

the Stratton bill, H. R. 2910, to permit the entrance of 100,000 displaced persons to the United States each year over a 4-year period; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1725. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution by Wisconsin Conservation Commission, opposing House Joint Resolution 78 and any or all subsequent bills or resolutions of a similar nature designed to create additional channels for the entertainment and commercial broadcasting service by any means which would decrease the number of channels assigned to the mobile emergency service or render those channels unusable through cross interference; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1726. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the clerk of the Municipal Council, Unalaska, Alaska, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the restoration of mail and freight and passenger service for the Alaska Peninsula; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1727. Also, petition of Emma E. Harris and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1948

(*Legislative day of Monday, March 29, 1948*)

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

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

O God, who hast made of one blood all the nations of mankind, so that all are kinsmen, forgive the selfishness that ignores the ties which Thou hast established.

We pray today for the people of Italy that they may be guided in the grave decisions they shortly must make.

May Thy will be done in that ancient land.

Save Thy people there from intimidation and coercion, and give them the courage of true faith in democracy that they may be free.

May we in this free land esteem more highly our liberties, in the light of the price others are called upon to pay. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Friday, April 2, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on April 3, 1948, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 2202) to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through economic, financial, and other measures necessary to the maintenance of conditions abroad in which free institutions may survive and consistent with the maintenance of the strength and stability of the United States.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 3, 1948, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2202) to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through economic, financial, and other measures necessary to the maintenance of conditions abroad in which free institutions may survive and consistent with the maintenance of the strength and stability of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 4167) to authorize the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to lease their State lands for production of minerals, including leases for exploration for oil, gas, and other hydrocarbons and the extraction thereof, for such terms of years and on such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the legislatures of the respective States, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (S. Doc. No. 141)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, amounting to \$3,000,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (S. Doc. No. 140)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Department of Justice, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATION CONTROL ACT TO FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Government Corporation Control Act to extend the provisions of that act to the Federal Housing Administration (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF A SUBMARINE CHASER TO ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY, INC.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Admiral Billard Academy, Inc., of New London, Conn., had requested the Navy Department to transfer a submarine chaser to that academy for use in training students; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore and referred as indicated:

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

"Senate Joint Resolution 11

"Joint resolution relative to California wildlife conservation program

"Whereas the State of California has appropriated the sum of \$9,000,000 to initiate a program dedicated to the conservation of the wildlife of the State; and

"Whereas there are at present no United States Government funds available to defray its cost of cooperation with said program of the State of California; and

"Whereas the wildlife of the State of California represents an important part of the resources of the United States and its conservation is of great importance to the Nation as a whole; and

"Whereas there now are pending in the Federal Congress two bills; that is, H. R. 3802, introduced by Congressman KERSTEN, and H. R. 107, introduced by Congressman LEA, which bills must be enacted before said California wildlife conservation program may become fully effective: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully urges and memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact H. R. 3802 and H. R. 107; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 3

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to the retention of the National Guard under State control

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectively urged and memorialized to continue the existence of the National Guard as now organized, and to oppose all plans for the amalgamation and combination of the National Guard with other organized reserves of the United States which would result in removing the National Guard from State control; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 9

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to provide a wage increase for postal-service employees

"Whereas the United States postal employees constitute an essential, loyal, and large group of workers throughout the United States; and

"Whereas the present salaries of such employees are inadequate to meet the increased cost of living and to maintain a standard of living commensurate with the dignity, the duties, and the responsibilities of public servants; and

"Whereas young veterans must start at a salary of only \$2,100 per year, a salary which is obviously inadequate as compensation for loyal and faithful service to the United States Government and to the people thereof: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of California hereby endorses and respectfully memorializes Congress to provide a salary increase for postal employees of at least \$800 a year 'take-home pay,' a wage readjustment commensurate with their heavy duties and adequate for their present needs; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California, to Senator WILLIAM LANGER, chairman of the United States Senate Post Office Committee, and to Congressman EDWARD REES, chairman of the House Post Office Committee, and to the Postmaster General of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Senate Joint Resolution 13

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States in relation to foot-and-mouth disease

"Whereas—

"1. Foot-and-mouth disease is an acute, highly contagious, and highly communicable disease chiefly confined to cloven-hoofed animals, for which there is no known cure and which can be eradicated only by the slaughter and burial of infected animals and the thorough and complete disinfection of the places where such animals have been.

"2. The danger inherent in the possible entry and spread of said disease in countries free from infection is so great that, in 1930, Mexico and the United States entered into a treaty in which each agreed that it would not permit the importation of cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease existed.

"3. This danger is further recognized in the Tariff Act of 1930, section 306 of which provides that if the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States determines that foot-and-mouth disease exists in any foreign country he shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury and give public notice thereof and that thereafter and until similar notice is given that such disease no longer exists in such foreign country the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine, and the meat thereof from such foreign country is prohibited (sec. 1306, title 19, U. S. C.).

"4. On October 26, 1940, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States officially determined and gave proper notice that foot-and-mouth disease existed in Brazil and that said order has not since been amended insofar as it affects Brazil (Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 373, U. S. Department of Agriculture).

"5. On April 3, 1941, the then President of Mexico, Manuel Avila Camacho, issued a directive and proclamation finding foot-and-mouth disease to exist in certain countries, including Brazil, and prohibited the importation of cloven-hoofed animals from such countries into Mexico.

"6. Despite the clear and explicit policy of the Congress of the United States as expressed in the Tariff Act of 1930, above referred to, the State Department of the United States of America in 1935 negotiated a treaty with Argentina which would have permitted the importation of cattle into the United States from zones or areas of Argentina which were found to be free from and not exposed to foot-and-mouth disease.

"7. Said treaty was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States

Senate and, because of protests of the livestock industry of the United States, was never acted upon but was not withdrawn until 1947, after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease hereinafter referred to.

"8. The attitude of the United States Department of State toward the sanitary safeguard provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 has consistently been that it operates as a trade barrier which should be removed rather than a vitally necessary sanitary measure which should be enforced, and that attitude has resulted in the conditions now confronting this country and its neighbor on the south, the Republic of Mexico.

"9. Despite the treaty between the United States and Mexico and the proclamation of the President of Mexico above referred to, in October 1945, approximately 130 head of Cebu or Brahma bulls were imported from Brazil, landed at Sacrificios Island near Vera Cruz and thence brought to the mainland of Mexico, and in May of 1946 a second shipment of 327 such bulls was similarly imported from Brazil and, after being held at Sacrificios Island, brought to the Mexican mainland with the result that the United States Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed Amendment No. 3 of Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 368, which in practical effect was an embargo upon importation of cattle from Mexico.

"10. The practical result of this embargo was that the beef cattle business of the northern states of Mexico was seriously affected because such cattle are produced for the United States, rather than the Mexican, market, and the United States was thereby deprived of the opportunity to obtain between four and five hundred thousand head of animals per year and the losses to the Mexican cattle raisers were staggering.

"11. The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission was formed to resolve all problems of common interest of the two countries involving agriculture, and two of the three members of said commission at the fourth meeting thereof were connected with the State Department of the United States. At said meeting a resolution was adopted reciting among other things that the government of Mexico had decided to remove the bulls originating in Brazil from Sacrificios Island and that the United States had decided to establish a quarantine station at Swan Island in the Caribbean Sea, although no decision to the latter effect had been made elsewhere than possibly in the State Department.

"12. Upon recommendation of said commission and the assurance that said 327 bulls would be returned to Brazil the United States Bureau of Animal Industry sent representatives to examine said bulls, but only 316 head were presented for examination and the other 11 head were unaccounted for.

"13. Many of the bulls so imported into Mexico were subsequently imported into the United States and there is evidence amounting to more than suspicion that the entire transaction was one enterprise whereby the United States law and treaty were circumvented by the device of using Mexico as a stopping place for a shipment which was, in actuality, one from Brazil to the United States and in violation of the Tariff Act of 1930 and the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

"14. Although vigorous protests against the importation of said bulls into Mexico were made by the Bureau of Animal Industry to the State Department no aggressive action was taken by the State Department to cause said bulls to be removed from Mexico, and the attitude of Mr. Messersmith, then Ambassador to Brazil and formerly Ambassador to Argentina should be investigated.

"15. Other instances of the importation of cattle into the United States from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease had been officially declared to exist have come to light.

"16. The Senate Interim Committee on Livestock Disease has conducted an investiga-

tion of all matters referred to herein and has filed with the senate of California a partial report of its activities: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized as follows:

"1. That a congressional investigation be made of the nature and strength of the protest made to the Mexican Government in relation to the importation of the bulls referred to in this resolution and that such investigation include the correspondence between the Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Department, and Mr. Messersmith, and the ascertainment whether or not the State Department or any of its officials, including our Ambassadors, were attempting to substitute their judgment as to the danger of importing cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease existed for the judgment of the Congress as evidenced by the laws and treaties of the United States.

"2. That a congressional investigation be made of the conduct of the examination of the 316 bulls by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the failure to ascertain and explain what had happened to the 11 head which were missing, including in said investigation the determination of why the examination was permitted and a certificate issued after the Mexican Government had repudiated its agreement to remove said bulls.

"3. That a congressional investigation be made of the matter of establishing an international animal quarantine station at Swan Island and the activities of the American members of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission in relation thereto, and also of the activities of said Commission in 1946 in proposing an amendment to the United States treaty with Mexico to permit zoning and also to permit importation of animals if held in quarantine for 60 days.

"4. That a congressional investigation be made of the facts and circumstances surrounding the importation of the bulls referred to in this resolution from Brazil, through Mexico, to the United States, to ascertain, first, if there was any criminal responsibility for violating the tariff laws; second, if there was any connivance or participation by officials of the United States; and, third, why the Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Department, and other Federal agencies have not heretofore made such investigation, including the ascertainment of reasons why the acts of Congress relating to foot-and-mouth disease are not enforced.

"5. That a congressional investigation be made of all other importations of animals into this country in violation of the treaty with Mexico and the Tariff Act of 1930 and of importations into Mexico in violation of said treaty, all as referred to in the report of the Senate Interim Committee on Livestock Diseases hereinabove referred to.

"6. That Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and to prohibit the use of an intermediate country as a stopping place for cattle imported from a country in which foot-and-mouth disease exists.

"7. That Congress enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide for a top-flight executive to be put in charge of the fight against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, said executive to be directly responsible to the Presidents of United States and Mexico and free from the entangling red tape of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State.

"8. That Congress appropriate such money as may be necessary to provide for research in foot-and-mouth disease and the development of vaccines and other measures of prevention and control, and to require such research to be conducted outside of the United States so that no viable virus shall be

brought into the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress.

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Assembly Joint Resolution 11

Joint resolution relative to the rights of the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California to the use of the water of the Colorado River

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the United States Congress is respectfully memorialized and urged to adopt one of the resolutions authorizing a suit in the United States Supreme Court to adjudicate the respective rights of the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California to the use of the water of the Colorado River; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress is respectfully memorialized and urged to suspend further consideration of the proposed central Arizona project pending the determination of the respective rights of the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California to the use of the water of the Colorado River; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Assembly Joint Resolution 13

Joint resolution relating to providing funds for the United States Bureau of Reclamation for investigation of projects

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and respectfully urged to provide funds necessary for the United States Bureau of Reclamation to complete surveys already commenced and to undertake and complete investigations as to the feasibility of all possible means of developing and utilizing the water resources of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from the State of California."

Three joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Senate Joint Resolution 1

Joint resolution relative to the use of the hospital at the former military camp known as Camp White located near Medford, Oreg., by the Veterans' Administration

"Whereas there is a critical shortage of hospital facilities in northern California and southern Oregon for veterans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Veterans' Administration is urged and requested to take over and operate as a veterans' hospital, the hospital at the former military camp known as 'Camp White' located near Medford, Oreg.; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States,

the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and to the Senators and Representatives from California and Oregon in the Congress of the United States."

Senate Joint Resolution 3

Joint resolution relative to hospital facilities for veterans in California

"Whereas there are insufficient beds in Government hospitals for veterans in California as evidenced by waiting lists and by the large number of tubercular and mentally ill veterans now adding to the overcrowded conditions of California State and county hospitals; and

"Whereas the Veterans' Administration has announced plans for a future building program for hospitals to meet this need; and

"Whereas the United States Army and Navy hospitals have a large proportion of their hospital beds vacant, in particular the United States Naval Hospital at Corona, having less than 300 Navy patients recently; and

"Whereas the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and other ex-service organizations have recommended the Corona Naval Hospital for transfer to the Veterans' Administration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Veterans' Administration be, and hereby is, requested and urged to contract at once and without delay for all available beds in the armed service hospitals in California, for the care of sick and disabled veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is memorialized to bring about the release of the Corona Naval Hospital to the Veterans' Administration, if compatible with national defense and to enact any legislation which may be needed for that purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall immediately be dispatched by the secretary of the senate to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from the State of California, and to the Veterans' Administrator."

Senate Joint Resolution 15

Joint resolution relative to adequate hospital facilities for veterans in California

"Whereas selective-service figures show as of December 1947, 1,089,052 men were inducted into World War II through the California draft boards, and that most all of these less 17,000 casualties have returned, and that since the end of World War II there has been a large migration of ex-servicemen to California, estimated at a minimum of 450,000, and that Branch 12, Office of the Veterans' Administration, as of February 28, 1947, gave a total of veteran population in California of 1,496,110, which is being added to at the rate of approximately 5,000 per month, and it being further shown from the veterans' service centers throughout the State that 44 percent of all applicants at service centers are veterans who are not residents of California and have migrated here since the end of World War II and it being further shown by national figures as of October 31, 1946, that the veteran population of California was more than 10 percent of the total national veteran population; and

"Whereas as of January 1, 1948, the Veterans' Administration lists an authorized capacity of available beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals in California at 8,139 and in addition thereto, beds on contract with the Army and Navy and private hospitals between 1,400 and 2,000 beds and 3,638 domiciliary beds; and

"Whereas it further has developed that of the new Veterans' Administration hospitals now authorized throughout the Nation that California's share amounts to only approximately 4 percent of these new hospitals; and

"Whereas there is a shortage of beds for tubercular and mental patients and there was a waiting list as of February 9, 1948, in San Fernando Hospital of 53 veterans and that No. 1 on the list made his application in July 1947; at Birmingham Hospital there was a waiting list of 28, the first name on the list made an application in September 1947; at Livermore Hospital there was a waiting list of approximately 100; that in the mental hospitals there was on that date at the Brentwood Hospital 137; at Palo Alto there was a waiting list of 210; that the waiting lists of the mental cases are on the increase and that only the extreme emergency cases are admitted; and that the instance of tubercular cases is increasing; and

"Whereas there are in the State mental institutions at the present time 1,523 veterans, which figure represents an increase of 321 veterans in 1 year, this showing an increase of 27.4 percent as against a total increase in State institutions of 4.09 percent, and while veteran patients at State institutions comprise only 9 percent of the male patients on active records, on June 30, 1947, veterans comprised 48 percent of the year's increase of 771 male patients; and

"Whereas State service officers report that there is a great reluctance by relatives of veterans to commit them to State institutions and that they try to keep them at home, causing many mental veteran cases who get into trouble and ultimately into jail because they cannot be taken care of in veterans' mental hospitals; and

"Whereas now it is almost impossible to get a mental case into a veterans' hospital, which is a serious and unnecessary condition; and

"Whereas the Veterans' Administration has authorized new hospitals, a general medical in San Diego and one in Fresno, and two mental hospitals, one in San Francisco and one in the Los Angeles area, of 1,000 beds each, but the Veterans' Administration program does not take into consideration the tremendous increase of veterans in California, and without doubt within the next 7 to 10 years there will be in California at least 2,000,000 veterans of World War II, and the program of only allowing California 4 percent of the new hospitals authorized throughout the Nation is not adequate and it is not warranted because of the tremendous growth of the veteran population in California: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress and the President of the United States are urged and memorialized to take such steps as may be necessary to have the Veterans' Administration speed the construction of the authorized mental-patient hospitals in California, complete them at the earliest date possible, reappraise future estimates of veterans' needs in California, and increase veterans' facilities on an equal parity with the rest of the Nation, based on actual veteran population, and allocate and erect for tubercular veterans in California additional facilities of at least 1,000 beds and for mental veteran cases at least 1,250 beds in addition to those authorized; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to Carl R. Gray, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

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.

A resolution adopted by the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, Honolulu Chapter, at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T. H., praying for the enactment of the European recovery plan and selective service law; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the Pasadena (Calif.) Chapter of the RONS and NROA, favoring the enactment of legislation providing selective service and the immediate mobilization of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from Mrs. Walter Winpigler, of Frederick, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing universal military training and selective service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A joint resolution adopted by the Long Beach Chapters of the Air Reserve Association, Officers Reserve Association of the United States, Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, and the National Guard Officers' Association, Long Beach, Calif., relating to the national defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Republican Sixteenth Precinct Club, Fourth District, Honolulu, Hawaii, favoring statehood for Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from A. G. Doane, of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an adequate air force against Russian aggressiveness; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Los Angeles (Calif.) City Council, favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of the American flag for any other purpose than for patriotic display; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by South Hills Post No. 156, the American Legion, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring the enactment of legislation to stop the further advance and threat of communism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., relating to the prevention of the spread of communism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide the same vocational and educational services and benefits as would have been available to their husbands, had they lived; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant the rights and privileges of full citizenship to the American Indians, and that sufficient appropriations be made to equalize the health and education programs of the Indians before sending additional supplies to foreign lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the exportation of heavy machinery, airplane motors, locomotives, etc., to any countries whose actions might negative our efforts to rehabilitate western Europe; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide permanently for the retention of women in the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable and encourage the armed services to secure and

maintain strong Reserve forces in their respective branches; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide air supremacy for the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., endorsing the Navy's current program to bring its strength to the level deemed essential for national security; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Blue Star Mothers of America, Department of California, Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation providing universal military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask that each of three several documents be incorporated in the body of the RECORD, and that each of the documents be appropriately referred.

The first document to which I direct attention is a series of preambles and resolutions adopted on March 12, 1948, by the board of aldermen of the city of St. Louis, Mo.

The second is a series of preambles and resolutions adopted at a large open meeting of the Jefferson Barracks National Park Committee, by a fine group of representatives from civic, business, labor, fraternal, and veterans' organizations.

The third is a series of preambles and resolutions drafted by the St. Louis County Planning Commission at a regular meeting on March 16, 1948.

Each of these several documents, Mr. President, relates to the matter of Jefferson Barracks, and points out, in substance, the importance of taking such action in Congress as may be necessary to create and maintain Jefferson Barracks as a national park, or words to that general effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the documents presented by the Senator from Missouri will be received, appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Whereas Jefferson Barracks was established as a military outpost in 1826 and has ever been one of the greatest historical landmarks in North America; and

"Whereas the Jefferson Barracks site was for 120 years a part of the life of the citizens of Missouri, Illinois and the central West, and

"Whereas it is deemed proper and fitting that this hallowed ground be monumented to such an extent that it remain forever as a national shrine; and

"Whereas Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery is now bounded by the Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation; and

"Whereas we believe that it is both fitting and proper that the national cemetery be encompassed about by a national park, with its wooded grounds, to protect said cemetery from the encroachment of urban development; and

"Whereas we deplore the proposed plan to sell off large portions of the site of Jefferson Barracks to private investors for private exploitation; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Board of Aldermen of the City of St. Louis, That we hereby petition the Congress of the United States and

the appropriate governmental agencies to withhold said Jefferson Barracks or any part of it from public sales, and to take such action as may be necessary to create and maintain said Jefferson Barracks as a national park.

"Resolved, That the present use of part of said reservation, as a veterans' housing project be retained for said use until the housing emergency in this area is definitely passed.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, to the Members of Congress from the State of Missouri, the War Assets Administration, and the Secretary of War."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS NATIONAL PARK COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

"Whereas Jefferson Barracks was established as a military outpost in 1826, and has ever since been one of the greatest historical landmarks in North America; and

"Whereas the Jefferson Barracks site was, for 120 years, a part of the life of the citizens of Missouri, Illinois, and Central West; thousands of citizens of said States and others have trained there and thousands more lie buried there; and

"Whereas it is deemed proper and fitting that this hallowed ground be monumented to such an extent that it remain forever as a national shrine; and

"Whereas Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery is now bounded by the Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation; and

"Whereas we believe that it is both fitting and proper that the national cemetery be encompassed about by a national park, with its wooded grounds, to protect said cemetery from the encroachment of urban development; and

"Whereas we deplore the proposed plan to sell off large portions of the site of Jefferson Barracks to private investors for private exploitation.

"Therefore the Jefferson Barracks National Park Committee, representing more than 100 civic and other organizations does hereby petition the Congress of the United States and the appropriate governmental agencies to withhold said Jefferson Barracks or any part of it from public sales and to take such action as may be necessary to create and maintain said Jefferson Barracks as a national park.

"Be it further recommended, that the present use of part of said reservation, as a veterans' housing project, be retained for said use until the housing emergency in this area is definitely passed; and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, United States Senators of Illinois and Missouri, Congressmen of the State of Illinois and State of Missouri; the War Assets Administration, Secretary of War, and Veterans' Administration.

"Respectfully submitted.

"Resolution committee: A. C. Waldeimer, E. R. Kinsey, Jos. A. Kreyling, Vincent J. Hatch, Joseph W. Dierker, Raymond F. McNally, Jr., J. Edward Gragg, Eugene J. Coon, H. A. McCarty, P. Donald Fisher."

