,
THOS. G. ABERNETHY,
E. L. BARTLETT.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD the report of this fur-investigating subcommittee that will give the people of this country the facts in connection with the fur industry.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think that probably they imported the furs to pay for the 175,000 tons of steel that we shipped out of the country to Russia in the past year, steel that we so badly needed for pipe, for drilling of oil wells, for pipe lines, and so forth.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I think it poor Government policy to send out any delegation to ask anybody to send anything in here that we do not need. They will send enough in without sending out any delegations for that purpose.

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

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to my colleague from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION. I wish to take this opportunity to express my own personal appreciation for the fine investigation made by our friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], especially on agricultural matters. No Member of the House has been more helpful along that line than he has. I wonder what is going to become of the sheep and the wool industry. We voted sometime ago for a bill to give relief to the wool growers of this country, but that bill was vetoed by the President. Now, I have received many letters from my constituents and from all parts of Kentucky urging me, before Congress adjourns, to try to help do something to protect the sheep and wool industry. Now, what is the prospect for relief to the wool growers and the sheep raisers in this country at this time?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will say to my colleague from Kentucky that I appreciate his asking me that question, but I am sure that he realizes that that is something that is not in my hands, and that the leadership on the floor will have to answer that question.

I will say, however, that this wool industry is just one more example of what has been going on under the present administration. They have deceived the League of Women Voters from one end of the country to the other, talking about reciprocity and good-neighbor policy, and they have erected more trade barricades than were ever erected in the history of our country. Now they are going the wreck the sheep industry. Sheep numbers have been reduced by over one-third the past 4 years. Then people ask why they find no lamb or mutton at the market place. In the last 3, 4, 5, and 6 years, from 25 to 35 percent of the total customs receipts have come from wool. Then they take that money and they use it under what is known as section 32 funds. When we had the agricultural bill up here I paid my respects for a couple of minutes to the misuse of these section 32 funds. I cannot understand it. Talk about a loose fiscal policy. It is not only a loose fiscal policy, but it is a loony one, too. When you take 30 percent of the customs receipts on commodities like livestock and wool and then turn around and use that money for oversubsidizing soil-depleting crops, it does not make sense. And I call attention to the fact that in these section 32 funds that they secure by taking 30 percent of the customs receipts, they even go so far as to subsidize insulating material made out of cotton. One company, if you please, has had over $1,000,000 in subsidies for making insulating material for houses. There is no use having a soil-conservation program when you do this to the livestock industry and then use the funds to oversubsidize soil-depleting crops, and I kind of hope that these general agricultural hearings that are going to be held all over the country will get some semblance of common sense and common justice and equity between the various groups of our farmers and between all groups of our society.

Mr. ROBSION. I thank the gentleman for his very illuminating and informative statement. I knew when I asked the question that we could draw from the gentleman some information and facts worth while on this important subject.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman, and I presume sometime before we adjourn Saturday night that the wool bill will again be brought to the floor. I just take that for granted.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

HUNGARY AND EASTERN EUROPE

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, the refusal of the Soviet satellites to attend the Paris Conference has again turned the spotlight on eastern Europe. We realize as perhaps never before, that Europe has been split in two parts, that large areas and tens of millions of people are being cut off from what we like to call the "one world." Thus they are being prevented even from accepting assistance, and that is rather unusual in these pathetic years.

This is however not a new development, it is just the most striking consequence of an evolution which has been in progress since VE-day at least, if not since Tehran and Yalta.

It does not mean a new experience for the peoples involved as the same thing happened to them not so long ago, when Nazism was bent on establishing a European hegemony. After Munich, the world accepted the idea that, after all, Germany had some special interests in Lebensraum. The only surprising thing about it today, for us as well as for the peoples concerned is, that the same mistakes could have been repeated within such a short time, and that so little should have been done to prevent this repetition.