"Whereas the St. Louis County Planning Commission was formed under authority of the laws of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the inhabitants of St. Louis County, Mo.; and

"Whereas the comprehensive plan for parks and parkways of the county of St. Louis, Mo., as amended July 17, 1947, designates the Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation as a park site for possible future development; and

"Whereas certain existing streets in said Jefferson Barracks are adaptable for use as parkways for traffic relief of the Jefferson

Barracks Bridge, crossing the Mississippi River, in keeping with the major highway plan of St. Louis County; and

"Whereas we believe it is both fitting and proper that the national cemetery be encompassed by a national park with its wooded ground to protect said cemetery from encroachment of urban development; and

"Whereas many street improvements, utilities, and landscape features have been installed during World War II and the many years that Jefferson Barracks has been a part of the life of the citizens of Missouri, Illinois, and the Central West, and said improvements should be made available for the maximum use and enjoyment of the general public who have, through taxation, supported the development of the area.

"Therefore, the St. Louis County Planning Commission, in the interest of the citizens of St. Louis County, Mo., does hereby petition the Congress of the United States and the appropriate governmental agencies to withhold said Jefferson Barracks or any part of it from public sales and to take such action as may be necessary to create and maintain said Jefferson Barracks as a national park.

"Be it further recommended, that the present use of part of said reservation as a veterans' housing project be retained for said use until the housing emergency in this area is definitely passed, and

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, United States Senators of Illinois and Missouri, Congressmen of the State of Illinois and State of Missouri, the War Assets Administration, Secretary of Defense, and Veterans' Administration.

"Respectfully submitted.

"OLIVER BLASE, Chairman."

PROHIBITION AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISING—PETITION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a petition transmitted to me by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Porter, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sussex County, Del., containing the names of 564 citizens of Delaware, praying for the enactment of S. 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of such advertising over the radio.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 193. A bill for the relief of Yasutaro Ikuta; without amendment (Rept. No. 1068);

S. 252. A bill for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1055);

S. 253. A bill for the relief of Ryohei Kubota; without amendment (Rept. No. 1069);

S. 283. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kazumi Noda; without amendment (Rept. No. 1070);

S. 996. A bill for the relief of Jin Watanabe (alias Shinichiro Nomura); without amendment (Rept. No. 1071);

S. 1256. A bill for the relief of Andrew Mathewes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1064);

S. 1332. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Battista Angelotti; without amendment (Rept. No. 1072);

S. 1365. A bill for the relief of Lowe Way Yuen and Dang Chee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1073);

S. 1483. A bill for the relief of Guy Cheng; without amendment (Rept. No. 1074);

S. 1637. A bill for the relief of Leo Hammermann; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1065);

S. 1656. A bill for the relief of Anna Steibel Younger; without amendment (Rept. No. 1075);

S. 1667. A bill for the relief of Armand Pullai; without amendment (Rept. No. 1076);

S. 1692. A bill for the relief of Ludmila Buresova, alias Buresh; Kristina Buresova, alias Buresh; and Edward Buresh, alias Eduard Bures; without amendment (Rept. No. 1077);

S. 1712. A bill for the relief of Spiros Harry Kefalas; without amendment (Rept. No. 1078);

S. 1729. A bill for the relief of Gudrun Emma Ericsson; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1066);

S. 1745. A bill for the relief of George Anthony Yaholovskiy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1067);

S. 1886. A bill for the relief of William M. Looney; without amendment (Rept. No. 1058);

H. R. 358. A bill for the relief of Hilario A. Goitia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1079);

H. R. 387. A bill for the relief of Hayato Harris Ozawa; without amendment (Rept. No. 1080);

H. R. 420. A bill for the relief of Esther Ringel; without amendment (Rept. No. 1081);

H. R. 421. A bill for the relief of Betty Isabel Schunke; without amendment (Rept. No. 1082);

H. R. 560. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Wilhelmina Piper Enz; without amendment (Rept. No. 1083);

H. R. 899. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Keum Nyu Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 1084);

H. R. 927. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mary D. Briggs, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 1059);

H. R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Philip Sjoerdt Hulzenga; without amendment (Rept. No. 1085);

H. R. 1912. A bill for the relief of John A. Dilboy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1086);

H. R. 1927. A bill for the relief of Margaret Katherine Hume; without amendment (Rept. No. 1087);

H. R. 2213. A bill for the relief of A. J. Sprouffske; without amendment (Rept. No. 1060);

H. R. 2250. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Daisy A. T. Jaegers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1088);

H. R. 2303. A bill for the relief of Mitsue M. Kobayashi, who is the wife of Edward T. Kobayashi, a citizen of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1089);

H. R. 2425. A bill for the relief of August Dane Tetuaearo; without amendment (Rept. No. 1090);

H. R. 2427. A bill for the relief of Jose Cabral Lorenzo; without amendment (Rept. No. 1091);

H. R. 2557. A bill for the relief of Mable Gladys Viducich; without amendment (Rept. No. 1092);

H. R. 2633. A bill for the relief of Claude T. Thomas, legal guardian of Elizabeth Ann Mervine, a minor, and the estates of Mary L. Poole, deceased, and Hazel S. Thomas, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 1061);

H. R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marian D. McC. Plein; without amendment (Rept. No. 1093);

H. R. 3263. A bill for the relief of Tech. Sgt. Tsuyoshi Matsumoto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1094);

H. R. 3300. A bill for the relief of Martin A. King; without amendment (Rept. No. 1062);

H. R. 3387. A bill for the relief of Bruce Bros. Grain Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1063);

H. R. 3849. A bill for the relief of Domingo Gandarias; without amendment (Rept. No. 1095);

H. R. 3968. A bill for the relief of Olive Irene Milloglav; without amendment (Rept. No. 1096);

H. R. 4326. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1056);

H. R. 4403. A bill for the relief of Ladislao Vaida, Elena Vaida, and Stefano Vaida; without amendment (Rept. No. 1097); and

H. R. 4931. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights"; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1057).

By Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2776. A bill to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1099).

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

S. 825. A bill for the relief of Ern Wright; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1100);

S. 2131. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions and whose claims for such losses have been considered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendations of a Treasury Claim Board; without amendment (Rept. No. 1102);

H. R. 388. A bill for the relief of Bert Harrington, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1103);

H. R. 990. A bill for the relief of William B. Moore; without amendment (Rept. No. 1104); and

H. R. 1498. A bill for the relief of Hempstead Warehouse Corp.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1101).

By Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 580. A bill relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; with amendments (Rept. No. 1105).

SPECIFIED CARRY-OVER OF WHEAT IN UNITED STATES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I ask unanimous consent to submit a unanimous report on the bill (S. 2158) to amend the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act 1948, so as to eliminate certain provisions of such acts requiring the retention of a specified carry-over of wheat in the United States, and I submit a report (No. 1098) thereon. The bill is reported with a recommendation that it pass without amendment.

The committee believes that requirement by law of a minimum carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948, is no longer warranted in view of conditions at this time. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the committee that the provision may work an injustice on the wheat producers of the country.

The outlook for the 1948 world wheat crop has changed considerably since the enactment of the provisions which the bill would repeal. At that time crop conditions, especially in this country, were such as to lead to estimates of greatly reduced wheat production.

However, the world wheat situation has greatly improved over that of last November when the legislation was enacted. Whereas last year France produced only about 50 percent as much as it needed, it now seems apparent that despite acreage somewhat below prewar, that country will raise almost all the wheat it will need. Other countries, normally nonexporting, are known to have recovered from war damage to a great extent and expect to produce much larger crops of wheat this year. At the same time the main exporting countries of Canada, Australia, Argentina, Russia, and the United States have experienced favorable weather conditions for the 1948 crop and record acreages may be expected in those countries. For example, the 1948 wheat crop forecast for the United States is now the second largest in history.

Another contributing factor to the situation is the wheat stocks on hand in the United States at this time. It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that stocks of wheat as of January 1, 1948, were 795,135,000 bushels, which is 152,858 bushels more than on January 1, 1947. In view of this supply plus prospects of a near-record crop in 1948, the committee believes that a minimum carry-over set by law is no longer necessary.

A minimum carry-over of wheat this year also will obstruct our present foreign-aid program. The need for grains undoubtedly will be the greatest this year in consideration of the improvement in world crop conditions. Therefore, if this country is to help supply necessary food at the time it is needed most, the restriction of exports to allow a certain minimum carry-over will prevent the completion of such aid.

This country met a record export program from the 1947 wheat crop with only an 84,000,000 bushel carry-over on July 1, 1947. Yet present plans point to considerable reduction in wheat exports from the 1948 wheat crop as compared to foreign demands on the 1947 crop.

Not only will a required carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat impair our efforts to aid the recovery of Europe, but it will also create an artificial market situation which may work to the detriment of agricultural producers. Crop prospects for 1948 indicate that more than one billion bushels of wheat will be produced this year. An absolute minimum carry-over of wheat would constitute a nonusable source of wheat, built up without regard to supply and demand, which would become available at the time the new crop will be on its way to the market. While there is no precedent for this situation, as it is the first time in history such a carry-over has been directed in this country, the effect on the market can be expected to result in undesirable fluctuations.

The committee believes the existence of this artificial element in the wheat market may penalize the American farmer who has just produced a record wheat crop, thereby greatly relieving starvation and suffering throughout the world, and who is now attempting to produce another crop of record proportions. Therefore, the committee urges immediate and favorable action on the bill.

Copies of the reports concerning this legislation from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT NO. 950, RELATING TO INVESTIGATION OF IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 220), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 2,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 950, current session, submitted pursuant to Senate Resolution 137, a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to make an investigation of the immigration system, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary and 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate document room.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES RELATING TO FEDERAL PERSONNEL

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures relating to Federal personnel, with special Military Establishment compilation, together with a statement by me.

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

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, PURSUANT TO SECTION 601 OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1941, ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1948, WITH SPECIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT COMPILATION, JUNE 1945-FEBRUARY 1948

FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, FEBRUARY 1948, AND COMPARISON WITH JANUARY 1948

(The following report is compiled from signed, official personnel reports by the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. Table I of the report shows personnel employed inside continental United States, by agency. Table II shows personnel employed outside continental United States, by agency. Table III shows total personnel employed inside and outside continental United States, by agency. Table IV gives by agency the industrial workers employed by the Federal Government. For purposes of comparison, figures for the previous month are shown in adjoining columns.)

(Special military establishment table: Table V, which has been added to this report in view of recent military recommendations, shows that the National Military Establishment was employing in February 1948 three times as many civilians per man in uniform as it employed at its wartime peak in 1945. Prior to current revitalization of the Nation's armed might, the combined armed forces of the United States in February 1948 were employing 8 civilians to every 14 men in uniform, as compared with 2 civilians for every 12 men in uniform in June 1945. In February the Department of the Army and the Air Forces combined employed nearly five civilians to every nine men in uniform, as compared with nearly two civilians to every eight men in uniform in June of 1945. The Department of the Navy was employ-

ing more than three civilians for each five men in uniform in February 1948, as compared with one civilian to every five men in uniform in June of 1945. Of the net decrease of 1,797,388 civilian employees between June of 1945 and February of 1948, 869,154 were so-called industrial employees and 928,234 were classified employees.)

According to monthly personnel reports submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the total Federal personnel for February increased 11,932 from the January total of 2,000,511 to the February total of 2,012,443. (See table III.)

Exclusive of the National Military Establishment, there was an increase of 9,618 from the January total of 1,166,135 to the February total of 1,175,758.

Total employment for the National Military Establishment showed an increase of 2,314 from the January total of 834,376 to the February total of 836,690.

The Department of the Army reported an increase of 819 from its January total of 381,385 civilian employees. Inside continental United States the Army increased its civilian personnel 1,720, while outside continental United States personnel decreased 901.

The Department of the Air Forces increased civilian employment 903 from its January figure of 112,777 to the February figure of 113,680. These figures cover Air Forces civilian personnel within continental United States only.

The Department of the Navy reported an increase of 511 civilian employees, from the January figure of 839,620 to the February figure of 840,181.

Inside continental United States

Federal personnel within the United States increased 12,333 from the January total of 1,774,542 to the February total of 1,786,875. (See table I.)

Excluding the National Military Establishment, personnel inside the United States increased 9,061 from the January figure of 1,111,631 to the February figure of 1,120,692.

Total civilian employment within the United States for the National Military Establishment for February was 666,183, an increase of 3,272 over the January total of 662,911.

Department of the Army personnel within the United States increased 1,720 from the January figure of 254,078 to the February figure of 255,798.

The Department of the Air Forces increased civilian personnel within the United States by 903, from the January figure of 112,777 to the February figure of 113,680.

The Navy Department within the United States increased its civilian employment 568 from the January figure of 295,462 to the February figure of 296,030.

Outside continental United States

Outside continental United States, Federal personnel decreased 401 from the January total of 225,969 to the February total of 225,568. (See table II.)

An increase of 557 was reported in overseas civilian personnel by the departments and agencies other than the National Military Establishment, from the January total of 54,504 to the February figure of 55,061.

Total overseas civilian employment for the National Military Establishment decreased 985 from the January figure of 171,465 to the February figure of 170,507.

The Department of the Army reported a decrease of 1,720 civilian employees overseas, from the January figure of 127,307 to the February figure of 126,406.

The Navy Department decreased its overseas employment 57, from the January figure of 44,158 to the February figure of 44,101.

Industrial employment

Total industrial employment during the month of February increased 575 from the

January total of 550,556 to the February total of 551,131. (See table IV.)

The departments and agencies, exclusive of the National Military Establishment, increased their industrial employment 183 from the January figure of 20,102 to the February figure of 20,285.

The National Military Establishment increased its total industrial employment 392 from the January total of 530,454 to the February figure of 530,846.

The Department of the Army decreased its industrial employment 64 during the month of February; the Army increased 1,656 within continental United States while the overseas industrial employment for the Army decreased 1,720.

The Department of the Navy increased its industrial employment 456 from the January figure of 237,217 to the February figure of 237,673.

The term "industrial employees" as used by the committee refers to unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and supervisory employees paid by the Federal Government who are working on construction projects such as airfields and roads, and in shipyards and arsenals. It does not include maintenance and custodial employees.

TABLE I.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—continued			
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,914	11,783	-131
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	0
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,263	2,257	-6
Maritime Commission	6,774	6,802	+28
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,172	6,249	+77
National Archives	330	335	+5
National Capital Housing Authority	290	284	-6
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	25	24	-1
National Gallery of Art	318	317	-1
National Labor Relations Board	957	1,130	+173
National Mediation Board	113	108	-5
Office of the Housing Expediter	4,608	4,608	0
Office of Selective Service Records	649	665	+16
Panama Canal	543	542	-1
Philippine War Damage Commission	7	9	+2
Railroad Retirement Board	2,796	2,769	-27
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	6,012	5,857	-155
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,086	1,123	+37
Smithsonian Institution	507	512	+5
Tariff Commission	224	223	-1
Tax Court of the United States	126	125	-1
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,144	14,111	-33
Veterans' Administration	206,464	205,026	-1,438
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,111,631	1,120,692	+11,419 -2,358
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment			+9,061
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
Office of Secretary of Defense	594	675	+81
Department of the Army	254,078	255,798	+1,720
Department of the Air Force	112,777	113,680	+903
Department of the Navy	295,462	296,030	+568
Total, including National Military Establishment	1,774,542	1,786,875	+14,691 -2,358
Net increase, including National Military Establishment			+12,333

TABLE I.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948—Continued

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—continued			
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,914	11,783	-131
Indian Claims Commission	11	11	0
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,263	2,257	-6
Maritime Commission	6,774	6,802	+28
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,172	6,249	+77
National Archives	330	335	+5
National Capital Housing Authority	290	284	-6
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	25	24	-1
National Gallery of Art	318	317	-1
National Labor Relations Board	957	1,130	+173
National Mediation Board	113	108	-5
Office of the Housing Expediter	4,608	4,608	0
Office of Selective Service Records	649	665	+16
Panama Canal	543	542	-1
Philippine War Damage Commission	7	9	+2
Railroad Retirement Board	2,796	2,769	-27
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	6,012	5,857	-155
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,086	1,123	+37
Smithsonian Institution	507	512	+5
Tariff Commission	224	223	-1
Tax Court of the United States	126	125	-1
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,144	14,111	-33
Veterans' Administration	206,464	205,026	-1,438
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	1,111,631	1,120,692	+11,419 -2,358
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment			+9,061
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
Office of Secretary of Defense	594	675	+81
Department of the Army	254,078	255,798	+1,720
Department of the Air Force	112,777	113,680	+903
Department of the Navy	295,462	296,030	+568
Total, including National Military Establishment	1,774,542	1,786,875	+14,691 -2,358
Net increase, including National Military Establishment			+12,333

¹ Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

² Excludes 1,226 employees of Howard University and 99 employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, pending decision of the Bureau of the Budget on their status.

TABLE II.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission	3	3	0
Atomic Energy Commission	4,876	4,944	+68
Civil Aeronautics Board	565	569	+4
Civil Service Commission	3,873	4,007	+134
Export-Import Bank of Washington	111	112	+1
Federal Communications Commission	1,306	1,322	+16
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,144	1,148	+4
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	368	367	-1
Federal Power Commission	795	793	-2
Federal Security Agency	31,426	31,495	+69
Federal Trade Commission	561	559	-2
Federal Works Agency	22,360	22,226	-134
General Accounting Office	9,377	9,353	-24
Government Printing Office	7,485	7,398	-87
POSTWAR AGENCIES			
Philippine Alien Property Administration	169	168	-1
War Assets Administration	463	446	-17

TABLE II.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948—Continued

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission	99	100	+1
Atomic Energy Commission	3	3	0
Civil Aeronautics Board	19	19	0
Civil Service Commission	5	5	0
Export-Import Bank of Washington	2	2	0
Federal Communications Commission	36	37	+1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3	3	0
Federal Security Agency	1,403	1,399	-4
Federal Works Agency	323	351	+28
Housing and Home Finance Agency	39	42	+3
Maritime Commission	147	146	-1
National Labor Relations Board	4	5	+1
Office of the Housing Expediter	27	27	0
Office of Selective Service Records	14	15	+1
Panama Canal	24,314	24,190	-124
Philippine War Damage Commission	567	562	-5
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	41	26	-15
Smithsonian Institution	6	6	0
Veterans' Administration	1,620	1,600	-20
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	54,504	55,061	+802 -245
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment			+557
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
Department of the Army	127,307	126,406	-901
Department of the Navy	44,158	44,101	-57
Total, including National Military Establishment	225,969	225,568	-401
Net decrease, including National Military Establishment			+802

TABLE III.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)			
Agriculture	70,152	70,144	-8
Commerce	37,371	38,194	+823
Interior	46,810	47,214	+404
Justice	25,899	26,175	+276
Labor	4,546	4,556	+10
Post Office	465,048	471,868	+6,820
State	20,854	21,470	+616
Treasury	85,306	87,839	+2,533
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
White House Office	222	220	-2
Bureau of the Budget	601	603	+2
Executive Mansion and Grounds	110	102	-8
National Security Council ¹	10	11	+1
National Security Resources Board	73	84	+11
Council of Economic Advisors	58	54	-4
Office of Government Reports	19	18	-1
EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES			
Office of Defense Transportation	42	41	-1
POSTWAR AGENCIES			
Philippine Alien Property Administration	2	3	+1
War Assets Administration	29,125	28,839	-286
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission	3	3	0
Atomic Energy Commission	4,876	4,944	+68
Civil Aeronautics Board	565	569	+4
Civil Service Commission	3,873	4,007	+134
Export-Import Bank of Washington	111	112	+1
Federal Communications Commission	1,306	1,322	+16
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,144	1,148	+4
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	368	367	-1
Federal Power Commission	795	793	-2
Federal Security Agency	31,426	31,495	+69
Federal Trade Commission	561	559	-2
Federal Works Agency	22,360	22,226	-134
General Accounting Office	9,377	9,353	-24
Government Printing Office	7,485	7,398	-87
POSTWAR AGENCIES			
Philippine Alien Property Administration	169	168	-1
War Assets Administration	463	446	-17
War Assets Administration			
Office of Defense Transportation	42	41	-1
POSTWAR AGENCIES			
Philippine Alien Property Administration	171	171	0
War Assets Administration			
War Assets Administration	29,588	29,285	-303

¹ See footnote 1 in Table I.

TABLE III.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948—Continued

Department or agency	Janu- ary	Februa- ry	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monu- ments Commission.....	102	103	+1
Atomic Energy Commis- sion.....	4,879	4,947	+68
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	584	588	+4
Civil Service Commission.....	8,878	4,012	+134
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	113	114	+1
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,342	1,359	+17
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,147	1,151	+4
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	368	367	-1
Federal Power Commis- sion.....	795	793	-2
Federal Security Agency.....	32,829	32,894	+65
Federal Trade Commis- sion.....	561	559	-2
Federal Works Agency.....	22,683	22,577	-106
General Accounting Office.....	9,377	9,353	-24
Government Printing Of- fice.....	7,485	7,398	-87
Housing and Home Fi- nance Agency.....	11,953	11,825	-128
Indian Claims Commis- sion.....	11	11	-
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	2,263	2,257	-6
Maritime Commission.....	6,921	6,048	+27
National Advisory Com- mittee for Aeronautics.....	6,172	6,249	+77
National Archives.....	330	335	+5
National Capital Housing Authority.....	290	284	-6
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	25	24	-1
National Gallery of Art.....	318	317	-1
National Labor Relations Board.....	961	1,135	+174
National Mediation Board.....	113	108	-5
Office of the Housing Ex- pediter.....	4,635	4,635	-
Office of Selective Service Records.....	663	680	+17
Panama Canal.....	24,857	24,732	-125

^a See footnote 2 in Table I.

TABLE III.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1944—Continued

Department or agency	Janu- ary	Februa- ry	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES— continued			
Philippine War Damage Commission.....	574	571	-3
Railroad Retirement Board.....	2,796	2,769	-27
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	6,053	5,883	-170
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,086	1,123	+37
Smithsonian Institution.....	513	518	+5
Tariff Commission.....	224	223	-1
Tax Court of the United States.....	126	125	-1
Tennessee Valley Author- ity.....	14,144	14,111	-33
Veterans' Administration.....	208,084	206,626	-1,458
Total, excluding Na- tional Military Es- tablishment.....			
Net increase, exclud- ing National Milit- ary Establish- ment.....	1,166,135	1,175,753	+12,132 -2,514
			+9,618
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
Office of Secretary of De- fense.....	594	675	+81
Department of the Army: Inside continental United States.....	254,078	255,798	+1,720
Outside continental United States.....	127,307	126,406	901
Department of the Air Force.....	112,777	113,680	+903
Department of the Navy.....	339,620	340,131	+511
Total, including Na- tional Military Es- tablishment.....	2,000,511	2,012,443	+15,347 -3,415
Net increase, includ- ing National Milit- ary Establish- ment.....			+11,932

TABLE IV.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during February 1948, and comparison with January 1948

Department or agency	January	February	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT)			
Commerce	1,061	1,165	+104
Interior	5,110	5,260	+150
State	358	367	+9
Treasury	3,677	3,671	-6
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Atomic Energy Commission	268	268	-
Housing and Home Finance Agency	3	2	-1
Panama Canal	2,153	2,148	-5
Tennessee Valley Authority	7,472	7,404	-68
Total, excluding National Military Establishment	20,102	20,285	+263
Net increase, excluding National Military Establishment			-80
			+183
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
Department of the Army:			
Inside continental			
United States	196,352	198,008	+1,656
Outside continental			
United States	96,885	95,165	-1,720
Department of the Navy	237,217	237,673	+456
Total, including National Military Establishment	550,556	551,131	+2,375
Net increase, including National Military Establishment			-1,800
			+575

TABLE V.—Civilian and military personnel of the National Military Establishment, June 1945 to February 1948

TABLE V.—*Civilian and military personnel of the National Military Establishment, June 1945 to February 1948—Continued*

Month	Department of the Navy				Secretary of Defense		Total, National Military Establishment			
	Civilian employees	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Military personnel	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Civilian employees	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Civilian employees	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Military personnel	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
1945—June	752,886		4,006,011				2,634,078		12,297,347	
July	758,119	+5,233	4,028,718	+22,707			2,630,361	-3,717	12,295,091	-2,256
August	721,342	-36,777	4,058,817	+30,099			2,532,313	-98,048	12,245,261	-49,830
September	649,425	-71,917	4,058,908	+91			2,271,217	-261,096	12,082,212	-163,049
October	604,898	-44,527	3,955,018	-103,890			2,161,126	-110,091	11,519,532	-562,680
November	591,538	-13,360	3,603,900	-351,118			2,082,043	-79,083	10,090,953	-1,428,579
December	587,636	-3,902	3,241,607	-362,293			1,814,540	-267,503	8,575,585	-1,515,368
1946—January	586,994	-642	2,819,048	-422,559			1,743,938	-70,602	7,047,984	-1,527,601
February	592,856	+5,862	2,486,751	-332,297			1,707,067	-36,871	5,956,023	-1,091,961
March	561,501	-31,355	2,180,406	-306,345			1,635,365	-71,702	4,966,154	-989,869
April	543,854	-17,647	1,915,614	-264,792			1,607,872	-27,493	4,346,393	-619,761
May	529,664	-14,190	1,690,209	-225,405			1,529,904	-77,968	3,853,140	-488,253
June	490,239	-39,425	1,437,231	-252,978			1,417,314	-112,590	3,445,725	-412,415
July	470,530	-19,709	1,159,907	-277,324			1,348,904	-68,410	3,049,930	-395,795
August	419,280	-51,250	930,000	-229,907			1,220,108	-128,796	2,745,356	-304,574
September	394,740	-24,540	743,166	-186,834			1,131,565	-88,543	2,474,206	-271,160
October	384,336	-10,404	739,513	-3,653			1,084,177	-47,388	2,477,214	+3,008
November	380,880	-3,456	723,904	-15,609			1,034,070	-50,107	2,441,336	-35,878
December	377,383	-3,497	692,308	-31,596			1,006,577	-27,493	2,203,570	-237,766
1947—January	376,454	-929	660,174	-32,134			985,055	-21,522	1,979,657	-223,913
February	373,923	-2,531	646,268	-13,906			976,471	-8,584	1,899,887	-79,770
March	372,124	-1,799	636,855	-9,413			947,047	-29,424	1,836,311	-63,576
April	370,317	-1,807	629,024	-7,831			932,431	-14,616	1,776,972	-59,339
May	366,061	-4,256	621,614	-7,410			913,225	-19,206	1,703,106	-73,866
June	358,432	-7,629	610,967	-10,647			861,645	-51,580	1,631,786	-71,320
July	353,094	-5,338	601,871	-9,096			850,173	-11,472	1,591,535	-40,251
August	349,148	-3,946	602,727	+856			841,450	-8,723	1,575,296	-16,239
September	341,815	-7,333	601,698	-1,029			837,042	-4,408	1,557,396	-17,900
October	340,159	-1,656	602,549	+851	433	+433	841,303	+4,261	1,543,131	-14,265
November	339,219	-940	570,431	-32,118	455	+22	831,087	-10,216	1,490,475	-52,656
December	339,268	+49	540,921	-29,510	636	+181	829,233	-1,854	1,452,458	-38,017
1948—January	339,620	+352	513,687	-27,234	594	-42	834,376	+5,143	1,412,159	-40,299
February	340,131	+511	504,015	-9,672	675	+81	836,690	+2,314	1,409,308	-2,851
Net increase or decrease		-412,755		-3,501,996		+675		-1,797,388		-10,888,039
NOTE.—Of the total decrease in the civilian employment of the Department of the Navy, 187,307 were industrial employees and 225,448 were classified employees.										

Sources: Civilian-employment figures, monthly personnel reports to Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures; military personnel figures, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Department of Air Force Statistics Division.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD IN CONNECTION WITH THE MONTHLY PERSONNEL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1948

The National Military Establishment in February 1948 employed three times as many civilians per man in uniform as it employed at its wartime peak in 1945.

Prior to current revitalization of the Nation's armed might, the combined armed forces of the United States in February were employing 8 civilians to every 14 men in uniform, as compared with 2 civilians for every 12 men in uniform in June of 1945.

In February the Department of the Army and the Air Forces combined employed nearly 5 civilians to every 9 men in uniform; as compared with nearly 2 civilians to every 8 men in uniform in June of 1945.

The Department of the Navy was employing more than 3 civilians for each 5 men in uniform in February 1948, as compared with 1 civilian to every 5 men in uniform in June of 1945.

Of the net decrease of 1,797,388 civilian employees between June of 1945 and February of 1948, 869,154 were so-called industrial employees and 928,234 were classified employees.

In view of recent military recommendations these figures were developed by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures in connection with its monthly report of civilian employment for February 1948.

The report shows that during the month of February the National Military Establishment increased its civilian employment by a total of 2,314 employees. For the same period it is revealed that the uniformed strength of the National Military Establishment decreased by a total of 2,851 uniformed men.

The Department of the Army increased its civilian employment by a net of 819 during the month of February, while the military personnel of the Army decreased by a total of 5,222 men.

The Department of the Air Forces increased its civilian employment within the United

States by 903 employees in February, and increased its uniformed personnel by 12,043 men.

The Department of the Navy increased its civilian employment by 511 employees but decreased its military personnel by 9,672 uniformed men for the month of February.

Total expenditures for civilian personal service in the National Military Establishment are estimated at \$2,314,748,650 for fiscal year 1948. Civilian pay rolls for the armed forces will consume 20 percent of the total funds appropriated for the use of the National Military Establishment, as compared with 38 percent of the total military appropriations required for all pay, subsistence, travel, welfare, training, clothing, and medical expenditures of the military personnel.

Aside from the net increase of 2,314 in the military services during the month of February, the committee's report shows that there was a net increase of 9,618 in the civilian agencies of the Government.

The major increases in civilian personnel were reported as follows: Commerce Department, 823; Interior Department, 404; Justice Department, 276; Post Office Department, 6,820; State Department, 616; Treasury Department, 2,533; Civil Service Commission, 134; and National Labor Relations Board, 174.

Substantial decreases in civilian personnel were reported as follows: War Assets Administration, 303; Federal Works Agency, 106; Housing and Home Finance Agency, 128; Panama Canal, 125; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 170; and Veterans' Administration, 1,458.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WILEY (by request):
S. 2440. A bill for the relief of Charles Duncan Montieth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 2441. A bill for the relief of the E. J. Albrecht Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 2442. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Avena M. Chips-White Bull a patent in fee to certain land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 2443. A bill to extend certain benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to the widows and orphans of employees and retired employees dying during the period from February 17, 1948, to February 28, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 2444. A bill for the relief of Jean Stepanoff and Alessandra Stepanoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 2445. A bill to establish the Office of the Inspector General, United States Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 2446. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (38 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):

S. 2447. A bill to provide for the planning of military aircraft requirements, to authorize the development and procurement of military aeronautical equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2448. A bill to provide for coordination of aviation policy, to improve the administration of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and to provide for an independent office of air safety, and for other purposes; and

S. 2449. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the regulation of interstate contract carriers by air, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):
S. 2450. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the termination of contracts of the armed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2451. A bill to encourage the development of an international air-transportation system adapted to the needs of the foreign commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):

S. 2452. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to local enforcement of safety regulations of civil aviation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2453. A bill to provide for the avoidance of multiple taxation of air commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 2454. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make further provision for the recording of title to, interests in, and encumbrances upon certain aircraft, and for other purposes;

S. 2455. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by limiting the liability of certain persons not in possession of aircraft; and

S. 2456. A bill to provide safety in aviation and to direct an investigation of the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2457. A bill to provide for an air parcel post service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2458. A bill to provide for the more expeditious carriage of domestic and foreign first-class mail by air, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2459. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):

S. 2460. A bill to exempt air carriers from statutory provisions requiring payments for compensation for customs employees' overtime services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2461. A bill to exempt Canadian citizens and aircraft crewmen from certain visa requirements; and

S. 2462. A bill to amend the Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924 to permit the mitigation of certain fines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):

S. 2463. A bill to repeal the tax on transportation of persons and the tax on transportation of property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2464. A bill to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to provide for the development of lighter-than-air rigid airships for commercial use; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2465. A bill to amend section 805 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; and

S. 2466. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by redefining certain powers of the Administrator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for Mr. HAWKES):

S. J. Res. 204. Joint resolution to establish a Temporary Commission on Military Con-

tract Audits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. J. Res. 205. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Aviation Policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MASSMAN CONSTRUCTION CO.—CHANGE OF CONFERENCEE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] be excused from further service on the conference committee on the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of the Massman Construction Co., and that the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] be appointed in his place.

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

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF WILSON WARLICK TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, April 13, 1948, at 10 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Wilson Warlick, of North Carolina, to be United States district judge for the western district of North Carolina, vice Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, retired. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], chairman; the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE]; and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

PROPOSED CONSIDERATION BY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY OF AMERICAN AND SOVIET DIFFERENCES

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I presume that every Senator, whatever State he may represent, is in receipt of a large and continuing volume of correspondence expressing dissatisfaction with the present status of the United Nations and the limited sphere of action which is now assigned to it. That has certainly been my own experience from my own constituents, and I am receiving many similar communications from other parts of the country. Dissatisfaction is, in fact, too mild a word. Amazement is a better one. The people of this country are amazed at the lack of power of the organization which we all believed would be the instrument immediately concerned with the maintenance of world peace, and which would be active and effective in taking steps to maintain it in any conceivable crisis. The crisis is here. The United Nations organization is not dealing with the crisis. It is occupying itself in matters of limited usefulness while the crisis builds itself up toward the point of explosion.

In their perplexity the people of the country have offered many suggestions both individually and through the comment of columnists and editorial writers. One suggestion frequently urged is that

Marshal Stalin and President Truman should have a personal meeting and endeavor to come to some sort of understanding with regard to the questions at issue between the two nations. It can be at once said that we have no precedent in the past to encourage us in the belief that any useful result can come from such a meeting. Previous meetings of this sort, whether under the Presidency of Mr. Truman or of Mr. Roosevelt, have each resulted in complications rather than simplifications of the problems which we face. We cannot look forward hopefully to the results of such a meeting from any basis of past experience.

Furthermore, Mr. President, this proposal seems to me to be based upon a misapprehension as to what really needs to be done. The crying need is for the appearance of Russia and her satellites on the one side and of ourselves and the western nations on the other before a bar of world judgment such as would be furnished by a United Nations Assembly called for that purpose. Before the Assembly each nation should state its position, its purposes, and its plans. It should likewise give expression as to its own viewpoint of the actions and the policies of the opposing country as they appear in their own eyes.

In the case of Russia, for instance we might well call to the attention of their representatives the statement in Marshal Stalin's book, *Problems of Leninism*, in which he quotes from the collected works of Lenin, a statement with which Stalin agrees. It has been translated thus:

International imperialism, with all the might of its capital and its highly organized military technique which represents a real fortress of international capital, could, under no circumstances, under no possible conditions, live in peace with the Soviet Republics. * * * A conflict is inevitable.

We must find out whether Russia considers us an international imperialist. If not, whom does she so consider? Is she acting on the assumption that war is inevitable with whatever nation or group of nations she so designates?

On our side there has been, as every American knows, an assumption that Russia's internal social and political organization is her own affair with which we have no right or desire to interfere. To our own astonishment, however, we have seen her pursuing the same aggressive, imperialistic tactics that were pursued by Hitler's Germany and which brought on the Second World War. In our eyes Russia is definitely and purposely pursuing the same fateful course toward a third world war.

Mr. President, there are a number of plans for reorganizing the United Nations so that the organization may be effective instead of ineffective in the maintenance of peace. I am supporting and will support what seems to me to be the most direct and logical means of bringing about such a reorganization. It seems clear to me, however, that bringing the present situation before the bar of world judgment is an essential preliminary, and that it should be immediately undertaken. To this end the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] has

joined me in submitting Senate Concurrent Resolution 47, which has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. President, we humbly urge on the Foreign Relations Committee early consideration of this resolution, and a favorable report back to this body.

PRESENTATION OF NAVY'S DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD TO WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, outstanding recognition has just been accorded to one of America's foremost citizens, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, through the award of the Navy's highest civilian honor, the Distinguished Public Service Award. It was the first presentation of this award since it was officially authorized on December 17, 1947.

Mr. Hearst, who is publisher of the Baltimore News-Post and of many other newspapers throughout the country, and who is conspicuous for his insistence upon unadulterated Americanism and opposition to all "isms," foreign or otherwise, which would undermine American institutions and freedoms, was cited by the Honorable John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy, for the patriotic contribution made to the successful prosecution of the war through the vigorous editorial support given by all his newspapers throughout the critical days and months between Pearl Harbor and VJ-day.

In these times, when so many misguided Americans are ever ready to champion the cause of America's enemies, and to question and misrepresent the high purposes of America's efforts to promote world peace, it is fitting that such an event as the honor accorded to Mr. Hearst be brought to the attention of as many of our people as possible. Such publication will help counteract the insidious poisons which are being so continuously injected into the life stream of our Nation, and will re-establish and reaffirm in the hearts of all Americans the true nature and principles of American idealism.

In order to give as widespread publicity as possible to the honor thus conferred upon Mr. Hearst, I ask that the account from the Baltimore News-Post be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

W. R. HEARST HIGH NAVY AWARD PRESENTED—W. R. HEARST, JR., ACCEPTS HONOR ON BEHALF OF FATHER—NAVY CITATION TELLS PATRIOTIC SERVICE AIDING DEFENSE

(By Dan Markel)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Navy's highest civilian honor, the Distinguished Public Service Award, was en route to William Randolph Hearst in California today.

Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan made the presentation first, since the honor was officially created December 17, 1947.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., publisher of the New York Journal-American, accepted the award in his father's behalf.

The presentation ceremony took place in the Navy's broad walnut-paneled conference room in which Admiral Ernest J. King and his staff planned their victorious naval strategy in wartime.

Twelve admirals and a number of naval captain aides to Secretary Sullivan participated.

CEREMONY WARM AND DIGNIFIED

The dramatic ceremony combined both warmth and dignity.

Presentation of the award, symbolized by a handsome blue and gold certificate, was made beside the tall flag standard from which was draped a silken stars and stripes.

Secretary Sullivan's personal tribute to Mr. Hearst was preceded by Capt. Richard P. Glass' formal reading of the citation. It read:

"Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Sr., through the medium of his publications and radio stations, has been of the greatest assistance to the country in helping the American public to understand the Navy and the part it plays in the security of the country."

"Ever keenly aware of and sympathetic to the needs of national defense, he has sought to keep American citizens advised of the importance of a strong Cancer Establishment."

MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO NAVY

"This patriotic service has constituted a major contribution to the success of Navy recruiting and to a popular understanding of the role of the Navy in the framework of national security."

Secretary Sullivan, in presenting the award certificate, said:

"Mr. Hearst, I am very happy to have this opportunity to send to your father, through you, this certificate of award which symbolizes the appreciation for the United States Navy feels toward your father for his very many and great services to the United States Navy and to our country."

"Your father knows full well that weakness frequently invites the very type of conflict we seek to avoid."

"He knows full well that weakness invites aggression."

"Your father knows that we in the Navy wish to remain strong to protect the peace, not to prepare for war."

KNOWS MEANING OF SEA POWER

"He knows the real meaning of sea power and its importance to the people of this country."

"He has brought home to millions of American citizens its importance to the United States of America."

"For his many, many services we are extremely grateful."

Then grasping Mr. Hearst, Jr.'s hand, the Secretary added:

"In expressing our gratitude for all he has done for us, will you also extend to him our very best wishes that he may have many, many years of continuing usefulness to the Navy and to his country?"

Mr. Hearst, Jr., responded:

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary."

"I am proud and happy to accept this in my father's behalf."

"May I say to you for him that you can bank on him and the support of his papers always in your efforts to build up our Navy and merchant marine second to none."

OFFICERS CONGRATULATE MR. HEARST

One by one the admirals and captains participating in the ceremony added their personal congratulations to Mr. Hearst for the services his father has rendered to the Nation.

They included:

Vice Adm. Arthur W. Radford, vice chief of naval operations.

Vice Adm. William M. Fechteler, deputy chief of naval operations for personnel.

Rear Adm. C. W. Styer, coordinator of undersea warfare.

Rear Adm. Joseph J. Clark, assistant chief of naval operations for air.

Rear Adm. Alfred M. Pride, chief, Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

Rear Adm. Edwin D. Foster, chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Rear Adm. Charles W. Fox, deputy chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Rear Adm. Malcolm G. Slarrow, general inspector, Naval Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. C. A. Swanson, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

OTHER NAVY CHIEFS LISTED

Rear Adm. Charles B. Momsen, member general board.

Rear Adm. Edward C. Ewen, director of public relations.

Rear Adm. Robert F. Hickey, deputy director of public relations.

Capt. E. M. Eller, director of public information.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Marlon R. Kelley, assistant chief for planning and progress, Bureau of Ordnance.

The certificate of award, in blue and gold, bears the Navy emblem and the inscription, "In Appreciation of Distinguished Public Service to the United States Navy."

Above the inscription is embossed the name:

"William Randolph Hearst, Sr."

It is signed by Secretary John L. Sullivan.

As a further symbol of the honor conferred on Mr. Hearst, a specially designed blue and gold lapel pin was presented.

NAVY ISSUES FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Simultaneously with the presentation ceremony, the Navy Department issued a formal public announcement.

It read, in part, as follows:

"William Randolph Hearst, Sr., editor and owner of Hearst Newspapers, San Simeon, Calif., today was awarded the Navy Distinguished Public Service Award for his outstanding contribution to the popular understanding of Navy programs and policies. * * *

"Mr. Hearst, through the medium of his publications and radio stations, has consistently supported strong armed forces and has used his publications to keep American citizens advised of the importance of adequate defense establishments."

"This service has constituted a major contribution to the success of Navy recruiting and to the popular understanding of the Navy."

THE NEGROES AND THE DRAFT—TELEGRAM FROM BISHOP E. J. CAIN

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on last Friday I received a telegram from Bishop E. J. Cain, president of the George Washington Carver Hospital, of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Cain is one of the outstanding Negro citizens of Arkansas and of the Nation. I think the Members of the Senate and the people of the country ought to hear what Bishop Cain has said, and therefore I shall read the telegram:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 2, 1948.
Hon. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

We represent the religious groups of Negroes of Arkansas. As such we are opposed to the statement made by Mr. Randolph. We are not in accord with such propaganda. All thinking Negroes of the South stand ready to shoulder arms and fight for the hands that have fed us. We endorse the draft. You support it. We stand ready to stump the State to encourage Negroes to enlist.

Bishop E. J. CAIN,
President, George W. Carver Hospital,
Rev. U. L. BROWN,
Assistant.