Eastern Europe is an integral and vital part of the old world. The decline of the Turkish and later of the Austro-Hungarian empires made it a bone of contention between the new great powers, Germany and Russia. All of us may remember what we have read in our textbooks on the Oriental question, which in the nineteenth century has so often shattered the peace.

This great area, stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and Black Seas, is rich in manpower, in natural resources, but due to reasons of history and economics, it has never been properly developed. Inhabited by a host of small but able nations, it has never succeeded thus far in establishing a well-balanced unified political order, based on freedom and cooperation. It was a sort of hunting ground for expansionist powers and ideologies, for a ruthless game of power politics.

From an economic and strategic point of view, it is of paramount importance. Left alone, peaceful and satisfied, it could become the most important political and economic asset in European recovery. Tightly integrated in the economic and political system of a single great power, it is a base for further expansion and eventual conquest by force of arms.

Two World Wars were generated in this area. World War II was preceded by what we would call now a partition of Europe into spheres of influence. Seeking a balance of power, British statesmanship hoped to achieve that balance in 1938 by splitting Europe, by assigning to the Germans their legitimate share, that Lebensraum they had been claiming, the territories and peoples of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. But partition did not achieve stability. On the contrary, it was an inducement for further expan-

sion. Yielding Austria to the Nazis did not save Czechoslovakia. Yielding on Czechoslovakia did not save Poland. And thus World War II roared into a holocaust.

And what has happened since? Shall I recall Teheran, Yalta, or the great design? Shall I recall how in the armistice agreements we assured predominance in these countries to the Russian members of the Allied Control Commission? Shall I recall our advice to the eastern European nations that they should have governments friendly to Russia? The long and strenuous negotiations for the peace treaties, when we yielded on almost all the points and cheered ourselves with the thought that we had reached the best possible settlements under given circumstances? How many vain protests did we launch against rigged elections, oppressive practices, and Soviet interference, always followed up by recognition of the puppet governments and the accomplished facts resulting from the very conditions against which we raised our voice?

Instead of telling the whole story, I will limit myself to recalling the happenings of the last few months. On March 12, 1947, the President of the United States made a memorable speech which was considered by many people as opening a new chapter in the foreign policy of the United States. After years of appeasement it sounded like an encouragement for all those who have been oppressed or threatened by oppression. Although limited in its concrete application to Greece and Turkey, it contained a promise that, "Wherever we find free peoples having difficulties in the maintenance of free institutions and difficulty against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes, we do not necessarily react in the same way each time but we propose to react." Those were brave words which our people applauded and all too soon forgot.

But the words of the President had a heartening effect on the peoples of eastern Europe. They were encouraged because they saw in them an official refutation of their worst fears, namely, that the United States of America was an at least tacit partner to an agreed partition of Europe, and that the famous Trieste-Stettin line was drawn with the consent of the most powerful nation in the world. And they saw in this declaration even more: a promise of at least continued concern and of at least some kind of positive action.

Did we live up to these expectations? Did we act in accordance with our words? Hungarians, Bulgarians, Rumanians have since been victims of continued totalitarian aggression. They resisted as well as they could. And what did we do about it?

Let us first take the case of Hungary. The duly elected Prime Minister, leader of the majority party was ousted from his office by Soviet interference and by Communist pressure. The President of the United States termed the event an outrage and declared, that we would not stand by idly. Senator VANDENBERG, while recommending that ratification of the Peace Treaty with that country spoke of a treacherous conquest. Finally the Department of State sent a protest to Russia and stated that the then recent events were the most flagrant interference in Hungarian affairs. The protest was sharply rejected by Russia, and we heard nothing further of the action that may seem appropriate which the Department's note indicated was to be the basis for their case of refusal to recognize the Communist coup.

On the contrary, we ratified the Peace Treaties with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, as an important contribution to the reestablishment of the sovereignty of these countries. We did so in the hope that the Soviets would do the same. The Soviets, however, did not act upon the peace treaties, because they prefer unsettled conditions to settled ones. Thus our ratification of these abject treaties was just a vain gesture, which would even appear as an implicit endorsement of what is going on in eastern Europe.