Mr. President, that telegram is obviously from a great American. It is the most eloquent answer I can think of to the disruptive and dangerous propaganda which flows in a never-ending stream from the environs of New York City.

It seems to me that Congress and the country would be well advised if they consulted Bishop Cain rather than the Randolphs when affairs concerning Negroes are under consideration by Congress.

ADDRESS BY THE AMBASSADOR FROM NORWAY AT MADISON, WIS., AND STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Ambassador from Norway, at the Norway Week dinner in Madison, Wis., on March 31, 1948, and a statement which Mr. WILEY issued regarding the Ambassador's address, which appear in the Appendix.]

COORDINATED CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Maurice Goldblatt, and a brochure, both relating to the coordinated cancer research program of the University of Chicago, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL TEACHER—ARTICLE BY MISS ELISABETH WILEY

[Mr. SMITH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article dealing with Senator WILEY's conception of the importance of American school teachers, written by his daughter, Miss Elisabeth Wiley, and published in the April 1948 issue of the NEA Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

MISSOURI VOTE FRAUD TRIALS—EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

[Mr. KEM asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Up to Attorney General Clark," from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 1, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEW DEALERS' DESERTION OF TRUMAN LACKS LOGIC—ARTICLE BY FRANK R. KENT

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "New Dealers' Desertion of Truman Lacks Logic," by Frank R. Kent, from the Washington Post of April 2, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

PEACE APPEAL TO STALIN PROPOSED—ARTICLE BY DREW PEARSON

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Washington Merry-Go-Round, by Drew Pearson, entitled "Peace Appeal to Stalin Proposed," which appears in the Appendix.]

GERMAN PAINTINGS—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "German Paintings," from the Washington Post of April 6, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

REDUCTION IN PRICES BY STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a press release by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announcing reductions in prices of 350 products, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TENSE SITUATION IN BERLIN—BROADCAST BY GEORGE E. REEDY

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a broadcast regarding the tense situation in Berlin by George E. Reedy, from radio station WOL in Washington, D. C., April 6, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate for the remainder of the week.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. Reluctantly, but without objection, the request is granted.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSIONS

MR. WHERRY asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to hold hearings during the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the week.

EVA L. DUDLEY ET AL.—CONFERENCE REPORT

MR. WILEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on H. R. 1799, for the relief of Eva L. Dudley, Grace M. Collins, and Guy B. Slater.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

The conference report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1799) for the relief of Eva L. Dudley, Grace M. Collins, and Guy B. Slater, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments.

ALEXANDER WILEY,
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
PAT McCARRAN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,
CLIFFORD F. CASE,
FADJO CRAVENS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

MR. WILEY. Mr. President, this is a private claim bill which was passed by the House for the benefit of three claimants injured in the same automobile accident. The Senate Judiciary Committee amended the bill so as to delete the names of two of the claimants. After a full and free conference, the Senate conferees agreed to recede from the Senate amendments with the result that the conferees recommend that the bill be considered in the form in which it originally passed the House. I now ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

NATIONAL CEMETERY IN THE PACIFIC AREA

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the body of the RECORD an article appearing in the March 3, 1948, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser. The article is written by one of the most outstanding correspondents in the Pacific area, Buck Buchwach. It deals with the burial of the American war dead. I think the contents of this special article should be called to the attention of both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on Armed Services. It points out that, after all, the responsibility for what clearly is, shall I say, an unfortunate handling, to date, of the burial of our war dead rests squarely upon the

Congress, because of the failure of Congress to provide as yet for a national cemetery in the Pacific area.

The article proceeds to give a rather vivid description of the way the war dead are being handled in Hawaii, for example.

The first sentence of the article reads as follows:

The bodies of 12,000 Pacific war dead are today encased in steel caskets and stacked like cordwood at four corrugated tin warehouses at Schofield Barracks and Wahiawa.

MR. PRESIDENT, I merely wish to say that if Mr. Buchwach's article is accurate, as I am sure it is, judging from his past writing, then it is most unfortunate, to use a mild term, that Congress to date has not provided for a national cemetery so that our war dead can receive more appropriate treatment and the respect and honor due them than apparently is being accorded by the type of handling which Mr. Buchwach describes in his article.

I only wish to say that I think the time has come for the appropriate committees of Congress to proceed to take the necessary action to give our war dead the honor due them, rather than have their bodies stacked, as Mr. Buchwach says, "like cordwood" in a series of tin warehouses in Hawaii.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

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

TWELVE THOUSAND BODIES OF WAR DEAD AWAIT BURIAL

(By Buck Buchwach)

The bodies of 12,000 Pacific war dead are today encased in steel caskets and stacked like cordwood at four corrugated tin warehouses at Schofield Barracks and Wahiawa.

At least 60 percent are expected to be buried in Honolulu's proposed national cemetery, but there is no such cemetery started yet, and meanwhile the dead servicemen must wait.

Some arrived here from China 10 months ago, after being rudely disturbed to have their remains boxed for shipment to the United States. And they may be waiting for burial for 2 years more, even if the Senate approves a bill already passed by the House authorizing the establishment of a national cemetery at Punchbowl.

The Army calls the casket-filled warehouses mausoleums, but readily admits they are nothing more than warehouses, two of which have been painted cream with green roofs.

The Army graves registration services, which is handling the repatriation and burial of war dead, acknowledges that the warehouses aren't fit repositories for the dead.

Officials point out, however, that thousands of the dead were expected to be buried by now, but that Congress failed to pass a bill in the last session authorizing a national cemetery for the Pacific. The graves registration officials had no idea the dead would be waiting so long, or they would have tried to build a suitable temporary mausoleum.

So today they are still using the warehouses. Next of kin who want to see caskets of deceased military personnel are escorted out to Schofield's "mausoleum"—two ramshackle structures flanked by unsightly ordnance equipment and stores on either side—and ushered into an attractive lounge, presided over by a nurse.

Then there is a viewing room, where next of kin may sit and view the casket, banked by palms in large tin cans that are painted green.

But they are not permitted entry into the other section of the warehouses. They don't see the thousands of caskets in their mud-brown shipping cases, stacked four high and 70 or more to the row.

They don't see the stained cement floors in the dimly lit warehouses—the war dead from Australia, in tiny, greenish caskets shipped here from Ipswich and Rockwood.

They don't see the piles of what look like apple boxes, but in reality are small wood caskets which contain bones of our dead from the cemeteries of Barrackpore and Kkalakunda, from Kunming, Tsingtao, Chengtu, and Mukden.

Here are the dead in various states of disarray * * * the bones of the marine from Guadalcanal in a green casket across the way from the boxed skeleton of an Air Force navigator shot down over the Hump.

Over on one side are hundreds of GI's who gave their lives in China and Burma. * * * On the other end are sailors who were temporarily buried in haste in Australia.

The two warehouses at Wahiawa are even more stark, more bare * * * unpainted storerooms for the dead * * * where technicians prepare more bones in a little white sheet and olive-drab blanket before lowering the remains into more caskets * * * more to be stacked and more to wait.

Each day more wooden boxes arrive, to be put on an almost endless conveyor belt, to be readied and fixed according to specifications. And this ghastly job of mass production is apparently handled efficiently, carefully, and intelligently by the graves-registration service. But where is that national cemetery in Honolulu, the officials ask?

As for the thousands of dead they seem to desire to talk to Congress, according to one Navy chaplain who arranged for next of kin to visit the mausoleum.

The dead don't seem to be interested in the well-publicized GI bill of rights Congress wants to talk about. * * * They don't seem to care about promises for the future, the big bonuses, the low-cost housing, and all the rest of the lures that help snare the veteran vote.

There at Schofield, there at Wahaiwa, in the tragic aftermath of a horrible war, all they seem to ask is a quiet plot of ground in which to rest peacefully through eternity.

No promises, no oratory, no delay. * * * just a quick decision on where to locate a cemetery and a little care for it after that, * * * so their parents and wives and sons and relatives who come to Hawaii in the years to come will have their pain lessened somewhat by the knowledge that the confusion of war has given way to the orderliness of spiritual peace.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, 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	Bushfield	Downey
Baldwin	Byrd	Dworshak
Ball	Capehart	Ecton
Barkley	Capper	Ellender
Brewster	Chavez	Ferguson
Bricker	Cooper	Flanders
Bridges	Cordon	Fulbright
Buck	Donnell	Green

Gurney	McMahon	Russell
Hayden	Malone	Saltonstall
Hickenlooper	Martin	Smith
Hill	Maybank	Stennis
Hoey	Millikin	Taylor
Holland	Moore	Thomas, Okla.
Ives	Morse	Thomas, Utah
Johnson, Colo.	Myers	Thye
Johnston, S. C.	O'Conor	Vandenberg
Kem	O'Daniel	Watkins
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Wherry
Lodge	Overton	Wiley
Lucas	Pepper	Williams
McCarran	Reed	Wilson
McClellan	Revercomb	Young
McFarland	Robertson, Va.	
McKellar	Robertson, Wyo.	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] are absent because of illness.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

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

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I understand that the matter before the Senate is the so-called daylight-saving bill for the District of Columbia.

I should like to state for the information of the Senate that this bill was unanimously approved by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. It is similar to a bill which was passed by the Senate last year by a vote of 56 to 17. The difference between the pending bill and the bill of last year is that the one of last year applied only to 1947, whereas the bill now before us applies to the present year, 1948, and to subsequent years.

Mr. President, this proposed legislation does not undertake to provide daylight-saving time for the District of Columbia directly. It is a measure which, if approved by the Congress and enacted into law, will authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after

they hold hearings, to institute daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia, if they decide it is desired.

I think it is in order and timely to note some of the information and facts which were obtained on the problem of daylight-saving time for the city of Washington, when the Committee on the District of Columbia held hearings last year. The board of trade, the junior board of trade, and other business and civic organizations were heartily in favor of it. The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled Veterans, and the American Veterans Committee also wish to have daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia.

A poll taken by the junior board of trade showed that 82 percent of the principal civic and large business organizations which answered the poll were favorable to daylight-saving time.

The Washington Times-Herald last year conducted a poll, to which they received 6,600 replies. Forty-four hundred of them, or 67 percent, were favorable to daylight saving for the District of Columbia.

The committee itself received 3,300 favorable letters, and only 1,000 from persons who were opposed to having the clocks moved forward an hour.

Polls were taken in the Government establishments in the city of Washington. The results are quite interesting. In the Maritime Commission, 1,800 were favorable and 500 were opposed. In the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 543 were favorable and 121 were opposed. In the Patent Office, 956 were favorable and only 400 were opposed.

Recently, Colonel Press, who is executive secretary of the Washington Board of Trade, stated that this community is overwhelmingly in favor of daylight-saving time.

It is important to point out that the Virginia and Maryland legislatures have passed enabling legislation which would immediately permit the adjacent counties and towns to have daylight-saving time, in order that they might coordinate their time with the new time in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a letter from John Russell Young, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, giving unqualified support to the pending measure.

In conclusion, I may say that the issue boils down to whether we in Congress should arbitrarily take away from the people of this disfranchised community a procedure in self-government which we granted them last year, which they so successfully exercised to their own satisfaction, without injury to anyone.

Mr. President, I urge the passage of Senate bill 1481 as a gesture of good faith to the people of the city of Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like very much if there were a larger attendance in the Senate on this occasion. I had the honor of opposing a corresponding bill last year. At that time the attendance of Senators was rather small. I started out with three votes against the measure last year, and, aided by the Senator from South Caro-

lina [Mr. MAYBANK], we succeeded in capturing 14 other votes, with the result that 17 votes were polled against it. I was hopeful that with a good attendance in the Senate on this occasion, we might be able to poll a majority against the bill.

However, Mr. President, it is my determined, deliberate, and diabolical purpose to shoot the daylights out of the daylight-saving fantasy. [Laughter.]

The statement was made last year that I was out of step with the Senate, and out of step with Washingtonians. Perhaps I was. In fact, I was. But I certainly kept in step with my fellow Louisianians; I kept in step with the farmers of the country; I kept in step with the railroads of the country; and I kept in step with the National Association of Broadcasters. I kept in step with an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I noticed the Senator said in beginning his remarks that the pending bill is the same kind of bill as the one considered last year. The pending measure will make daylight saving permanent in the future. Last year the bill was merely for 1 year. Is that not true?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct. I thank the Senator for calling my attention to it. I shall animadadvert on that phase of the question a little later on.

Mr. President, I gave fair notice that I was not in step with the action of the Congress, on an occasion when I felt I ought to rise above principle, if there be such a thing as a principle in such a fantastic bill. I felt I ought to assert my own independence as an American citizen and determine what time I would get up in the morning, what time I would eat my breakfast, what time I would retire, and what time I would open my office. I did so with perfect satisfaction to myself and with applause on the part of my fellow Louisianians. I put a sign on my door in order that anybody coming there might know that the office was being run on standard time only. The result was that when constituents of mine wanted to telephone me from Louisiana on any important business they did not have to start about noon in order to reach me before the closing of my office; they found me there, according to regular standard time, from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. I gave notice to all my official staff that regular standard time was the law of suite 315 in the Senate Office Building, and that anyone who violated it would be discharged. No one could enter the portals of my office until 9 o'clock standard time or 10 o'clock daylight saving time, or leave until 5 o'clock standard time, 6 o'clock daylight saving time.

Mr. President, many ridiculous and absurd statements were made as to why I opposed the enactment of the 1947 bill on this subject. I desire to state why I opposed it last year, and very largely why I am opposing it this year. I am not op-

posing it in the interest of those who constitute a majority of the Washington board of trade, I am not opposing it on account of the socialites and the dilettantes, and the parvenus and the nouveaux riches of Washington, most of whom I understand are in favor of the pending bill. But I am opposing it in the interest of the poor, the laboring man, those who dwell in small hovels and tenements and in the ill-ventilated abodes in the city of Washington in which the poor must rest, in the summer's heat. And I think there is no place on God's green earth, not even down in the semitropical coast area of the United States, that at times is more hotter than the city of Washington. I say "more hotter" for emphasis, Mr. President, because the heat waves come dashing over the city like molten lava from the mountains and make human life almost unbearable.

In the sweltering heat, the laboring man can find but very little rest, he must wait until the early morning, when the earth's surface is cooled, in order to find a little repose. The poor housewife, who must rise early in the morning in order to get her children to school, her old man off to work, prepare his breakfast, tidy up the house and attend to all the household duties, gets 1 hour's less rest. The school children get an hour's less rest. Such is the heat, Mr. President, that these people, cooped up in the ill-ventilated apartments and buildings in which they are ensconced must in order to undertake to find some cool place in which to court the god Morpheus, betake themselves to the parks of the city. There, about 4 o'clock in the morning, they are able to fall into a fitful slumber.

Not so, not so, Mr. President, are those who live in air-conditioned apartments, in air-conditioned homes or surroundings, with every convenience of life—windows open, doors open, and exposures on the four sides of their dwellings. They have air-conditioning. I know them well. They get up any time they want to, because they do not have to rise, daylight saving or no daylight saving, at any appointed time; they get up in the morning—8 o'clock, 9 o'clock, 10 o'clock; they ring for the servant who brings coffee, in order that they may better open their eyes and reach a normal condition. Then after many a yawn and stretch, they proceed to bathe in baths fixed by the valet, who comes in, gets it just at the right temperature. Then, after they have finished their toilets, perfumed themselves for the day, and powdered their faces, they ring an electric bell and into the apartment come the servants with breakfast.

After they have finished their morning repast, with a liveried coachman, they betake themselves in their limousine to the office. It does not make any difference whether they arrive at the office at 9 o'clock, 10 o'clock, or 11 o'clock. A great many of them do not have to work. They are retired capitalists. Why do they want daylight saving time? Because it gives them an hour more of sunshine, an hour more of daylight in which, for instance, to play golf, or to visit cocktail parlors in order that they

might arouse an appetite for their dinner. It is these socialites, nouveaux riches, parvenus, who want daylight saving. I think I can demonstrate that fact to the Senate before I finish.

Mr. President, I oppose this bill because I want to give the laboring men, the mothers, and the little children 1 hour more of rest in the almost unbearable heat which occurs in our National Capital during the summer months.

Let me quote from the Washington Times-Herald a picture of what happens during the heat waves in the city of Washington. The article is headed:

Sleep in the park if you must—during the heat—but you're perfect target for a roll job.

The body of the article says:

So many persons slept in the parks during the recent heat wave that it was almost impossible to find a place to lie down, and not a few of the sleepers went home without their purses.

Washington is a city of magnificent parks. Rock Creek Park, Potomac Park, Hains Point, and countless other parks are scattered throughout the city. Yet the parks were so crowded with people suffering from the tortures of the heat that many of them were unable to find a place in which to lie. That is not all—

There is a curfew—

I am still quoting from the Times-Herald—

There is a curfew in the uptown parks, Raspberry reminded.

That is Captain Raspberry, of the Park Police.

So if you desire to bunk out in Franklin Park or any of the others that dot the city, don't be surprised if an officer taps you gently on the sole of the shoe when 6:30 a. m. comes around. The Park Police have orders to "get 'em up and out" by that time, Raspberry said.

Get them up early, when they could fall into a sleep in order to prepare themselves and refresh themselves as best they might for the day's labor. At 5:30 in the morning, standard time, here come the police, guns in hand, and with the butts of their guns they rap the sleepers on the soles of their feet, or perhaps on the tops of their heads; and here is what they say, according to the Times-Herald:

Get out of here—

And, I might add, "You dog." This is daylight-saving time in the great city of Washington, and perhaps some high dignitaries of Washington may be rolling down the avenues and may go by the park and see some poor family lying asleep on the cooling grass, and their sense of the proprieties might be offended.

Ah, Mr. President, that is the "rasberry" that was handed to the people of Washington during daylight-saving time.

Let me read a letter or two which I have received, taken from a file of letters from people in Washington, which are selected in order to show additional objections which are entertained to the daylight-saving bill by the people of

Washington. Here is a letter written by Mrs. Frank L. Baer:

MY DEAR SENATOR: As a mother and employee of the United States Government, I am solidly behind your proposal to require Federal agencies to operate on standard time.

I had introduced a bill, which is still pending. Hearings will be held in a few days. The purpose of the bill is to establish standard time throughout the United States. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is chairman of the subcommittee which will hold hearings on the bill. He will propose as a substitute a bill providing that daylight-saving time be standardized throughout the United States. At any rate, I take it that the able Senator is opposed to this haphazard, confusing program of daylight saving, under which one city is for it and another city is against it, one city adopts it and another city rejects it, and one State adopts it and another State rejects it.

Let me proceed with the letter:

Last summer was unduly hard on all mothers of children, particularly mothers who are also employed in offices.

God bless them. I think we ought to listen to the heart-rending appeals of the mothers of the city of Washington who have to rear their children and undergo the terrific heat and the stern discipline of daylight-saving time.

To divert for a moment, it looks as if the people of the United States during the war years grew accustomed to being regimented, and they have to be regimented in some sort of a way. They have got rid of most of the regimentation. They still have a modicum of rent control. But we have to have something else; we have to be regimented by an act of Congress which will tell us when to go to work, when to go to sleep, and when to arise in the morning.

The letter continues:

It is impossible to get children to bed before dark, which by the sun and standard time is about 8 o'clock, but by daylight-saving time becomes 9 o'clock. Contrary to arguments presented by daylight savers, the children, mine and all other children, did not sleep later in the morning, last summer, but, disturbed by the rising of their parents, got up with them, hence losing an hour of sleep. This was particularly hard on the children during the months of June and September when school was in session, and also affected children who attended day camps which start at 8:30 in the morning.

Mark these words:

A doctor in Philadelphia went on record in the newspapers last summer, that daylight saving was causing nervous disturbances in children and advocated return to standard time.

I am sure a city-wide poll on the question would prove that last year, the minority in Washington put over daylight saving merely by sheer noise.

Mr. President, in a few moments I am going to deal with the supposed referendum of the people of the city of Washington.

Let time remain "standard" in all the word implies.

Now I wish to say, incidentally, that the standard-time bill I introduced in

the Senate has been endorsed by the District of Columbia Federation of Federal Employees. It is on record as being against daylight-saving time.

Mr. President, here is a letter from Mr. F. H. Schulz:

My desire and object in writing to you is to hope and pray for your success in the commendable stand you take against daylight-saving time. We have lived peacefully for years under standard time, and the people have made no complaint nor asked for a change. The railroad companies will not accept this false, interfering, deceptive, disturbing movement, preferring to remain consistent and correct.

And that is true.

President Truman was asked at a recent news conference if he would request daylight saving to save fuel. As you know, the answer was that daylight saving was "hooey," unless on a Nation-wide basis.

I should like to bring out the fact that the farmers, who are the most vitally important group, and on whom we depend for our existence, are entirely ignored and given no consideration. * * *

Based on the above, it is my opinion that daylight saving is strictly for the benefit of those persons interested in sports only, and is selfish, unjust, disturbing, and unqualified on any basis, whether local, Nation-wide, or world-wide. Congress should pass a law making it unlawful to change the standard time. * * *

Our local election on this subject is unfair and unreasonable, and Congress, being master of this situation, can keep us on standard consistency.

Mr. President, as I have read only excerpts from this letter, I ask that it be published in full in connection with my remarks.

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

MARCH 29, 1948.

DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: My desire and object in writing to you is to hope and pray for your success in the commendable stand you take against daylight-saving time. We have lived peacefully for years under standard time, and the people have made no complaint nor asked for a change. The railroad companies will not accept this false, interfering, deceptive, disturbing movement, preferring to remain consistent and correct.

President Truman was asked at a recent news conference if he would request daylight saving to save fuel. As you know, the answer was that daylight saving was "hooey," unless on a Nation-wide basis.

I should like to bring out the fact that the farmers, who are the most vitally important group, and on whom we depend for our existence, are entirely ignored and given no consideration, notwithstanding the fact they do not have Saturday or Sunday leisure from their work. Some consideration should also be given to the mothers of children, as it is difficult to make children retire at the proper hour.

Based on the above, it is my opinion that daylight saving is strictly for the benefit of those persons interested in sports only, and is selfish, unjust, disturbing, and unqualified on any basis, whether local, Nation-wide or world-wide. Congress should pass a law making it unlawful to change the standard time, so we may continue our mode of living with regularity and consistency.

Our local election of this subject is unfair and unreliable, and Congress, being master of this situation, can keep us on standard consistency.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F. H. SCHULZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have here a letter from a lady whom I know very well, and who takes a very active interest in all matters pertaining to the interests of the District of Columbia. She is Mrs. Leslie B. Wright. She says:

It would seem that any bill for daylight saving for the District should have a clause which would require a real probing of the wish of the District.

In that connection, Mr. President, I wish to say that before the vote is taken on the bill I shall offer an amendment which will call for an election on the part of the people of the District of Columbia, because I am satisfied from all I can gather that under a fair, square election the people of the District would vote overwhelmingly against daylight-saving time.

The bill last year required a referendum. What was held was a comic opera. Slips were provided at the District Building up on the fifth floor. Government workers could not get there as the hearing was at 10 a. m.

The very clerks in the District building were running upstairs to vote against daylight saving.

The most vociferous groups were business groups, and most of those testifying were from Arlington, Alexandria, Silver Springs, etc.

A real referendum should be held, with voting booths, and a check on the voters. Also it should be at a time when Government employees can attend.

No one got a ballot last year unless he toiled to the fifth floor of the District building and filled it in there.

The small membership of this junior chamber of commerce is certainly not representative of the citizens of the District.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing's vote alone would have turned the scales the other way, but they could not get there. Their union objected. Also groups from Coast Guard Headquarters tried to get up a petition but were warned not to send one around.

General Accounting Office, postmen, all opposed. Insist on a real referendum. This association voted against daylight saving, but endorsed the referendum, thinking it would be a city-wide and thorough one.

Mr. President, I have read from youth, I have read from mothers, and I have read from patriotic citizens. Now I wish to read one other letter. It is from an old lady, 83 years of age. She has resided in the District of Columbia, I take it, all her life. She writes me under date of March 30 of this year:

DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: I see that you do not approve of daylight saving.

I wish you had it in your power to stop it all over the country. I think this change every year in different parts of the country is the cause of more jitters than you can imagine. Most mothers and farmers hate it, and if a real poll were taken, I am sure you would find 80 percent of the people against it.

In 1 day's travel in the West I had to change my watch three times.

The daylight saving only pleases a lot of idle people, who only think of pleasure. Also it is so bad for young children, for they run the streets so late.

You would certainly be doing every person good to stop this fool movement. I am so deathly sick of it.

It moves all the radio programs and certainly keeps one's nerves on edge. Do, I beseech you, put a stop to daylight saving.

God bless your efforts, and I am praying you will be successful.

Sincerely,

MISS MAY H. DICKINSON.

Still the battle goes on. There was a bill last year and there is one this year. The bill last year was proposed and ushered through the Senate by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH]. He is not here today. I do not know why he should have deserted his baby. He turned it over to the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], and the Senator from Washington is gone. Now we are honored with the opposition of the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. President, with the opposition of all these humble people, the people who have to do the real work in the District of Columbia, the people who need sleep, the tired mothers who want rest at night, the little children who are awakened an hour before the regular time, and lose an hour's sleep each night—in spite of all that opposition, another bill is brought forward.

Methinks I hear a voice cry out:
 "MCGRATH doth murder sleep!" The innocent sleep,
 Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
 The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
 Balm of hurt minds, * * *
 Chief nourisher in life's feast.

Mr. President, I apologize if there should seem to be any similarity of names of any persons living or dead. If there is any such similarity it is merely coincidental. I was simply quoting from Shakespeare.

Mr. President, I now want to refer to the election which was held, which the Congress of the United States ordered so as to determine whether the people of the District of Columbia wanted daylight saving. A referendum it is called. That word is much more euphonious than "election." I can hear the Senator from Rhode Island saying, "But you must do it, because we are going to have a referendum"—rolling it under his tongue. When I tell you about this referendum, I shall a tale unfold unto you that will freeze the blood in your veins and the very marrow in your bones.

Do Senators know what the population of the city of Washington is? According to a census taken in July 1947, there are 850,861 souls residing in the world's greatest capital. The referendum was not to be confined to the residents of the District of Columbia. In a spirit of grand liberality it was declared the referendum should be held not only among the citizens of the District of Columbia but among those of the environs of the District as well. According to the census the population of the metropolitan area of Washington is 1,205,220. That is what the Bureau of Census reported in April 1947. Of the 1,205,000 persons who were entitled to be heard in this matter, Mr. President, how many do you think there were with opportunity given them to be heard? I had better say first that the polls opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and closed at 12:45 p. m. That shut nearly every laboring man, nearly every laboring woman, almost every Federal worker, because such individuals could not forfeit a day's pay to go to the polls at 10 o'clock in the morning, or even by 12:45 in the day. Such persons were absolutely cut off from voting and denied

the privilege of suffrage. I suppose the people of Washington are accustomed to that.

Now how many persons did vote in this referendum. Did 3,000,000 come forward and vote? No, Mr. President. Did 2,000,000 come forward and vote? No. Did 1,000,000? No. Did 500,000? No. Did 1,000? No. Did 500? No, Mr. President. There were 324 votes cast all told—324 out of 1,205,000 who were entitled to vote. There were 324 votes cast out of a total of 850,000 persons who live within the confines of the District of Columbia. The vote was 217 for and 107 against. So that is the grand referendum upon which the Senate proposes to act today, because there is no mention of a referendum or an election in the pending bill. That was determined last year.

So the bill provides:

That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time established by the Commissioners under authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, the bill proposes that there be no further referendum, no election, to determine the wishes of the voters of the District of Columbia, because 324 of these aristocrats of the city of Washington would impose upon the laboring mothers and the laboring men and the poor children of the District this damnable, infamous daylight saving time, and they are going to stand on that record—that is, according to the authors of the bill. I hope the Senate does not support them in their contention.

So much for that record. There were 217 votes cast in favor of daylight saving, out of 850,000 people in the District of Columbia, and out of 1,205,000 in the metropolitan area.

Mr. President, the sponsors of the bill and those who favor it are trying to foist daylight saving on the people of the District of Columbia. I would not care so much if it were not that this is our National Capital. If it were a little old place like New York or Philadelphia, let them have it if they want it. But the National Capital is the capital of the people of the United States. The people of the United States daily transact business with their Capital City. They telephone here expecting the doors of the different departments and agencies to be open on the basis of standard time, and that the employees are there to answer. They find the buildings are closed. The heads of the departments have left their offices, I presume, to play golf; because it is the golfers who, I am informed, are the moving spirit behind the proposed legislation in the District of Columbia.

Well, anyone who has communication with the people of the District of Columbia, with any of the departments, with any of the Representatives or any of the Senators must act according to a time of which they know nothing, in all probability. I heard one Representative who was called up by the Governor of his State, one of the far-off Western States,

the Governor being a great power politically. The Consent Calendar was coming up in the House of Representatives that day. The difference of 1 hour under daylight saving made a tremendous difference in time between Washington and that Western State. He wanted the Representative to object to a certain bill on the unanimous-consent calendar. By the time he got in communication with him the bill, which was in its origin a Senate bill, had passed on the call of the calendar, and was then ready to be sent to the White House to become law.

I should like to say a word on behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. I know them all. I used to have a great deal to do with the government of the District of Columbia. Formerly I handled the appropriation bills for the District, and for many years I was a member of the legislative committee on the District of Columbia.

The consciences of the Commissioners smote them. They felt that there had not been a just and fair election, so they bethought themselves as to what they could do. They remembered something that was done in days of old when Joshua commanded the forces of the Israelites and was engaged in battle against the Amorites. So on the day on which daylight saving was to go into effect they bethought themselves that they would do what Joshua did when he stood on the plain surrounding the city of Gideon and said, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gideon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon." So, according to dame rumor—I do not vouch for the absolute correctness of the account—but from what I learned my good friend, High Commissioner Young, the other Commissioner Young, and Commissioner Mason repaired to the Washington Monument and ascended to its utmost pinnacle. They were becomingly clad to suit the occasion. High Commissioner Young was the high priest, and he was clad in pontifical robes, with a mitre and crown. The others were attired in priestly robes. The High Commissioner had a megaphone in his hand. When the Lord of Day began to kindle with its rays the top of the Washington Monument then spake Commissioner Young, "Sun, stand thou still for 1 hour over the city of Washington; and thou, Moon, in the valley of the Potomac." That was repeated three times in stentorian tones.

Then the three Commissioners descended. When they reached the foot of the mountain they found that the great Lord of Day was gilding with golden rays the summit of the Capitol, and was strewing the dewy grass of the Mall with what Milton calls "orient pearls," and was marching on down, "in russet mantle clad," through the valley of the Potomac.

So that plan failed. They forgot that Joshua took counsel with the Lord God. Now they are undertaking to avoid any election by the people of the District of Columbia, and there will probably be no commands to the sun to stand still over Washington, or the moon over the valley of the Potomac.

Mr. President, I am very sorry to see so few Democrats in attendance. The Democratic Party is presumed to be the

party which stands for the poor, the humble, and the workingman. That has been its history. And yet when a Senator attempts to raise his voice in their behalf this side of the chamber is deserted. I see only four Democrats present. The Republicans are fairly well represented. There really ought to be a quorum call and a forced attendance. Of what use is it for me to argue this question and bring out these facts when I speak to empty seats? When Senators do return, they will cast their votes with preconceived notions.

Mr. MFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'CONOR in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Green	O'Mahoney
Baldwin	Hoey	Overton
Bricker	Holland	Reed
Buck	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Capper	Lodge	Stennis
Chavez	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McClellan	Thye
Donnell	McFarland	Vandenberg
Ellender	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	Maybank	Williams
Flanders	O'Conor	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is not present. The clerk will call the names of the absent Senators.

The Chief Clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. BALL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. SALTONSTALL answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is not present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, Mr. ECTON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. KEM, Mr. MORSE, Mr. McCARRAN, and Mr. YOUNG entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PRESENTATION OF HISTORIC AMERICAN FLAG TO CONGRESS

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as part of the Army Day ceremonies, the Army has just presented to Congress a very famous flag. It is the flag which flew over the Capitol on the day of the Pearl Harbor calamity, but which lived subsequently to fly over the capitals in Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome in final victory.

I was permitted to participate, with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in receiving this very sacred sym-

bol and emblem of our liberty in behalf of Congress, on the plaza of the Capitol a few minutes ago, and I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD my brief remarks on that occasion be printed.

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

It is a deeply sacred privilege to be permitted to join in accepting this precious Flag of Liberation on behalf of the Congress and the people.

Whenever and wherever we salute the Stars and Stripes we greet the proudest symbol of liberty on earth. It is a flag of victory in war. It has led our finest sons in valiant defense of our great American inheritance. It is sanctified by their blood and sweat and tears—and by their martyred lives. But, above all else, it is a flag of victory in peace—the symbol of democracy's greatest achievement in human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is a flag of justice under law. Indeed, today it is everywhere the token of those homes by which free men live.

This particular Flag of Liberation adds still more to the sum of all these glories. It was flying o'er this Capitol in that dark hour when Pearl Harbor faced us with criminal calamity. But it survived to fly in victory over all the Axis capitols, which learned, once more, that the American spirit is invincible. It is a lesson that should encourage peace.

It is fitting that the Army should bring this flag home to us on Army Day. It reminds us of our debt to the Army—and to all the armed services which defend the honor and the security of the Republic. May their heroic tradition never wane. But, above every other prayer, may it be their destiny to carry on as the guardians of honorable peace.

We plot no conquest. We covet not one inch of alien soil. There is no taint of aggression in our souls. We hate war. We crave peace with justice—and none who shares this aim need ever fear that we shall be the first to draw the sword. But we love freedom. I say it again. We love freedom. And this Flag of Liberation will never—never—fly at half-mast over dead ideals.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, as I have stated, the bill is opposed by the Federation of Government Employees in the District of Columbia. It is also opposed by the Grange, and by the Farm Bureau Federation.

Daylight-saving legislation has been enacted in a few cities and States, mainly in the Northeast, but after one leaves the city of Washington and goes south or west of the Potomac he finds very few cities, comparatively speaking, which have adopted daylight-saving time. The bill is further opposed by the National Association of Broadcasters, it is opposed by the American Association of Railways, and it is opposed by sundry other organizations. It is also opposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I should like for a moment to read two or three of the resolutions adopted by these organizations. The first is a resolution adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters:

Resolved, That the National Association of Broadcasters, because of the confusion to

listeners and the disruption of orderly broadcasting brought about by the conflicting observance and nonobservance of daylight-saving time by various communities, endorses the principle of uniform-time system in each of the respective time zones of the United States and requests the officers of the association to promote Federal legislation to establish a uniform observance of time systems in each of the respective time zones of this country, and be it further

Resolved, That pending such Federal action to assure a uniform-time observance, it is recommended that the networks give serious consideration to the feasibility of operating on standard time.

Some broadcasting stations, I think most of them, in conformity with the influence of New York, where so many of the broadcasts originate, did go on daylight-saving time. But that is not true throughout the country, and some of them still adhered to standard time, which resulted in great confusion.

I have here a resolution adopted by the fourteenth district meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Whereas the periodic changes in time adversely affect the ability of the broadcasting industry to properly serve the listening public and create maladjustments in the broadcast schedule to the disadvantage of the listeners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the fourteenth district of the National Association of Broadcasters, That we cooperate with other industries similarly affected in developing some plans whereby uniform time may be applicable throughout the country and throughout the year.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have here a similar resolution adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters District at San Francisco, one adopted by the thirteenth district at Houston, Tex., one adopted by the tenth and twelfth districts in Kansas City, Mo., one adopted by the eighth, ninth, and eleventh districts in Chicago.

In addition to these, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its sixtieth annual report, published November 26, 1946, after pointing out the confusion and uncertainty resulting from daylight saving enactments by various States and municipalities, declares as follows:

We have repeatedly recommended additional legislation broadening the scope of the Standard Time Act, so that the standard time provided thereby for the four zones in the United States proper be made the exclusive measure of time for all purposes within the respective zones. In the last session of the Congress a bill was introduced which would have had that effect and was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but no action was taken thereon. We renew our recommendation that Congress amend the Standard Time Act so as to occupy the legislative field to the exclusion of State legislation and local ordinance respecting the vast body of daily transactions which do not now fall within the scope of section 2 of that act.

The Interstate Commerce Commission renewed its recommendation on November 1, 1947. I ask that that recommendation be printed in the RECORD without reading.

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

That the Congress amend the Standard Time Act so as fully to occupy the legislative field respecting standards of time to be observed throughout the Nation.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in its eighty-first annual session, held in Columbus, Ohio, last November, the National Grange adopted the following resolution:

Whereas there has been much confusion caused by the use of both standard time and daylight-saving time in the same zone; and

Whereas daylight-saving time is a hardship on agricultural people: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the action of the previous National Grange convention by favoring Federal legislation to make standard time mandatory in each time zone in the United States.

Mr. President, I am going to do something that is rarely done in the Senate. I am going to quote rather extensively from the Bible. We are undertaking now to enact a man-made law which is contrary to the precepts of the Bible and the ordinances of our divine Creator. I read from the Bible as follows:

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

That was the beginning of daylight. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

And there was day and there was night.

And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth.

And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens.

The quotations are taken from Genesis, chapter 1.

I read one verse from the Psalms, Psalm XIX:

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.

Now, standard time is God's time, the time that was set from the very creation of the world, the time based on the rising and the setting of the sun, the time based on dividing the light from the darkness, and the darkness from the light, the time based on the signs that the Lord God

set among the heavens, to fix the days, and the years, and the seasons.

Mr. President, this bill is radical, irreligious, iconoclastic, infidelic, agnostic, blasphemous. We should follow God's time. Why undertake to fix by an act of Congress another and a different time for the District of Columbia, or any other part of the United States.

There is no argument I know of that can be brought forward successfully to defend daylight-saving time. It does not save any time. To save time it ought to be in the winter; it ought not to be in the summer. Daylight saving ought to be in the winter when the days are shorter and the nights are longer, and not in the summer when the nights are short and the days are long.

It is not only the golfers and the nouveaux riches to whom I have referred, and the aristocracy of the District of Columbia, who want this daylight-saving time. There are a great many people to whom the idea appeals, as a sort of a fantasy. They are undertaking, they think, to improve the world. There is nothing that is accomplished by daylight saving, because the sun rises in its own time, and it sets in its own time prescribed by our Father in Heaven at the time of the creation of the universe. But these people in their fantasy, with their eyes "rolling from earth to Heaven and from Heaven to earth" undertake to "body forth the forms of things unknown, and to give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Daylight saving is an airy nothing which is given a local habitation and a name.

How can we alter that which has been provided from the beginning? How can we as a legislative body undertake to supplant the powers of the Heaven and to administer daylight according to our own will and according to our own decrees, and not God's?

Who was it, Mr. President, that set this ball we call the earth rolling through the heavens? Who was it that gave it its rotary, oscillating, elliptical motion around the sun, giving us, as the Bible says, the days, the seasons, and the years? Who was it that set all the planets revolving around the sun in our solar system? Who was it that created solar systems upon solar systems through the limitless spaces of heaven—solar systems in which there are planets 25,000 times the size of the earth, and yet all rolling in perfect unison to the music of the spheres? Yet here we undertake to contravene God's holy ordinances, to contravene what He has ordained from the beginning, which has been lasting from the beginning, which will continue through the ages.

Mr. President, when I first came to the United States Senate I felt that it was my duty, in order properly to represent my constituents and my Government, to read every bill that was introduced in either the Senate or the House in order to ascertain whether it was good or whether it was bad. I labored long hours upon this almost superhuman task, labored until midnight and after midnight in my office. Some of the bills were so absurd that they never got out of committees. Some of them were so

bad that they never reached the floor of either House or the Senate. Most of them were ill-advised and ill-conceived. After reading through those bills I would go out to the Capitol Park to get a breath of fresh air and look up into the heavens. It seemed to me that the stars were like the eyes of pitying angels looking down upon the bipeds we call men, moving with halting, faltering, and often stumbling steps toward that divine event to which all creation moves.

Mr. President, in Battery Square in New York City there used to be a gun which was called the sunset gun. Perhaps the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] can tell me whether the sunset gun is still fired in Battery Square in New York.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I presume that question is directed at the junior Senator from New York. So far as I know, there is a great deal of construction going on at the present time around the Battery, and I doubt if the sunset gun is fired at present.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator for the information. I did not know. It is only about once in a decade that I ever visit that wicked city, and then it is under compulsion. When I went there years ago in my callow youth, the sunset gun in Battery Square was fired every day at sunset. An Irishman was coming from the old country to live in this country, and just as he stepped on the pier the sunset gun was fired. He leaped in the air, clicked his heels together three times, and said, "What a great country this is, when the sun goes down with a bang like that."

I am sure that if that Irishman were to visit here today and the sunset gun were fired according to daylight-saving time he would jump off the pier and try to save himself from what he conceived to be a bombing of New York City.

Mr. President—

The time is out of joint: O cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right.

We have fantasies of all kinds, regimentation of all kinds. We call ourselves a democracy living under liberty. Again I make the observation that the Democratic side of the aisle is practically deserted. The Democratic Party is supposed to stand up for the rights of the American people. It is a party which is supposed to take its stand by the poor, and by the side of the sweating brow of labor. Gone is the campaign leader who fathered the bill. He has left it here as an orphan to be taken care of by the able Senator from Delaware.

Mr. President, there is much more that I could say about this bill, but I know that it is useless to undertake to speak after we have had two quorum calls and sent the Sergeant at Arms after absent Senators. There are now 11 Senators in the Chamber. We have just been honored by the presence of the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. He makes the eleventh.

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

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a petition from employees of

the Department of the Interior. I have not counted the number of names, but I judge that the petition is signed by between 400 and 600 persons objecting to daylight-saving time. The petition was submitted to me through a telephone conversation saying, in effect, that they had noticed that I had objected to the bill when it came up on the unanimous-consent calendar—therefore they were relying upon me to make it known that the request for daylight-saving time for the District was far from unanimous.

It is my present conviction that any interference by the Congress of the United States in the long-established regular standard time should be on a national uniform basis joined in by the transportation systems, and not to encourage a haphazard system where two different systems—daylight saving and standard—are prevalent in some cities and communities, merely adding to a general state of confusion.

To the District Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Daylight-Saving Time:

We, the undersigned taxpaying property owners and residents of the District of Columbia and vicinity, object to having daylight-saving time imposed upon us now or in the future, for the following reasons:

1. Because we see no reason why we should be inconvenienced by having our hours changed from standard time to daylight-saving time to accommodate a few people, the majority of whom have no responsibilities and are seeking only pleasure and recreation.

2. Because we do not want to put our children to bed with the sun still shining and it is still too hot and noisy for them to get to sleep.