We did even more. The Department of State granted formal recognition to the new Soviet puppet Hungarian Government, because it wanted to be represented in Hungary. The maintaining of our listening post on the Danube is however in no way dependent on formal recognition. The United States is to be represented in Hungary anyhow, as the Department must be fully aware because under the Armistice agreement, the United States is a member of the Allied Control Commission, and under the Peace Treaty, the head of the American mission is the member of the commission interpreting the dispositions and supervising the execution of the Treaty.

We offered asylum to Prime Minister Nagy, but I have not seen in the press that he has been received by any responsible officer of the American Government. He is certainly happy to enjoy freedom from fear as a refugee in our country. But after all our Government has said about the case of his country, can this be considered appropriate action? Do the official statements not commit us to something more than we have done thus far? The Soviet Government has every reason to believe that our words of tender concern for their victims mean nothing at all, and that after once blowing our horn they can proceed to devour their victims at their leisure.

In Bulgaria, Mr. Nikolai Petkov, the courageous leader of the Agrarian Party, reduced to a minority by abject and oppressive electoral practices, was arrested on June 7. The charges against him sound familiar to everybody who knows the foul play going on in Red-dominated eastern Europe. He was charged with conspiracy against the Government of the Comintern agents. Mr. Petkov declared bluntly, that his arrest was nothing but a prolongation of what has already happened in Hungary. A few days later 23 members of the Bulgarian opposition party were deprived of their seats in the national assembly.

The acting political representative of the United States inquired the reasons which led to the arrest of Mr. Petkov and was answered by the head of the Bulgarian Government, that the leader of the opposition would be tried by the sovereign country of Bulgaria, and not in London or Washington. We issued a statement on that incident. We assured the world, that Mr. Petkov's leadership of the Bulgarian opposition has evoked deep sympathies in the United States. We referred to Yalta, to the armistice agreement, and to article 2 of the peace treaty. We declared that the present regime in Bulgaria will be on trial in the minds of all freedom-loving peoples outside Bulgaria. And nothing has happened outside since—nothing whatever.

The drive to crush democracy, even when it was reduced to opposition, was continued in Rumania as well. Hundreds of the opposition party and nonparty members were arrested, and our Department of State, keeping its own political record straight, dutifully protested. It recognized that the arrests "represent a deliberate effort at the suppression or terroristic intimidation of democratic elements of the Rumanian population who oppose the present regime." The Communist-dominated Rumanian Government was, however, not in the least impressed by our protests. In the last days, the great old man of Rumania, Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party was arrested with his Vice President and several other top members of his party. I should like to add that even the Nazi regime in its day did not dare to persecute Dr. Maniu, who has been the most respected statesman of his country.

Perhaps it should be pointed out that Mr. Nagy, Mr. Petkov, Dr. Maniu are peasant leaders, representing the majority of their peoples. Actually, the peasants are the backbone of all eastern Europe. Fiercely individualist and hard working, they are the strongest, even though not the exclusive foundation of a truly democratic system in those countries. Their aims are simple. They want individual property rights, and they want to be masters in their homes and not pushed around by government or its police, and they want to have a voice in politics. The police state under which they have to live now is but a complete negation of these basic aims. It is therefore significant that the Red Fascist governments in eastern Europe want to crush them as their most dangerous potential opponents. And it shows as well that the period of democratic face saving has come to an end; the face has been smashed by the Red Fascists.

Everyone who observed the happenings in that part of the world is aware of the fateful part national rivalries have played in preventing those peoples from the realization of their common interests, which are overwhelming indeed in comparison to the interests that divide them. I feel, therefore, that the common initiative which four distinguished exiled agrarian leaders of eastern Europe took on the 4th of July 1947 deserves our appreciation and sympathetic backing. Mr. Nagy for Hungary, Mr. Dimitroff for Bulgaria, Mr. Macek for Croatia, and Mr. Gavrilovic for Yugoslavia proclaimed on that day the

formation of an International Democratic Peasant Union. Rumanian, Polish, Czech, and Slovak agrarian leaders endorsed their manifesto announcing the common aims of eastern European peasants.