3. Nor do we want to get our children up so early when it is cool and the best time for them to sleep, to go to school, or those of us who work and have to take them to some place to be cared for during the day.

4. Because it is impossible for those of us who work and have home duties and responsibilities to get enough rest to be efficient on our jobs.

5. We do not want to go to bed before it is dark and still too hot to sleep in order to try and get enough rest to keep going and be able to arise in time to get to work at an early hour, in order to give some people who have nothing to do a little more recreation time. These people already have enough daylight time without changing the hours.

6. We do not need any more daylight time than we already have on standard time to get our gardens worked, as the days are long enough in the summertime.

7. We do not want the time changed because so many of us have to be at work at 7:45, which necessitates getting up around 4:30 a. m. standard time or 5:30 daylight-savings time, before it is really light, and then we get off duty right in the heat of the afternoon, when it is too hot to do anything.

8. Because we miss the most enjoyable part of the summer evenings by having to go to bed with the chickens, and miss the good sleep in the cool of the early mornings.

9. Because all social affairs have to be avoided to live a life of work, eat, and not enough rest and sleep. People who are the backbone of the community are too busy with important things and necessary duties to have much time for unnecessary recreation.

10. Because the busses and trains run on standard time, which causes so much confusion in travel.

11. Daylight-saving time also works a hardship on the farmers and dairymen and others who furnish produce to Washington and nearby suburbs. They usually get up

about 4 a. m. in order to reach the markets early, and when the District is on daylight time this necessitates their starting their day about 3 a. m. As a consequence, many of these farmers have decided to furnish milk and other products from the preceding day. Thus, these dairy and farm products do not reach the markets and homes as fresh as they would if daylight saving were not in effect.

W. R. Grayson, C. J. Grayson, M. Haynes, J. Williams, M. Taylor, M. Dory, R. Maison, N. Smith, D. Woodson, M. M. Bell, I. W. Hamilton, M. A. Warner, R. A. Biscoe, R. Diggs, M. I. Dent, M. Addison, D. W. Dixon, M. I. Samuels, G. Ford, M. I. Lipscomb, J. M. Taylor, L. E. West, A. M. Reid, J. C. Josephs, R. A. Brown, V. H. Reid, J. M. Holley, M. I. Duckett, J. M. Bennett, R. Green, R. Hanson, M. Williamson, D. Williams, C. E. Edyland, H. James, A. R. King, Prince A. Lynch, Thelma Brown, Mary E. Johnson, Camence Nash, Ruth Elridge, George Dorsey, Griffin Fosett, Edith Sullivan, James Smith, Alberta Qualls, Bernice Hatton, Conley Hatton, Mary Smith, Eloise Duckett, Areatha King, William G. Brown, Annie W. Lynch, Mrs. J. P. Rappolt, Mr. J. P. Rappolt, Mrs. R. N. Feltwell, Annie E. Head, Jennie Welch, Mrs. M. T. Ingraham, Mrs. Fannie Dunbar, Katherine Knight, Mrs. James H. Brodnax, Mrs. Willis Fleetwood, Mrs. E. L. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Feltwell, E. Marvine, Elizabeth Waldo, Myra Magee, Inez F. Bell, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bailey, A. G. Kenyon, Albert L. Kenyon, T. W. Wheat, Chas. T. Morse, Grace H. Morse, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Henning H. Burton, Mrs. John H. Connaughton, Belva Hoch, Mary H. Bengel, Mrs. D. S. Shook, Mrs. Dorothy E. Stone, Mrs. Jas. A. Lessard, Norine J. Fauble, Katherine Lewis, Mrs. E. Dewey, Miss Janet Tinker, Irma McInturff, Edna G. Mathews, Helen Turner, Mercy Creech, T. J. McDowell, Mrs. Roy Beggs, Harry L. Bell, Theodore Smith.

Myrtle V. Arundel, Doris Woychuk, Henry Woychuk, Maxine Portch, David Portch, John W. Teagle, Helen Teagle, Ford E. Teagle, J. C. Butler, Catherine Butler, Roy C. Gordy, John P. Thompson, W. R. Stroeue, Allen K. Hines, M. Fields, L. J. Rogan, Jr., Ernest C. McClure, H. W. Brown, R. J. Dungan, W. H. Andes, Nelson E. Rodeffer, A. B. Cooke, Fred J. Laskill, R. S. Harris, Delta O'Dell, Hallie R. Reynolds, Ruth C. Jackson, Mary Lou Mossey, E. L. Rowan, Catherine K. Nonamaker, Elouise K. Fletcher, Kathryn Irwin, Robert S. Weaver, Ethel E. Shiflett, Lois L. Allen, Vernon F. Athey, Frances Kraft, Maude V. Athey, Albert Whimpey, J. W. O'Brien, Shirley Owens, Cecil T. Owens, C. D. West, Alice West, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Comer, Mrs. Grace Dochery, Robert D. Dochery, L. N. Arundel, Dorothy G. Catterton, Irvin E. Catterton, Edna A. Carmichael, Olive C. Harrell, F. W. Batel, John R. Thornton, Thomas H. Knott, Dorothy A. Knott, Philip McAleer, J. A. Bauman, J. R. Mayberry, W. E. Knox, E. F. Farley, George R. Clarkson, S. S. Fort, L. G. Atchison, G. M. Cook, Edith E. Swart, A. H. Davies, J. O. Dittenhafer, W. F. Taylor, E. F. Boucher, John Wilson, Mrs. Esta Pankey, D. T. Pankey, Barney Barnes, Dick Newhirk, Tommie Knott, Blanche Whitside.

Emma Jordan, Juanita Boston, Rosie Jennings, James Monroe, Juanita Monroe, Leroy Green, Mary Johnson, John Gantt, Susie Gantt, Richard Foggy, Conrad Alexander, Flora Alexander, John Hill, Viola Hill, Sylvester Boston, Martha Brown, Willie Whooper, Cordelia Whooper, Everite Boston, Edna Boston, Dorothy Boston, Willie Hensley, Alberta Jackson, Achil James, Althea James, Mrs. Lucille Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Winn, Mrs. Ida Warrick, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kelton, Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks, Wilbert Anderson, Willie Poteat, Mrs. Katie Randall, Mrs. Sadie Harrison, Mrs. Sarah Brooks, Mrs. E. F. Sutton, Edith L. Sullivan, Mrs. Dorothy Miller, John Henry Ragins, Mrs. Ethel Snowden, Mrs. Annie Mae Taylor, Mrs. Mabel Eshleman, Walter W. Beale, Martha L. Keith, Helen McNew, Dorothy M. Parrish, Eunice

Mercer, Jacqueline R. Watts, Mamie S. Knott, Al Collins, Thomas H. Mercer, Elfriede Thomford, Mrs. Emma Thomford, M. W. Thomford, Sarah C. Waters, Esther H. Chapman, William Chapman, Eva Robinson, Grace Bell, Esther Bell, Helen S. Dame, Dora M. Shanaberger, Henry Spangler, Mrs. Paul V. (Mary R.) Bebe, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison.

Martha S. Meeks, Theresa F. Luckett, Mrs. Emma C. Luckett, Anna Gabor, Hugh L. Dryden, Jr., Hugh L. Dryden, John A. McAneny, Mary L. McAneny, Ruth Dryden, Mary L. Dryden, Sarah E. Kincaid, D. J. Pavarese, Herbert H. Peterson, Ruth G. Peterson, Richard T. Rodda, Melva L. Rodda, Henry K. Dinan, Mrs. A. A. Dinan, Lillian R. Shoppy, Elsie L. Yeatman, R. Helen Jones, Helen Lenzen, Wm. H. Brown, Gertrude A. Shoppy, Gladys V. Frost, Mrs. E. G. Mohler, Eva M. Wentzel, Walter B. Williams, C. C. Camp, Ann L. Williams, Geo. A. Vitas, A. P. Cole, Helen G. Williams, Carlyle Crook, William H. Smothers, Stephen E. Morgan, Florence S. Harries, R. Annette Berube, Emanuel S. Brown, Sara F. Cullimore, Sydney G. Cullimore, Agatha K. Fallon, Charles S. Parnell, A. H. Frazier, L. Peirson, Calvin Peirson, Nancy T. Dryden, S. J. Skinner, Alvin Carper, Harold Redman, Lester O. Stotler, Maude E. Little, Theo J. Alley, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. T. E. Nugent, Mrs. M. H. Richey.

Thomas E. Cheaney, Llewellyn J. Moore, Robert E. Laney, Wallace Moore, Arthur C. Harvey, Sefford Lane, J. P. Scharlje, Theo. B. Gittings, Paul E. Filmer, Ajelon A. Dinaer, Antoinette S. Young, Hollis H. Clark, Howard L. Hazeltaker, Harry C. Shepherd, Hobart W. Francis, Irene Staps, Paul L. Yost, Ida Andrews, Kenneth O. Pratt, Austin Van Wooten, Jas. C. Godwin, Tolite C. Haltzclaw, Charles W. Peters, Thomas W. Holder, I. A. Bowman, E. L. Warden, E. Reynolds, Jack L. Lambert, Odes White, G. E. Lamir, I. Connole, Roy E. Hill, Sherwood D. Rodman, Wm. W. Hutchinson, D. L. Green, O. D. Davis, R. E. Cross, D. J. Birdzell, H. W. Starkloff, B. E. Smice, E. O. Trainor, H. B. Arington, A. C. Doyle, Theo. A. Schultz, Thomas M. White, Ralph W. Magee, J. D. Smett, Ida Andrews, Dorothea Molander, Elizabeth Townsend, Winifred R. Beverley, Suzane Seginah, Hilda S. Courtney, Irene Orndorff, Elbert Y. Poole, I. A. Bowman, J. Davis, Charles W. Peters, J. L. Neese, James L. Morrissey, Paul J. Dempsey, Albert Lemp, Homer G. Wood, E. T. Montgomery, L. B. Quimby, Emil Bugosh, Charles E. Erdmann, George G. Moore, Marian F. White, N. S. Dove, N. J. Dove, Ann White, Helen R. Yost, William J. McCarthy.

Emory P. Roberts, J. E. Kresky, R. H. Gurganous, L. M. Davis, John E. Boardley, William J. Smith, Coleman Bado, Bertha L. Hales, Vincent E. Matthews, Isadore D. Richards, Benjamin Jones, J. T. Morrison, Jr., C. D. McCloud, L. F. Newman, K. M. Burke, Gloria F. Yock, Marion A. Carpenter, Catherine Gunerman, Lewis Newell, Rachel Colvin, Mildred E. Ward, L. A. Fanget, C. R. Montgomery, John J. Sullin, Gerhard Lubbers, Alma O'Connor, Mary F. Edens, Emilie R. Dowell, Eugene L. Rzaezowski, M. Waugh, Raymond Tyler, Lorena J. Herman, Willa V. Winters, Bonita L. Combs, Nelle Bowen, A. L. Brow, E. V. Gannell, I. C. Bamble, Lorene Dyson, John C. Rabbitt, Wm. G. Schlecht, R. E. Stevens, John L. Mergner, Frank S. Reed, Willie Rollins, Grover C. Moreland, W. G. Schaller, Michael Fleucher, Pete N. Manthos, I. W. Avery, J. E. Boket, J. E. Norton, Mrs. Kaddy G. Clark, Fielding Bird, Violet Ann Hambleton, Marion M. Miller, L. V. Mann, Geba Lune, John D. Northrop, Lucie M. Wiltshire, M. J. Melling, Lloyd L. Young, Jessie R. Green, Octavia L. Wyman, Benjamin E. Jones, Myrtle V. Newman, Cecilia M. McNamara, Helen T. Gerson, Catherine K. Nonamaker.

Mr. President, if the Senator from Louisiana will further yield, this petition was forwarded to me because it had appeared in the press that I had

objected upon one occasion when the bill was reached on the call of the calendar. To keep the RECORD straight, let me say that I have no deep convictions on the question of daylight-saving time. We have a certain amount of work to do, and I believe that most members of this body work as long as they can get their clerks and secretaries to work, so it really makes very little difference to us personally in our work here.

However, I live 3,000 miles from here. When one is looking up the time when he is to arrive in San Francisco, Reno, or Salt Lake City on the plane or train, he finds that he must cross three time zones. He wonders what cities have daylight-saving time and what cities have standard time. He never knows what time it is anywhere. He may be an hour late or an hour early for a train or plane. It is very annoying.

As I have stated, I have no deep convictions on the subject; if it suits the convenience of this body, and if the city of Washington really ought to have daylight-saving time, I shall not stand in the way. Because of the fact that I had previously objected to consideration of the bill, the signers of the petition wanted me to know that the sentiment among the Government workers in Washington, D. C., was by no means unanimous in favor of daylight-saving time.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator for his valuable contribution.

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

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. Will the Senator from Nevada state the number of names on the list?

Mr. MALONE. I have not counted them accurately, but I judge there are approximately 500. There are about 15 pages.

Mr. BUCK. Would the Senator think that would be approximately 1 percent of the employees of the Federal Government in the city of Washington?

Mr. MALONE. Perhaps so, or probably less. At any rate, the opinion on this subject is not unanimous in the District of Columbia; I simply wished to point that out. Perhaps if the petition had gone to other departments, other names might have been added to it. I do not attempt to say whether that would be the case, of course.

Mr. President, to my mind the whole matter is silly. On the other hand, to other persons it makes sense. So I shall not attempt to stand in the way of the view of the majority of the Senate, if a majority of the Senate wishes to vote for this bill. But I do wish to point out that some of the people of the city of Washington do not want to have daylight saving go into effect. Of course, the Senator from Delaware has stated that the percentage of people in the District of Columbia opposing daylight saving time is a small one.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada agrees with the President of the United States, when he says that daylight saving is hooey; does he not?

Mr. MALONE. It is worse than that. This is merely one more thing piled on many other things. A few years ago Congress would never have considered doing such a thing—among other things. I shall not go into detail regarding them now, but I think we are carrying on these matters to such a degree that finally the people of the country will rise up.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, before I conclude my remarks, I wish to offer an amendment and send it to the desk and have it read for the information of the Senate. It is an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and I shall offer it.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate on various grounds. The first one is that this bill adds to the confusion.

In the second place, there never was any referendum in the true sense of the word among the people of Washington, for only approximately 300 persons voted, out of 1,250,000 persons in the metropolitan area. The purpose of my amendment is to see to it that there is a fair and square election in order to determine what are the wishes of the people of the city of Washington in this matter. That is the theory on which the bill of last year was enacted: namely, that the people of Washington would be consulted, to determine what their preference was.

Mr. President, I have appealed to Senators from the pages of *Holy Writ*. Now I shall appeal to the Senate by asking Senators, if they do not pay attention to any of my other arguments, to remember Old Father Time. I should like to read, in part, a poem entitled "The Closing Year," by George D. Prentiss:

Remorseless Time!

Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! What power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on
He presses, and forever. * * *

Revolutions sweep

O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast
Of dreaming sorrow; cities rise and sink
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring, blazing, from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs,
and bow
Their tall heads to the plain; new empires
rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Startling the nations; * * *

Yet Time,

Time the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career.
Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.

Mr. President, I now send to the desk the amendment which I offer, and I ask to have it read for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to conduct a referendum among the residents of the District of Columbia on the question of establishing daylight-saving time in the District. Except as hereinafter provided such referendum shall be held under such rules and regulations and at such time and

places as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, who shall likewise provide all machinery of election.

(b) For 2 weeks prior to the holding of such referendum the Board of Commissioners shall publish not less than three times weekly in the four leading dailies published in the city of Washington a list of the polling places, the polling officials, and the time of opening closing of the polls.

(c) All persons 21 years of age and over who have resided in the District of Columbia not less than 1 year prior to the date of holding such referendum shall be qualified to vote at such referendum.

(d) Polling places shall be established at such places in the District as the Commissioners shall determine will be most convenient to afford the largest number of qualified voters an opportunity to vote. All polling places shall be open for voting from 6 o'clock ante meridian to 8 o'clock post meridian on the day during which such referendum is conducted.

(e) There shall be five officials, exclusive of watchers, in charge of the conduct of the referendum at each polling place. Not less than two nor more than three of such officials shall be persons who favor daylight-saving time and not less than two nor more than three shall be persons who oppose daylight-saving time. There shall be two watchers at each polling place and at each place where counting of ballots is conducted. One watcher shall be a person in favor of daylight-saving time and one shall be a person opposed to daylight-saving time.

(f) The ballot shall contain only the statements "For Daylight-Saving Time" and "Against Daylight-Saving Time," and appropriate squares for marking the voter's choice, which mark shall be by pencil mark in such square. The statement receiving a majority of the total valid votes cast shall be the choice of the residents of the District on the question of establishing daylight-saving time.

Sec. 2. If the result of the referendum conducted pursuant to the first section is in favor of establishing daylight-saving time, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized and directed to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time established by the Commissioners under authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Amend the title to read: "A bill relating to the establishment of daylight time in the District of Columbia."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BUCK obtained the floor.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I have noted very carefully the amendment the Senator from Louisiana now offers to the bill. I should like to point out that the people of the District of Columbia are not the only ones affected. I wish to say again that although perhaps Senators who live within a few hundred miles of Washington or in approximately the same longitude will not be particularly affected—for normally there is no difference between the time in Washington and the

time in their communities, so probably they will not be very much inconvenienced by such a change—nevertheless, if a change of time such as the one now proposed is made, persons in Reno, Nev., or Las Vegas, or on the Pacific coast will be very greatly inconvenienced. For instance, if during the afternoon I were making a telephone call to Washington from my home office, if daylight-saving time were in effect most of my office force would have left the office for the day before I could get in touch with them by telephone. At the present time there is a difference of 3 hours between eastern standard time and the time in the Pacific coast and far western areas, and that difference would be increased to 4 hours if daylight-saving time were to go into effect in Washington. That would cause a terrific inconvenience.

What I have said indicates the importance of this matter to such persons, I believe. I really fail to see that upsetting the entire time arrangement in the whole United States is worth while.

If the railroads and the air lines and other means of transportation and communication would change their time to conform to our whims, that would be satisfactory; but that is never done. In other words, anyone who travels has to remember that such a change in time will cause him to be either an hour earlier or an hour later than normally would be the case. Of course, that is most important in connection with traveling by railroad or by airplane. Perhaps a traveler will miss his plane or train because, under those circumstances, he will be either an hour earlier or an hour later than he normally would.

I, for one, feel that daylight-saving time confuses the entire time schedule. I wish to point out to my distinguished colleague the Senator from Delaware that it is not altogether a matter of consulting the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, for they are not the only ones concerned in this matter.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I rise to oppose this amendment. If it is not its purpose, certainly its result would be to kill the pending bill.

I agree in part with what the distinguished Senator from Nevada has said about inconvenience to the Members of Congress. To some extent, I think daylight-saving time does cause such inconvenience.

But I am interested in trying to serve the people of Washington, of whom, according to the evidence adduced at the hearings, the majority are greatly in favor of daylight saving for the city.

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

Mr. BUCK. I am glad to yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator knows that in the referendum conducted by the Commissioners there were less than 400 votes cast, out of 1,200,000 people in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia. Presumably, there were at least 500,000 qualified to vote. With the polls open from 12 to 12:30, no opportunity was given the people to express their wishes.

Mr. BUCK. I did not have those facts, I may say to the Senator, but from the

hearings we conducted last year and from the figures which I earlier placed in the RECORD, there is concrete evidence that a majority of the citizens of the city would like to have daylight saving.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I should like to read the official communication from John Russell Young, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on that subject. In a letter addressed to me under date of November 17, 1947, he said:

MY DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: In response to your telephone call for information relative to the daylight-saving-time hearing, I am pleased to submit the following:

1. Date and time that hearing began: Wednesday, May 7, 1947, at 10 a. m.
 2. Date and time hearing ended: Wednesday, May 7, 1947, at 12:45 p. m.
 3. How many persons actually testified in person? Seventy-nine.
 4. How much written testimony pro and con—letters, cards, etc.?
- Ballots cast at hearing:

	For	Against
Individuals	147	98
Organizations	70	9
Communications:		
Individuals	3,226	689
Organizations	85	19
5. Is transcript of hearing available? Yes.		
Copy is attached hereto.		

I hold in my hand a transcript of the hearing, containing very few pages, which I shall be glad to show the Senator. There were actually less than 400 votes cast.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, notwithstanding the objections of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, I maintain that the people of the city want daylight saving. There is nothing in the bill now before the Senate really except the offer of a small crumb of home rule to the disfranchised residents of this city. I do not know of anything less they could ask in the way of self-government than what is contained in the pending bill. It does not provide daylight saving for the city. It simply permits the Commissioners to hold hearings and then decide whether or not they think the citizens of Washington want it. I hope the bill passes.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned, and the people of my State are deeply concerned, about the material and supplies going into Russia and her satellite countries. The people of my State, and I believe over the entire United States, particularly in the West, remember vividly shipload after shipload of scrap iron and petroleum products shipped to Japan almost up to the day of Pearl Harbor. In the months and years that followed this scrap came back to us in the form of shot and shell, bombs and planes, directed against our own brothers and sons.

I submit that the time has come when the United States must carefully examine its foreign policy in the light of the relationship between our trade program and our military program. It is time we let the left hand know what the right hand is doing.

I voted against every foreign-aid bill except the European recovery plan, because it seemed to me to be utter folly to

be sending millions of American dollars to the Communist threatened countries of Europe, when in the final analysis Russia was to be the chief beneficiary. In the current issue of United States News there is a clear and concise analysis of the present situation.

Let us see how these programs worked. The British loan was for three and three-fourths billions. According to the analysis in the United States News, last year Britain shipped \$49,000,000 worth of goods to Russia and more than twice that amount to countries in eastern Europe, chiefly satellite nations of Soviet Russia. Machinery made up more than four-fifths of Russia's purchases. In return Britain purchased from the eastern European countries more than \$100,000,000 worth of cotton, timber, furs, canned fish, manganese, and other goods. In these transactions, therefore, the Russians maintained a favorable balance of trade by sending \$51,000,000 worth of goods in excess of those purchased. It is not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that these were American dollars, for the most part, which Russia gathered in from trading with Britain last year.

We learn now that Britain is planning to boost her trade with Russia this year under a new trade agreement, whereby machinery for timber cutting, petroleum, and electrical works are to go to Russia in exchange for 738,000 tons of fodder.

Let us take another example. Last year the United States offered interim aid to France, Italy, and Austria in the amount of \$540,000,000. Last year France shipped to eastern Europe goods worth \$47,000,000, and paid \$55,000,000 for goods received from these nations, including Russian satellites. French exports consisted of trucks, wools, chemicals, and textiles. She imported wood pulp, paper, lumber, coal, and grain. While the difference here is smaller, France still paid out \$8,000,000 more than she received. We must therefore conclude that our loans are subsidizing this unfavorable balance of trade.

It may be contended that there is very little the United States can do to control the trading of European nations, including the beneficiaries of our many foreign-aid programs. But let us see what the United States has been doing in the trade with Russia. The United States is doing more business with eastern Europe than with any other western European country. According to the analysis to which I have referred, the Soviet bloc got 23 percent of its imports last year from the United States.

During 1947 the United States sent \$431,000,000 worth of goods to Russia and her satellite nations. A large percentage of this total was in machinery and vehicles, usable in peace, no doubt, but also usable in war. Almost 12 percent of the United States' machine and tool exports went to Russia. And what were our imports from Russia? We received \$154,000,000 worth of furs, manganese, chrome, wood pulp, paper, and so forth.

The administration defends our trading with Russia on the grounds that that nation is still technically an ally—and it is further contended that the amount of

our exports going to Russia are not a significant portion of our total exports.

Regardless of how large the amounts, I contend that we should not ship one single farm tractor so long as there is an American farmer who wants one and cannot find it. We should not ship a single foot of oil line pipe or casing to Russia so long as there is an American oil producer who needs such pipe and cannot find it. We should not ship one single locomotive or boxcar to Russia so long as our railroads are still operating with outdated and antiquated equipment, through lack of replacements. This formula should be applied in the careful reexamination of our entire export program. In addition, we should make every effort to administer the ERP so that Russia will not receive our shipments through secondary trading operations.

A year ago some wag suggested that Russia would not fight us for 5 years, because we would not have her properly equipped before that time. At the rate we are going, one would think we were bent on stepping up this timetable.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Will the Senator permit me to finish? I shall conclude in a moment.

We are bending every effort to put western Europe back on its feet, to produce more goods. But we must realize that these goods will be sold largely to eastern Europe. At the same time we are spending billions of dollars to build up our armed forces because the threat of another world war is imminent.

The American people have ample cause for alarm when they see that our wagon of peace is hitched to a runaway horse which we are lashing with the whip of an ill-conceived trade policy, while at the same time we are frantically applying the brakes in the form of an accelerated defense program.

I now yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask my distinguished colleague from Wyoming if he is familiar with the fact that several principal nations included in the Marshall-plan countries have treaties direct with Russia or the satellite countries providing for the manufacture and processing of raw materials which we have been sending them and which we intend to send them under the Marshall plan, which are to be furnished to Russia and the satellite countries in the form of manufactured goods?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Yes. I appreciate the Senator's question. I am very much alive to the situation. Not only that, but I would say to the distinguished Senator that in the last 2 weeks the question has arisen in the State Department as to whether we should complete our trade treaty with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. MALONE. I suppose the Senator is familiar with the treaty made by England with Russia, which has been signed and which is presumably in operation, sending Russia everything from monkey-wrenches to locomotives, involving a very large amount of material manufactured

from 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons of steel. Is the Senator familiar with that?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. That is the treaty which I mentioned in my remarks.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to ask my distinguished colleague another question, if he will further yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. Is the Senator aware that no export license is necessary with Canada, that the Dominion of Canada has been almost continuously, and presumably is yet, using approximately a million tons of steel, that we are shipping to Canada annually thousands of tons of aluminum ingots and other raw materials, and that a large part of this material is manufactured into finished goods and sent to countries behind the iron curtain?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I am aware of that, I would say to the Senator, and I am also aware that there is a considerable amount of petroleum products, particularly crude oil, being shipped from western States into Canada, in return for steel.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I was very much interested in the statement made by the distinguished Senator in his remarks that not one tractor should be shipped under ERP so long as an American farmer needs a tractor to produce at home. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming a colloquy which occurred in the House between Representative GILLIE, of Indiana, and Representative STEFAN, of Nebraska. Representative STEFAN has been in Congress 16 years and ranks very high on the House Appropriations Committee. The colloquy appears on page 3340 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Wednesday. Representative GILLIE, speaking to the House, stated:

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to make inquiry concerning one of the important aspects of this program, and that is farm machinery. I am particularly interested in this, because we have been holding hearings in the Agriculture Committee for several months on the long-range agricultural program—that includes farm machinery. When our committee was out West holding hearings last week, several witnesses, farmers and big ranchers, spoke to the committee asking about farm machinery. They talked about their wire-bound machinery and wondered whether they were going to get new machinery this year so that they could speed up their farm operations.

Then Mr. GILLIE turned to Representative STEFAN and said:

I would like to ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], a member of the Appropriations Committee, how much farm machinery is going to be shipped under this ERP program. I understand there is quite a bit of it that is going to be shipped; can we afford to do that?

Representative STEFAN, in answer to that inquiry from Representative GILLIE, said:

Mr. STEFAN. According to the testimony before the Deficiency Committee by the Export Control Division of the Department of Commerce, the first-year operation of ERP will require one-fourth of all the production of farm machinery for exportable purposes. If I was a farmer today, I would start saving up my baling wire and save every piece of machinery in existence on the farm. This information comes directly from the Export Control Division of the Department of Commerce, and the testimony will be in the hearings that are available today on the first deficiency bill, which will follow this bill. If the gentleman from Indiana wants the official information from the Export Control Division of the Department of Commerce, I will read you briefly.

Then the distinguished Representative from Nebraska quoted from the testimony, in which the same thing is reiterated which was mentioned a moment ago, and that is that one-fourth of all of our production of farm machinery this year will go across the water under the provisions of ERP.

I think that is a vital thing to every farmer in this country. The first information I had regarding it was when I read it in the RECORD last Wednesday. I want to bring it not only to the attention of my distinguished colleague, because of the remarks he has made, which should be of interest to every farmer in Wyoming as well as in the whole farming section of this country, but I want to bring it to the attention of the entire membership of the Senate that farmers throughout this country will be faced with 25 percent of their production this year being sent out of the country under the provisions of ERP.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nebraska for his contribution to this subject.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my distinguished colleague from Wyoming for bringing up this subject at this time. It is very important, and too little attention is being paid to it. I think if it could be explained thoroughly to the people of the country so that they would fully understand it, there would be an entirely different temper in the Congress of the United States.

If the Senator will yield further I should like to mention a few of the items which, under the trade treaty between England and the U. S. S. R. are being shipped:

Description of equipment	Quantity or amount
Narrow-gage 750-millimeter locomotives	1,100
Flat trucks, 750-millimeter	2,400
Winches (2 and 3 drums)	2,400
Excavators	210
Caterpillar loading cranes (Diesel types in substitution for equivalent number of excavators)	54
Auto timber carriers	250
Tugs	14
Dredgers	4
Locomobiles (units)	200
50-kilowatt mobile Diesel electric generators	150
Steam power turbine stations, 500-kilowatt	24
Plywood equipment (value)	£1,050,000
Timber-mill equipment (value)	£400,000

Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of my distinguished colleague to the fact that a large amount of this equipment manufactured for shipment to Russia and the nations behind the iron curtain is manufactured from raw materials we send there, and it is equipment which is almost entirely unavailable to the ordinary purchaser in this country.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME IN THE DISTRICT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator withhold the suggestion a moment?

Mr. BUCK. I will.

Mr. WHERRY. It is my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana wishes a record vote on his amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. I asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Then let us have a quorum called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware suggests the absence of a quorum, and the clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Baldwin	Hill	Overton
Ball	Hoey	Pepper
Barkley	Holland	Reed
Bricker	Ives	Revercomb
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Kem	Russell
Capper	Knowland	Saltonstall
Chavez	Lodge	Smith
Cooper	Lucas	Stennis
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Dworshak	McFarland	Thye
Ecton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Wherry
Flanders	Martin	Wiley
Fulbright	Millikin	Williams
Green	Morse	Wilson
Gurney	Myers	Young
Hayden	O'Conor	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON].

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I am going to ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment, but, first, I want to make a brief explanation of the amendment. My amendment simply requires that an election be held in the District of Columbia to determine the wishes of the people of the District. When Congress enacted a similar bill last year it contained a provision for a referendum, but the referendum was an absolute and perfect farce. The referendum was held only between the hours of 10 a. m. and

12:45 p. m.—but 2 1/4 hours. I do not know what notice was given, but only 324 votes were cast, and the population of the District of Columbia was 850,861, and the population of the metropolitan area, to which the question was submitted, was 1,205,220.

As the bill now reads it provides for no referendum at all. The question is going to be left to the Commissioners. The Congress is not deciding whether there is to be daylight saving or not. It is going to be left to three Commissioners to determine. I want the people of Washington to be heard in the matter. I want a democratic process provided. The Congress is on record as being desirous of knowing the wishes of the people of Washington, because Congress so provided in the bill enacted last year.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, if the amendment is adopted we will not have daylight saving in Washington this summer. I believe the Senator from Louisiana will agree with me in that statement.

Mr. OVERTON. No; I will not agree with the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BUCK. The machinery required to set up the referendum and the time required in preparing for it will prohibit any possibility of there being daylight saving in the District of Columbia this year.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the amendment provides that only 2 weeks' notice be given of the election. The notice will be given by April 20. It is proposed under the bill that daylight saving goes into effect on April 26. Let us suppose it does not go into effect before May 10, what difference does it make?

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

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is there provision made for setting up the machinery to guarantee that there shall be a fair vote on the question, and a fair count of the vote, similar to that obtaining in the same type of election held in the States? What does the amendment do about that?

Mr. OVERTON. It is patterned along the line of similar State elections. The amendment was drawn up by the legislative counsel of the Senate. The amendment contains the few necessary provisions. The Commissioners will have charge of the election and provide the actual machinery for the vote.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, may the amendment be read so we will know on what we are voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to conduct a referendum among the residents of the District of Columbia on the question of establishing daylight saving time in the District. Except as hereinafter provided such

referendum shall be held under such rules and regulations and at such time and places as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, who shall likewise provide all machinery of election.

(b) For 2 weeks prior to the holding of such referendum the Board of Commissioners shall publish not less than three times weekly in the four leading dailies published in the city of Washington a list of the polling places, the polling officials, and the time of opening and closing of the polls.

(c) All persons 21 years of age and over who have resided in the District of Columbia not less than 1 year prior to the date of holding such referendum shall be qualified to vote at such referendum.

(d) Polling places shall be established at such places in the District as the Commissioners shall determine will be most convenient to afford the largest number of qualified voters an opportunity to vote. All polling places shall be open for voting from 6 o'clock antemeridian to 8 o'clock postmeridian on the day during which such referendum is conducted.

(e) There shall be five officials, exclusive of watchers, in charge of the conduct of the referendum at each polling place. Not less than two nor more than three of such officials shall be persons who favor daylight saving time and not less than two nor more than three shall be persons who oppose daylight saving time. There shall be two watchers at each polling place and at each place where counting of ballots is conducted. One watcher shall be a person in favor of daylight saving time and one shall be a person opposed to daylight saving time.

(f) The ballot shall contain only the statement "For Daylight Saving Time" and "Against Daylight Saving Time," and appropriate squares for marking the voter's choice, which mark shall be by pencil mark in such square. The statement receiving a majority of the total valid votes cast shall be the choice of the residents of the District on the question of establishing daylight saving time.

SEC. 2. If the result of the referendum conducted pursuant to the first section is in favor of establishing daylight saving time, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized and directed to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time established by the Commissioners under authority of the act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Amend the title to read: "A bill relating to the establishment of daylight time in the District of Columbia."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] are absent on account of illness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is detained on official committee business, is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay," and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is detained on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea," and the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "nay."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—16

Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Chavez	McClellan	Russell
Ellender	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Fulbright	McKellar	Young
Hoey	Malone	
Johnson, Colo.	Overton	

NAYS—47

Alken	Capper	Flanders
Baldwin	Cooper	Green
Ball	Cordon	Gurney
Barkley	Donnell	Hayden
Bricker	Dworschak	Hickenlooper
Bridges	Ecton	Hill
Buck	Ferguson	Holland

Ives	Myers	Thomas, Utah
Kem	O'Conor	Thye
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
Lodge	Pepper	Watkins
Lucas	Reed	Wherry
McCarran	Revercomb	Wiley
McMahon	Saltonstall	Williams
Millikin	Smith	Wilson
Morse	Stennis	

NOT VOTING—33

Brewster	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Kilgore	Sparkman
Butler	Langer	Stewart
Cain	McCarthy	Taft
Capehart	McGrath	Taylor
Connally	Magnuson	Tobey
Downey	Martin	Tydings
Eastland	Maybank	Umstead
George	Moore	Wagner
Hatch	Murray	White

So Mr. OVERTON's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. 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 and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business. If present and voting, the Senator from Washington would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] are absent on account of illness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is detained on official committee business, is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is detained on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. MCGRATH]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay," and the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "yea."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—46

Aiken	Gurney	O'Conor
Baldwin	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hickenlooper	Pepper
Barkley	Hill	Reed
Bricker	Holland	Revercomb
Bridges	Ives	Saltonstall
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Capper	Kem	Thomas, Utah
Cooper	Knowland	Thye
Cordon	Lodge	Vandenberg
Donnell	Lucas	Watkins
Dworschak	McCarran	Wiley
Ecton	McMahon	Williams
Ferguson	Millikin	Wilson
Flanders	Morse	
Green	Myers	

NAYS—17

Byrd	McClellan	Russell
Chavez	McFarland	Stennis
Ellender	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Fulbright	Malone	Wherry
Hoey	Overton	Young
Johnson, S. C.	Robertson, Va.	

NOT VOTING—33

Brewster	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Kilgore	Sparkman
Butler	Langer	Stewart
Cain	McCarthy	Taft
Capehart	McGrath	Taylor
Connally	Magnuson	Tobey
Downey	Martin	Tydings
Eastland	Maybank	Umstead
George	Moore	Wagner
Hatch	Murray	White

So the bill S. 1481 was passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance the standard time applicable to the District 1 hour for a period of each year commencing not earlier than the last Sunday of April and ending not later than the last Sunday of September. Any such time established by the Commissioners under authority of this act shall, during the period of the year for which it is applicable, be the standard time for the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the

Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the message just received from the President of the United States. I know the press is anxious to have this information.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Paul G. Hoffman, of Indiana, to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2287, Calendar No. 1017, a bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2287) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. (a) There is hereby created a body corporate with the name 'Reconstruction Finance Corporation' (herein called the Corporation), with a capital stock of \$100,000,000 subscribed by the United States of America. Its principal office shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies or branch offices in any city or cities of the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors. This act may be cited as the 'Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.'

"(b) Within 6 months after the close of each fiscal year the Corporation shall make a report to the Congress of the United States which shall contain financial statements for the fiscal year, including a balance sheet, a statement of income and expense, and an analysis of accumulated net income. The accumulated net income shall be determined after provision for reasonable reserves for uncollectability of loans and investments outstanding. Such statements shall be prepared from the financial records of the Corporation which shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The report shall contain schedules showing, as of the close of the fiscal year, each direct loan to any one borrower of \$100,000 or more, each loan to any one borrower of \$100,000 or more in which the Corporation has a participation or an agreement to participate, and the investments in the securities and obligations of any one borrower which total \$100,000 or more. After the end of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, the Corporation shall pay over to the Secretary of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, a dividend on its capital stock owned by the United States of America, in the amount by which its accumulated net income exceeds \$50,000,000.

"(c) Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendment, the Corporation shall re-

tire all its outstanding capital stock in excess of \$100,000,000 and shall pay to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts the par value of the stock so retired."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of five persons appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the five members of the board, not more than three shall be members of any one political party and not more than one shall be appointed from any one Federal Reserve district. The office of director shall be a full-time position. The term of the incumbent directors is hereby extended to June 30, 1950. As of July 1, 1950, two directors shall be appointed for a term of 1 year, two directors shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, and one director shall be appointed for a term of 3 years. Thereafter the term of the directors shall be for a term of 3 years, but they may continue in office until their successors are appointed and qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of director other than by expiration of term, the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the director whose place he is selected to fill. After the confirmation of the directors by the Senate, the President shall designate one of the directors to serve as chairman for a period coextensive with his term as director. The directors, except the chairman, shall receive salaries at the rate of \$12,500 per annum each. The chairman of the board of directors shall receive a salary at the rate of \$15,000 per annum."

Sec. 3. Section 3 (a) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) The Corporation shall have succession through June 30, 1960, unless it is sooner dissolved by an act of Congress. It shall have power to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to lease or purchase such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of its business; to sue and be sued, to complain and to defend, in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal; to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as shall be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Corporation, in accordance with laws, applicable to the Corporation, as in effect on June 30, 1947, and as thereafter amended; and to prescribe, amend, and repeal, by its board of directors, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which its general business may be conducted. Except as may be otherwise provided in this act or in the Government Corporation Control Act, the board of directors of the Corporation shall determine the necessity for and the character and amount of its obligations and expenditures under this act and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, paid, and accounted for, without regard to the provisions of any other laws governing the expenditure of public funds, and such determinations shall be final and conclusive upon all other officers of the Government. The Corporation shall be entitled to and granted the same immunities and exemptions from the payment of costs, charges, and fees as are granted to the United States pursuant to the provisions of law codified in sections 543, 548, 555, 557, 578, and 578a of title 28 of the United States Code, 1940 edition. The Corporation shall also be entitled to the use of the United States mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government. Debts due the Corporation, whether heretofore or hereafter arising, shall not be entitled to the priority available to the United States pursuant to section 3466 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 191) except that the Corporation shall be entitled

to such priority with respect to debts arising from any transaction pursuant to any of the following acts or provisions in effect at any time: Sections 5d (1) and 5d (2) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act added by section 5 of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of stock of Federal home-loan banks; to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes,' approved June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 573); sections 4 (f) and 9 of the act entitled 'An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes,' approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 354, 356); section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 26); the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765 and the following); sections 11 and 12 of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 214, 215); and section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act (56 Stat. 245)."

Sec. 4. Section 4 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. (a) To aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, to encourage small business, to help in maintaining the economic stability of the country, and to assist in promoting maximum employment and production, the Corporation, within the limitations hereinafter provided, is authorized—

"(1) to purchase the obligations of and to make loans to any business enterprise organized or operating under the laws of any State or the United States: *Provided*, That the purchase of obligations (including equipment trust certificates) of, or the making of loans to, railroads or air carriers engaged in interstate commerce or receivers or trustees thereof, shall be with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Civil Aeronautics Board, respectively: *Provided further*, That in the case of railroads or air carriers not in receivership or trusteeship, the Commission or the Board, as the case may be, in connection with its approval of such purchases or loans, shall also certify that such railroad or air carrier, on the basis of present and prospective earnings, may be expected to meet its fixed charges without a reduction thereof through judicial reorganization except that such certificates shall not be required in the case of loans or purchases made for the acquisition of equipment or for maintenance.

"(2) to make loans to any financial institution or insurance company organized under the laws of any State or of the United States. If the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Corporation that any bank or trust company, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency or a State banking department, or any insurance company, is in need of funds for capital purposes, the Corporation may subscribe for or make loans upon nonassessable preferred stock in such bank or trust company or insurance company. In any case in which, under the laws of the State in which it is located, such institutions so certified are not permitted to issue nonassessable preferred stock, or if such laws permit such issue of preferred stock only by unanimous consent of stockholders, the Corporation is authorized to purchase the legally issued capital notes or debentures of such institutions.

"(3) in order to aid in financing projects authorized under Federal, State, or municipal law, to purchase the securities and obligations of, or make loans to, (A) States, municipalities, and political subdivisions of States; (B) public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more States, municipalities, and political subdivisions of States; and (C) public corporations, boards, and commissions: *Provided*, That no such purchase or loan shall be made for payment of ordinary

governmental or nonproject operating expenses as distinguished from purchases and loans to aid in financing specific public projects;

"(4) to make such loans, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 outstanding at any one time, as it may determine to be necessary or appropriate because of floods or other catastrophes.

"(b) The powers granted in section 4 (a) of this act shall be subject to the following restrictions and limitations:

"(1) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this section, unless the financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. All securities and obligations purchased and all loans made under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be of such sound value or so secured as reasonably to assure retirement or repayment and such loans may be made either directly or in cooperation with banks or other lending institutions through agreements to participate or by the purchase of participations, or otherwise.