It happened for the first time in the history of these countries that the leaders of the majorities agreed on a common program of cooperation and democracy. I warmly commend this courageous step and earnestly hope that our Government will grant to these distinguished representatives of truly democratic forces not only asylum but all the consideration and assistance that their just cause deserves.

Before concluding, I should like to make one more observation. After Munich we got accustomed to call the small countries which were let down by the Western Powers satellites. First there was some sorrow and understanding in the accent on that word, later we blamed and despised them. Now again we call them satellites, but instead of Hitler, the Politbureau is their overlord. Today we are full of regret that they may not attend the Paris Conference because they are satellites. Tomorrow we may blame them again for the same reason. But let us never forget our share of the responsibility for their becoming satellites again.

I am afraid that the people of eastern Europe must think that we are not interested in their fate. Although we vigorously voice our concern, we do not act accordingly. There are signs of increasing antitotalitarian resistance everywhere, but we definitely discourage them by talking big and doing little on their behalf.

If passivity is to be the policy of the United States, is a new form of appeasement, then let us say so. Let us tell them that we accept the Red split of Europe. If that is not the case, and I think that it must not be the case, then we have to let them know that we mean what we say, and that we say only what we mean. Then lack of imagination or of diplomatic know-how must not prevent us from the implementation of our policy. If we want to keep their hopes and their resistance alive, we must at least keep their case alive. If we fail, then the world is doomed to another and a more horrible holocaust. Who are the Chamberlains in our State Department?

OUR FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, the inherent fallacy of our foreign economic policy is daily becoming more apparent. In my opinion by the time the next session of Congress is convened, we will find ourselves forced to throw it overboard.

Arithmetic will not permit the United States to engage in a so-called free trade policy. The recent legislation in regard to wool is just one of many similar items. Under our American system which is based on equal treatment for all groups in our economy we cannot afford to sacrifice first our wool industry and then follow up with the sacrifice of our petroleum and mineral production, and so forth.

It is sometimes much easier to point out a fallacy by using a simple example affecting almost every section of the United States. I would like to point out what has happened in the case of fats and oils, the end result of much of our agricultural economy.

Because of the continuance of wartime controls and the lack of proper tariff protection, we have today the greatest dislocation in the price of fats and oils of any period in our history. In fact it is so severe that it represents a serious threat to our future economic welfare.

For example, in 1910 the retail price of lard was 15.8 cents per pound as compared to 22 cents at the present time. Corn was selling for 50 cents as compared to $2 per bushel at the current market level. It ought to be self-evident that the farmer is not going to feed hogs if this situation is to continue.

The packing industry is absorbing much of the loss on lard through a higher price on choice cuts such as pork chops and hams. It is one of the principal reasons for the high meat prices.

The normal ratio of the price of pork chops and lard is approximately 2 to 1. In other words, lard should sell for one half the price of pork chops. During 1945 lard was retailing at 18.8 cents and pork chops at 37.1 cents. At the present time pork chops are 80 cents per pound and lard is 22 cents.

This dislocation in prices can be traced to the planning of the international food board and the men in charge of controls over exports and imports.

On one hand the Government refuses to permit allocations for the export of lard and on the other hand they permit an almost free flow of imports of vegetable oils which are now available at 11 cents per pound. They are sacrificing our own producers of fats and oils to gain a few cheap dollars for the nations which are exploiting the cheap labor of the Far East.

To some of you the matter may seem unimportant but a study of the situation will convince you otherwise. We use annually about 10,000,000,000 pounds of fats and oils of all kinds. The effect of our foreign economic policy at the present time is causing a loss of at least 10 cents per pound on our own domestic fats and oils. This means a loss to the American farmer—North, South, East and West, of approximately $1,000,000,000. With the seven times turn of farm income into national income it means that we are sustaining a loss of $7,000,000,000 of national income because of our present foreign economic policies.

On one hand fats and oils are being kept from reaching other nations as exports and on the other hand we are buying fats and oils which they badly need.

It was a similar situation of cheap fats and oils from the Orient that started our farm prices downward in 1925. The low price for fats and oils finally forced a drop in the price of livestock and grains. A similar result will follow if present policies are continued.

To my friends in the South I would like to point out that the imports of the cheap vegetable oils is also affecting the price of cottonseed oil and peanut oil. In fact if we are not careful we will soon be forced to support the price of peanut oil and peanuts.

The wool problem which has as yet not been acted upon by the House after the President's veto of proper tariff protection, is similar to that of fats and oils. We cannot maintain a price for the American farmer on a free trade basis and the sooner the South, the Midwest and the West wake up to that fact the better it will be for all of us.

In promoting our present foreign economic policy we are deluding ourselves and the nations which are friendly to the United States. We cannot carry on with the present policy without forcing ourselves into national bankruptcy. Our first foundation for our own prosperity is to protect our domestic producers in their right to produce at the American level.

What right have we to expect to sell $1,600 automobiles to the coolie labor which is producing the fats and oils at a wage of 20 cents per day in competition with our farmer?

A similar example is that of rubber. The price has dropped to 14 cents per pound and the international investors who own the plantations are rapidly convincing our State Department that we ought to discontinue the production of synthetic rubber so that they can continue to exploit the cheap labor of the Far East.

If we really wish to reciprocally trade we should pay them a proper price for the rubber we need, but we should not permit our own rubber industry to be sacrificed for the benefit of a few international capitalists.

Of course the lure of a cheap product has often caused us to sacrifice our own producer. The rubber from the Far East at 14 cents per pound is in reality high priced if properly analyzed. For example, if we pay American labor producing rubber $1 per hour they can buy 4 pounds of rubber at 25 cents per pound with each hour of work. On the other hand, the worker in the rubber plantation receiving 50 cents per day cannot buy 4 pounds of rubber with a full day's work even though it sells for 14 cents per pound.

One of the fundamental rules of economics is that the producer is also the consumer and if we are going to trade for fats and oils, rubber, and so forth, produced by cheap labor than we will eventually find ourselves with a cheap market and unemployment at home.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION SHOULD BE ENACTED AT AN EARLY DATE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, those of us interested in Federal aid for education were delighted a few weeks ago when the Subcommittee on Education of the Labor and Education Committee favorably reported H. R. 2593, the bill filed by its chairman the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman EDWARD O.

McCOWEN. In view of the fact that many schools, particularly in rural areas, will be without teachers this fall, we hoped very earnestly that the bill would be favorably approved by the whole committee and passed through the Congress at this session. Apparently, however, the measure has been sidetracked and action on it will have to await until Congress reconvenes. In view of the urgency, let us hope that Federal aid for education may be considered in the event a special session is called, or in any event early in the next session of Congress. At least the Subcommittee on Education deserves high commendation for the splendid hearings and consideration it gave to this important matter.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman for calling this very important legislation to the attention of the House. Perhaps it is too late to get action on it this session, but I am sure the gentleman will agree that there is no more important legislation facing the Congress today than the question of Federal aid for education.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I certainly appreciate the observations of the gentleman. I know of his very earnest work in support of this legislation.

Education is important to every boy and girl in this country because it is the only means that they have for relating themselves to the extremely complex social and economic life that has developed out of a war-torn world. It is extremely important to the States and local communities because it is the major means that will enable the maximum development of their human and material resources. It is of utmost importance to the Nation in the maintenance of national security and the building of domestic prosperity. It is vital to the world because only through a well-enlightened people do we have any possibility of creating an enduring peace.

Complete equality of opportunity was the idealistic dream of our founding fathers. It has never materialized fully because we have never provided equality in the educational opportunity offered to all of our youth. Failure to take some positive and effective action on Federal aid to public education at this time would seem to be a tragic disregard and neglect of our primary resource—the youth of America. In many of America's less wealthy States children get one-third to one-half as many weeks of schooling as more fortunate children in wealthier States. The range of educational opportunity offered in this country is now as great as 60 to 1. Actually there are no less than 2,000,000 children in this country who live in areas sufficiently wealthy to spend 60 times the amount of money that can be afforded to provide the meager education offered to another 2,000,000 less fortunate children. This means that the social and economic opportunity of youth depends almost wholly upon the part of the country in which he is born. In the rural areas of a poor State his chances for an education that will put him in a position to compete on an equal basis with those born under more fortunate circumstances is almost negligible. To me this is a most deplorable situation, in the world's richest Nation that has for so many years exemplified to the remaining nations of the world the value and the force of public education.

I have always thought that we lead the world in the realization of the power and force of public education, yet last year we spent only 1.5 percent of our total national income on education. During this same year Britain spent 3 percent of its total national income for education, while Russia spent 7.5 percent of its total national income for the development of its educational system. When we realize that Great Britain and Russia both learned of the value of educational expenditures from us we realize that we can no longer neglect to provide adequate support of America's public schools.

Today the United States is playing a leading role in world affairs as an aftermath to victory in war. We have emerged a more vigorous and energetic Nation than any other with a productive capacity that exceeds any the world has ever known. We are rapidly assuming a commanding lead in technological developments, science, and agriculture. Can we say the same about human welfare? Not so long as we continue to spend only 1.5 percent of our national income on the education of our future leaders in science, industry, and arts.

The simplification of communications throughout the world has given rise to a need for the future leaders of American political, economic, and social life to be able to take their place as world leaders as well as our leaders. Are we educating our young to such? Not when we discourage the normal recruitment of teachers by inadequate salaries. If you want teachers to come from the best of our population you will have to raise our standards. Not only is an attractive entering salary important but in order to keep the best teachers in the profession there must be a decent final maximum salary. It is inconceivable that a Nation as great as ours should relinquish its dominant place in world leadership by denying itself the best educational system in the world simply because of inadequate educational finance.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the recommended sum as far as Federal aid for education is concerned?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Taft bill and my bill anticipate that $300,000,000 be appropriated each year to assure that every child in school should have at least $40 spent on them. The McCowen bill, giving assistance to all of the States, would require a somewhat larger amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Just what does the gentleman think the chances are of getting that sum out of this Congress?

Mr. KEFAUVER. This is, of course, an economy Congress, and there is no chance in this session, but let us hope it may be different in the next session. I may say this is not a gift. It is an investment in the youth of America which will yield high returns. I hope it will have support from both sides of the aisle. The gentleman, I know, has been greatly interested in this legislation.

I could use the time allotted to me wholly in citing to you existing conditions in American education that present what has been popularly termed "the crisis in education." Experts have presented statistics and other data to such an extent that it is unnecessary for me to go into detail in describing those conditions. The major cause of this crisis is a teacher shortage which has developed at a time when the demands upon the schools are such that a greatly increased teaching force is needed. This teacher shortage has been brought about by the influence of a number of factors. Unquestionably the first and most important of these factors is the low wage that has been paid teachers for a number of years. Many of our teachers are employed at salaries below that of school janitors, scrub women, garbage collectors, and bartenders. The average annual salary of teachers in my State in 1944–45 amounted to approximately $1,300 and for the Nation as a whole only $1,846. This is a condition that will no longer be tolerated by many teachers. It tends to undermine and destroy the efforts to stabilize teaching as a profession. I know the results of this appalling low salary condition because of the stream of personal correspondence and visits from school representatives that I have almost every day.

During the war the Federal Government reached into all corners of the country and into all walks of life for manpower to serve its wartime needs. In this emergency the teaching profession magnificently filled its quota. We found classroom teachers in every branch of the armed services on every battle front and serving the country in its every wartime need. But this in itself produced a terrific impact upon the schools, because many of these teachers learned that the advantages, financial and otherwise, in other fields of employment offered greater opportunity, and those whose love for teaching was not sufficiently strong to overcome the self-sacrifice necessary to go back to underpaid and overworked situations have left the profession for good. This situation has been termed the greatest vocational migration of history. Another highly significant factor comes from the pressure of extra population. In the 5 years following America's entry into World War II 13,000,000 babies were born. Some population experts had predicted only 4,000,000. This increase in population began to be felt in the schools last year as increased enrollments were reported from almost every State. Further increases were reported this year and as this bulge in child population moves upward the demands on the schools for increased numbers of teachers produces conditions that can result only in the disastrous disintegration of our American public schools unless steps are taken at once to alleviate them.

This disaster must not be permitted to happen. The economic strength and security of our Nation, the individual welfare of every citizen, depends more and more upon the educational ability of its citizenry. A significant study made by the education committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce points out that the level of educational attainment of the adult population is a determining factor in the level of income of the country itself. It has been estimated that if the average level of the adult population of 11 of the Southern States having lowest educational status could be increased by only 1 year, which would mean an average of 8½ years of schooling, the increased productivity thereby in these 11 States would raise the total income of the Nation by approximately $4,000,000,000.

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

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. Is there any way the gentleman knows of whereby each child in the United States, regardless of his location, may have an opportunity that is the same as or at least similar to that of children in other places, without Federal aid?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I can say to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma that I know of no other system, and unless some assistance to education is given through Federal aid, I know that in some States we are always going to have areas where children will not have equality of opportunity. I think in the United States they are entitled to that. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman to this discussion.

Due to the mobility of our population, and especially of our youth, illiteracy is not merely a local liability, but a national one as well. The declining birth rate in all our major cities and the increasing birth rate in rural areas means that as population pressures are brought to bear upon the youth of low economic areas, the migratory trend is toward the city. This is one of the reasons why the removal of inequalities of educational opportunity is a major responsibility of the Nation and consequently the Federal Government.

During the operation of the selective service system nearly one-half of the rejections were for educational or health defects. Thus, at a time when our Nation had its greatest need for healthy and intelligent manpower, it is estimated that the equivalent of no less than 20 combat divisions were unable to serve the Nation because of illiteracy and educational disqualification.

There is no doubt of the keen Nationwide interest in the teacher shortage and the critical problems of the public schools. Many editorials have appeared in newspapers over the Nation. Frequent articles have been presented in national periodicals. Even the news reels and the radio have presented to the people what is happening to their schools. It is unfortunate that this partial breakdown of the school system was ever forced to public attention through a series of teacher strikes. To me it is disgraceful that this great country should permit our public school situation to become so desperate that teachers should have to resort to such extreme measures.

I am convinced that only through Federal aid to supplement State and local effort can the future soundness of our public education be assured. The least we can do is to give the benefits set up in the Taft bill or in H. R. 2188, which I am sponsoring, to the educational system of the Nation. These bills would establish a minimum program which would enable the underprivileged areas of the Nation to assure a minimum expenditure of $40 per year for each school child. At the same time these bills give every protection to the rights of the States and local communities in the supervision of their schools.

America's deep faith in her free public school system as a sound foundation for our democracy is being put to a severe test at this time. The welfare of the children of the Nation and of the future of our country demands early passage of an education bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD and include newspaper articles in each.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD and include some articles.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3123. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3587. An act to provide for the establishment of a temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board; and

H. R. 4106. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenue of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey;

S. 323. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credits to and relieve certain disbursing and certifying officers of the War and Navy Departments in the settlement of certain accounts;

S. 512. An act to extend provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to the Virgin Islands;

S. 616. An act to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest in the State of South Carolina;

S. 1180. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers;

S. 1185. An act to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States;

S. 1220. An act to transfer jurisdiction of certain lands comprising a portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1348. An act to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 1497. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916;

S. 1515 An act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe; and

S. 1519. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 24, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

951. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (previously referred to the Committee on the Judiciary).

962. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request for consideration of legislation which will provide sufficient funds for the presentation to Eire of a statue of Commodore John Barry (H. Doc. No. 412); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

963. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to vest the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the control and jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Armory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

964. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1947, under the appropriation "Compensation of special attorneys, etc., Department of Justice"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

965. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the furnishing of an official residence to the representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

966. A letter from the Assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to increase the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

967. A letter from the Assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

968. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (d) of Public Law 46, Seventy-seventh Congress, the information that there were no contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law 46 during the period beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1947; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

969. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to empower the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way for various purposes across lands of individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations; to the Committee on Public Lands.

970. A letter from the Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the Second Semiannual Report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

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. RIZLEY: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 3988. A bill relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1038). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 4309. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI bill of rights), pertaining to "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property," so as to provide more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits; without amendment (Rept. No. 1039). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 1350. An act to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1040). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Joint Resolution 218. Joint resolution providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Reading, Pa.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1041).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Select Committee on Newsprint and Paper Supply. Interim report filed pursuant to House Resolution 58, Eightieth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1042). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JAVITS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4186. A bill to prohibit and punish the unauthorized use of the official seal, emblem, and name of the United Nations, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1043). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 4212. A bill to provide increased subsistence allowance to veterans pursuing certain courses under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1044). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONKMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4330. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to perform certain consular-type functions within the United States and its Territories and possessions; without amendment (Rept. No. 1045). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JUDD: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. S. 907. An act to provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursement officers of the Treasury Department; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1046). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4122. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1048). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1650. A bill for the relief of Maria Hedwig Feresz; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1047). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 4335. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the movement of Henderson and Seth Luelling to the Oregon country; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 4336. A bill to provide for a service credit for veterans for the purposes of title II of the Social Security Act; to the committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEARHART (by request):

H. R. 4337. A bill to provide tax relief for income earned over a period of years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHENER (by request):

H. R. 4338. A bill to prohibit the transportation of obscene literature in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. R. 4339. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to require all members of the Communist Party to register under such act, to provide that all printed matter distributed by such members shall be clearly labeled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 4340. A bill to provide a civil government for the island of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 4341. A bill to amend Public Law 168, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, an act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics other than the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 4342. A bill to amend Public Law 447, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, an act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics other than the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 4343. A bill to amend the act of December 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4344. A bill to increase the allowances paid to certain enlisted men of the armed forces retired prior to July 1, 1942; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 4345. A bill to provide further benefits for certain employees of the United States who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil-service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States, and who, due to service-connected disabilities, are unable to perform the duties of the positions in the field service of the Post Office Department for which examinations were taken; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. Res. 324. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to have printed additional copies of hearings held before a special subcommittee relative to the agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa introduced a bill (H. R. 4346) for the relief of Charles Cowden Watson, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1947

(Legislative day of Wednesday, July 16, 1947)

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

Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, D. D., minister emeritus, Covenant-First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, who knowest the way that we take, we would commit ourselves again into Thy safe and holy keeping. Help us to remember that the steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord. Renew in us a sense of Thy presiding presence in this Chamber, as Thy servants address themselves to the crowded calendar of another day. If any of us are pressed down with some personal anxiety or private sorrow or distress of soul, encourage us to cast all our cares over upon Thee, Thou great burden bearer, that with freedom of spirit and release of care we may devote our thoughts and our energies to the public concerns.

These mercies we ask, with Thy blessing upon the President and the people of the United States, and Thy children throughout the world, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the