"(2) All such loans made, or obligations and securities purchased under section 4 (a) (1), (2), and (3), shall bear such interest or yield such return as to be reasonably calculated to enable the Corporation to operate without loss. The fees charged for agreements to participate in loans shall be at such rates as reasonably to assure the Corporation that these operations will be conducted without loss. Loans made under section 4 (a) (4) shall bear interest at such rates as the Corporation may determine.

"(3) No loan, including renewals or extensions thereof, may be made under sections 4 (a) (1), (2), and (4) for a period or periods exceeding 10 years, and no securities or obligations maturing more than 10 years from date of purchase by the Corporation may be purchased thereunder, except that capital notes and debentures purchased, and loans made on preferred stock, capital notes or debentures, under section 4 (a) (2) may have maturities not to exceed 20 years: *Provided*, That the foregoing restriction on maturities shall not apply to securities or obligations received by the Corporation as a claimant in bankruptcy or equitable reorganization: *Provided further*, That any loan made to a business enterprise prior to July 1, 1947, may, in aid of orderly liquidation thereof or the interest of the national security, be renewed or extended for such period not in excess of 10 years and upon such terms as the Corporation may determine. The Corporation may, in carrying out the provisions of subsection 4 (a) (3), purchase securities and obligations, or make loans, including renewals or extensions thereof, with maturity dates not in excess of 40 years, as the Corporation may determine.

"(4) In agreements to participate in loans, wherein the Corporation's disbursements are deferred, such participations by the Corporation shall be limited to 65 percent of the balance of the loan outstanding at the time of the disbursement, in those cases where the total amount borrowed is \$100,000 or less; and shall be limited to 50 percent of the balance outstanding at the time of disbursement, in those cases where the total amount borrowed is over \$100,000.

"(c) The total amount of investments, loans, purchases, and commitments made subsequent to June 30, 1947, pursuant to section 4 shall not exceed \$1,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

"(d) No fee or commission shall be paid by any applicant for financial assistance under the provisions of this act in connection with any such application, and any agreement to pay or payment of any such fee or commission shall be unlawful.

"(e) No director, officer, attorney, agent, or employee of the Corporation in any manner, directly or indirectly, shall participate

in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his personal interests, or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

"(f) The powers granted to the Corporation by this section 4 shall terminate at the close of business on June 30, 1958, but the termination of such powers shall not be construed (1) to prohibit disbursement of funds on purchases of securities and obligations, on loans, or on commitments or agreements to make such purchases or loans, made under this act prior to the close of business on such date, or (2) to affect the validity or performance of any other agreement made or entered into pursuant to law.

"(g) As used in this act, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico."

SEC. 5. Section 203 of title II of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," approved June 30, 1947 (Public Law 132, 80th Cong.), is amended (a) by inserting, immediately after "Sec. 203", "(a)", and (b) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) All assets and liabilities of every kind and nature, together with all documents, books of account, and records, of the Federal National Mortgage Association, a corporation organized under title 3 of the National Housing Act, all the capital stock of which is owned and held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, are hereby transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the said Federal National Mortgage Association is hereby dissolved. With respect to the assets, liabilities, and records transferred, 'Reconstruction Finance Corporation' for all purposes is hereby substituted for 'Federal National Housing Association,' and no suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against such corporation shall abate by reason of the enactment of this act, but the court, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within 12 months after the date of such enactment, showing a necessity for the survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a determination of the questions involved, may allow the same to be maintained by or against Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

SEC. 6. Subsection (m) of section 206 of title II of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," approved June 30, 1947 (Public Law 132, 80th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"(m) The first section and sections 2, 3, 9, 11, and 13 of the act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1), as amended."

SEC. 7. Section 208 of title II of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," approved June 30, 1947 (Public Law 132, 80th Cong.), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. Section 209 of title II of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation," approved June 30, 1947 (Public Law 132, 80th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 209. During the period between June 30, 1948, and the date of enactment of legislation making funds available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Corporation is authorized to incur, and pay out of its general funds, administrative expenses in accordance with laws in effect on June 30, 1948, such obligations and expenditures to be charged against funds when made available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1949."

SEC. 9. The third paragraph of section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by

section 328 of the Banking Act of 1935, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Loans made to established industrial or commercial businesses (a) which are in whole or in part discounted or purchased or loaned against as security by a Federal Reserve bank under the provisions of section 13b of this act, (b) for any part of which a commitment shall have been made by a Federal Reserve bank under the provisions of said section, (c) in the making of which a Federal Reserve bank participates under the provisions of said section, or (d) in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation cooperates or purchases a participation under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, shall not be subject to the restrictions or limitations of this section upon loans secured by real estate."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the debate on this bill the privilege of the floor be granted to Mr. Lewis M. Stevens, chief counsel of the staff of the subcommittee on the RFC, and to Mr. Daniel Mungall, Jr., assistant counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, the order of business now before the Senate is Senate bill 2287, Calendar No. 1017, which is the result of a study authorized by Senate Resolution 132. Under the authority of that resolution, a subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, consisting of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and myself, was appointed by the chairman of the full committee to conduct a study of the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to make recommendations concerning its future.

As a result of that study and the recommendations of the subcommittee, the Committee on Banking and Currency has reported favorably the bill now before us, which is entitled, "A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes."

At this point, I wish to pay tribute to my fellow members on the subcommittee for the splendid cooperation, wise counsel, and diligent effort they contributed in assisting me to carry out the mandate of the Senate. Likewise, I want to commend the staff of the subcommittee headed by Mr. Lewis Stevens, of Philadelphia who, assisted by Mr. Daniel Mungall, Jr., and others, carried out the details of the investigation in a most painstaking, efficient, and frugal manner.

Their work has been commented upon most favorably by many who are familiar with it, and it should be noted for the record that under Mr. Stevens' direction less than \$19,000 of the \$50,000 authorized was expended on the study.

Since 1934, the powers and functions of the RFC have been expanded and modified from time to time as a result of amendments to the original act and duties granted to the Corporation by special statutes. In 1947 the Eightieth Congress enacted Public Law 132, which repealed for all intent and purposes, legislation affecting RFC up to that date,

and provided a charter for the Corporation. This charter set forth the Corporation's basic authority and it is under this act that the existence of the Corporation was extended to June 30, 1948.

The Corporation's lending authority prior to the 1947 act extended into five categories. These were: (1) banks and other financial institutions; (2) railroads; (3) public agencies; (4) business enterprises; and (5) catastrophe loans. In addition, under the National Housing Act, the Corporation was authorized to subscribe for stock of national mortgage associations, and the funds so subscribed were in turn used by the Federal National Mortgage Association for financing housing loans secured by mortgages on real estate. It might be pointed out that a subsidiary corporation, the RFC Mortgage Company, has provided a secondary market for Veterans' Administration guaranteed home loans under section 2 of Public Law 656, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session.

The 1947 act curtailed the former authority of the Corporation. It was given power to lend money to aid the following classifications: (1) business enterprises, including railroads; (2) financial institutions; (3) public projects; and (4) the power to make catastrophe loans. The Corporation was ordered to liquidate the RFC Mortgage Company, and the authority to purchase loans insured or guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration was removed. The Federal National Mortgage Association was continued and it operated by the authority given it under the National Housing Act. The authority to aid banks and insurance companies by the purchase of preferred stock of these institutions was abolished and only assistance in the form of loans was granted.

In summary, therefore, the RFC's activities prior to 1947 were changed by the 1947 act in three respects: (1) the removal of the authority to provide a secondary market for Veterans' Administration guaranteed home loans; (2) the elimination of the authority to purchase the preferred stock of banks and insurance companies; and (3) the repeal of various provisions under which RFC had made funds available to other Government corporations and departments.

Under present law, the life of RFC expires on June 30, 1948. The committee has concluded that there are sound reasons for justifying the continuance of the Corporation on a permanent basis, and recommends that the RFC Act be amended by extending the life of the Corporation to June 30, 1960.

The committee conducted extensive hearings into the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from its inception in January 1932, and believes the policy Congress intended for the basis of RFC as expressed in the present statute,—namely, that where private credit is unavailable on reasonable terms, RFC may act to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry; to help in maintaining the economic stability of the country; and to assist in promoting maximum employment and production—has been adhered to by the Directors and management of the Corpo-

ration. The Corporation was created, as will be recalled, during a period of national financial emergency when banks, financial institutions, and business generally were experiencing great difficulties. Its primary purpose at that time was to assist, by means of loans and the purchase of preferred stock, the banks and financial institutions of this country which were experiencing difficulties resulting from a general shrinkage of deposits and loss in value of outstanding loans and investments.

The RFC by December 1934 held \$1,724,000,000 in loans and preferred stock purchases of banks and other financial institutions of the country. In June 1947, only 4 percent of the total disbursements to these institutions remained outstanding.

As is abundantly clear from the hearings before the subcommittee, and as the Members of the Senate so well know, the assistance which RFC extended to these financial institutions helped greatly in saving them from disaster.

If aid of this character is available at the early stages of another such economic cycle, it should be more effective in reducing the resulting hardship and distress. It is not likely, however, that we can recognize the first signs of such a downturn, and recreate an agency like RFC in time to make it effective in the early stages. The committee believes, therefore, that RFC should be continued as a stand-by against any such development in our economic system in the future. It is the opinion of the committee that RFC provides an inexpensive check against such national distress.

Furthermore, RFC's availability during the period before the recent war, when the country was arming for defense, enabled the Government to proceed rapidly with the financing of those efforts. Should such an emergency arise again, the presence of the Corporation will permit prompt financing of such steps as appear necessary for the defense of the Nation.

The committee conducted a survey, page 519 of the hearings, of the Nation's 14,585 banks, page 481, to determine the relationship of the RFC under existing laws with the over-all banking picture. It was found from replies received from 8,217 banks that some of them occasionally declined business loans which a Government agency could make without competing with private sources of credit and without exposing the Government to undue risk of loss of the taxpayers' money.

Commercial banks are reluctant to make business loans with maturities of longer length, for example, over 5 years, because their deposits are subject to withdrawal at any time. The survey showed that banks also decline business-loan applications for other reasons, page 520, which are not directly concerned with the credit risks involved.

I think it would be interesting and worth while to put into the RECORD some of the other reasons why banks refused these loans. They include such reasons as that the loans were too large for the bank's loan limitations; the type of loan requested was not of a type handled by

the bank; lack of experience in handling types of loans requested; requested maturity was too long, 5 years or less; requested maturity was too long, being over 10 years; applicant was a new enterprise; State banking laws and policies of State bank examiners; Federal banking laws and policies of Federal bank examiners.

There are other reasons, but I think those will suffice to show that there is a field in which an agency such as the RFC can function in the interest of the public welfare.

Since the relationship between a bank and its customer rests primarily on first-hand knowledge and confidence resulting from day-to-day business experience, the prospective borrower has, in most cases, only his regular bank to which to look in case of a need for credit. The committee believes that the public interest can be served by the presence of a Government lending agency to which an applicant, who has been declined credit by private sources, may go for a reconsideration of his proposal.

The RFC has provided funds for public projects, such as the San Francisco Bay Bridge and the Pennsylvania Turnpike. It is not difficult to understand that private capital is frequently reluctant to make the initial investments on such projects, but because of the public interest involved, an agency such as the RFC can definitely fulfill a service in handling such activities. Likewise in catastrophes, such as the Texas City disaster and the Bar Harbor, Maine, fire, RFC loans can help to relieve public hardships.

There are, therefore, situations in which the public interest will be served by the extension of financial assistance by RFC in times which cannot be described as emergency. For this reason, and because of the value of RFC as a stand-by in case of national emergencies, the committee as previously stated, is recommending its continuance. In so doing, it also recommends that all loans and renewals thereof, made by RFC subsequent to July 1, 1947, be limited to a period of 10 years, excepting loans to States, municipalities and subdivisions of States, which may have maturities not to exceed 40 years. A 10-year limit is also recommended for the maturity of any securities and obligations purchased by the Corporation, except that capital notes and debentures purchased and loans made on preferred stocks, capital notes and debentures of banks and insurance companies may have maturities not to exceed 20 years. The committee believes that by limiting business loans to 10 years, it will allow the Corporation to engage in longer-term financing, where a need for such aid exists, but will tend to prevent the supplying of capital funds, which is the task of private investors.

The committee believes that RFC's activities should be reduced in times such as exist today. But it does not believe that this can be accomplished by imposing statutory restrictions on the Corporation's powers without impairing its

ability to cope with any emergencies which may arise. There are certain controls, however, which should accomplish that result.

The first is the limitation placed by Congress on the money which RFC may have outstanding at any time. Under the present law, the limitation on loans since June 30, 1947, is \$2,000,000,000. The committee recommends that this be reduced to \$1,000,000,000, which amount it is agreed will be sufficient to enable the Corporation to operate under present day conditions.

The second control of the operation is through periodic examination of RFC activities by Congress. Amendments proposed by the committee require annual reports by the Corporation, which will provide a basis for the review of the activities each year.

The third control is a negative one which results from the fact that the demand for RFC loans in all fields but the business lending field, has declined sharply, with the result that activity in those fields has been greatly reduced.

The fourth control will result from compliance with three basic principles which the committee believes should govern the operations of RFC.

The first of these principles is that the activities must not compete with private sources of credit. The existing statute contains a direction that RFC shall not extend its financial assistance unless it is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. The committee believes that, by and large, RFC has complied with this direction, and that the provisions of the present law are sufficient to proscribe any activity by RFC which might be in competition with private sources of credit.

The second principle is that RFC should make loans only when the public interest will be served thereby. It is obviously impossible to develop a useful statutory definition of public interest, which will be sufficiently definite to provide a real guide, and yet will be broad enough to cover the many various situations in which the public interest can be served.

The committee believes that there should be some local, community, or other public interest to be served by the making of every loan and that the interest of the individual borrower should be considered only secondary.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, or would he prefer to wait until the end of his address?

Mr. BUCK. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware whether in the committee bill there are any safeguards against loans being made by the RFC for the purpose of bailing out banks or relieving banks from loans which are shaky or which, for some reason, they do not care to continue to carry?

Mr. BUCK. It is certainly the intention of the committee that that shall not be done. The language contained in the bill would prohibit that, I think. We have a record of Mr. Goodloe's statement here.

Mr. KEM. Will the Senator point out that language as he proceeds? If he prefers to do it later, I do not want

to interrupt the course of his remarks at this time.

Mr. BUCK. I shall do it a little later. It is in the record.

Mr. KEM. There is another point in which I am particularly interested. I do not know whether the Senator has reached it in his address. I refer to the question as to what consideration shall be given recommendations of local committees. Is that subject dealt with in the committee bill?

Mr. BUCK. No; I cannot say that it is dealt with in any different way from that in which it has been dealt with heretofore.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator regard it as sound policy for a case of this kind to be dealt with in the following manner? An application for a loan is made to the local branch or agency of the RFC and is submitted to a local committee, which recommends against the loan. Then the application is brought to the headquarters office in Washington and the loan is granted without further notice or further consultation with the local committee. Does the Senator regard that as a sound practice, or does he consider that to be a case as to which there should be some safeguard in the public interest?

Mr. BUCK. I do not think it is a sound practice. I think I know the case to which the Senator refers, and I think that what the Senator told the management of the Corporation should pretty well straighten out the situation.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator think there should be some safeguard in the law in the public interest with regard to that subject?

Mr. BUCK. The committee did not think so. It seems to me that we have pretty well taken care of that in the bill. If the Senator has an opportunity to read it he will note that that has been done. I shall refer a little later to the point which the Senator has raised.

Mr. KEM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, in the last analysis, the decision as to whether a loan will serve the public interest is an administrative one which must be left in most cases to the discretion of the Corporation's Board of Directors. The exceptions arise from situations in which the presence of a public interest will have been declared by the President, by the Congress, or perhaps by some administrative body having the responsibility to determine public policy in certain fields.

The third principle which should govern the lending activities of RFC is that the activities should be self-sustaining insofar as is possible. The committee believes that the credit standard of the present law, which has been unchanged since 1938, is sufficient to accomplish this purpose. It should be stated that RFC's activities in the past—other than those associated with the war—have been self-sustaining, as is indicated by the Corporation's accumulated net income of \$551,000,000, which it acquired on its peacetime operations prior to June 1947. Its wartime operations, however, resulted in a loss of \$8,632,714,519, of which sum direct subsidies accounted for \$3,089,-434,023.

Until June of last year the Corporation borrowed money from the Treasury at a rate lower than the average rate paid by the Treasury for its marketable securities. The 1947 act corrected this for all new borrowings, and RFC has given the committee its assurance that it will renew all of its old borrowings, resulting from its lending activities, at the current average interest rate paid by the Treasury.

The Corporation has had the use of its capital funds interest-free. This amount was originally five hundred million, and is now three hundred and twenty-five million. The committee proposes to reduce this further to one hundred million. Also the Corporation has accumulated five hundred and fifty-one million of net income, which it uses instead of borrowing from the Treasury. The committee proposes to require the Corporation to pay to the Treasury each year, as a dividend on the capital funds, the amount by which the accumulated net income exceeds fifty million.

Mr. President, this means a credit will be given to the RFC by the Treasury on the moneys borrowed for these loans of \$725,000,000, and in doing that it will reduce the capital and surplus of the Corporation to \$100,000,000 and \$50,000,000, respectively. That will be the only money which the Corporation will have which will be interest-free. The committee considered doing away with all of the capital funds, but it seemed that it should retain some of the basic corporate attributes, and this is one of the important ones.

The effect of these changes will be to require the Corporation to pay substantially all the costs to the Government of conducting the operations. The annual report of accumulated net income should, therefore, be a good indication as to whether the operations are self-sustaining.

The committee has suggested that the Corporation should adopt some reasonable system of accounting which will permit the determination of the net result of each of its major activities. For example, the Corporation should report, for the loans to business enterprises, the gross income, the losses, and the administrative expense which is attributable to that function. With this information, the Congress will be able to appraise the usefulness of each major function in the light of its financial success.

The committee has considered the activities of the Corporation in relation to small business. The hearings before the subcommittee disclose that 91 percent of the number of RFC loans are \$100,000 or under, and that 65 percent of such loans do not exceed \$25,000. Graphs offered in the hearings—pages 581 to 585—disclose that the distribution of the number and amount of RFC business loans, by size of loans, compares favorably with the distribution of commercial bank loans. It is, therefore, evident that RFC is serving a useful purpose in the small-business field.

The committee recommends, however, that the authority to purchase surplus property for small business under Government priority should be removed.

There have been some cases where this authority has enabled one small business to obtain surplus property at the expense of other interested small businesses. More important, however, is the fact that the benefits to be derived by this provision have been substantially achieved already. RFC's budget discloses that these purchases amounted to \$54,000,000 for 8 months of the fiscal year 1947, and that the estimate for this year is \$25,000,000, and for the next year only \$3,000,000. In view of the fact that the present fiscal year is three-quarters over, there appears to be no real need for a continuance of this authority.

Mr. President, I might add that I took this question up with the War Assets Administrator, Mr. Jess Larson, and understood from him that, with the exception of real property, he expected the President to issue a directive or proclamation in a few weeks which will do away with all priorities after June 30 of this year.

The committee gave some consideration to the question of whether special authority to make mining development loans should be given to RFC. A mining venture is a business enterprise, and as such is entitled to credit under the present law, provided the loan meets the credit and other standards of the act. Special authority is required only if the loans cannot meet those standards. During the war, RFC was authorized to make, and did make, such loans without regard to the credit standards applicable to regular business loans. Of the approximately \$5,800,000 disbursed, only \$1,500,000 has been repaid, and the Corporation does not expect much additional repayment. It is clear that such special authority will not result in the extension of credit on any reasonable basis, but only in the supplying of very speculative risk capital. The committee believes that RFC should be a lending institution in the true sense, and not a supplier of risk capital or of subsidies. The performance of the latter activities, which are not conducted with any real expectation of repayment, may readily distort the Corporation's perspective with respect to regular loans. The committee has felt it inadvisable, therefore, to make any special provision for mining development loans or for any other special type loan.

I wish to reiterate the conclusion of the committee that the RFC should operate without a loss, at least under normal conditions. So that all costs may appear in RFC statements, the committee proposes, as previously mentioned, amendments which would reduce the funds which the Corporation uses without payment of interest to the Treasury.

The Federal National Mortgage Association, originally established to assist in the creation of a normal mortgage market, was subsequently authorized to create a secondary market for FHA mortgage loans. It has greatly curtailed its activities in the past few years. As a result, the Committee believes that no need exists at the present time for its continuance, and proposes to dissolve it into the RFC. The result will relieve the Corporation of authority to provide a secondary market for Government guar-

anteed or insured mortgages, but it will not prevent it from making loans to business enterprises on the security of real estate, or from granting construction loans for the erection of housing which are secured by mortgages on the housing to be constructed. The business lending authority of the present act will adequately govern such instances.

I wish to comment briefly concerning miscellaneous phases of RFC operation. First of all, since the RFC was intended to be merely supplementary to private sources of credit in this country, the committee feels that it should dispose of an investment or loan whenever private sources of credit are willing to take them over.

The committee believes too that excessive personnel is now employed by the RFC which grew out of wartime activity, and that this excess personnel will need to be eliminated if the Corporation is to operate more efficiently and economically.

As a result of staff investigations into the records of the Corporation, in their attempt to secure material to aid the committee in its investigation, a deficient record system was uncovered. Many conferences concerning a proposed loan were never summarized or written up in any form. As a result, no clear-cut chain of documentary evidence in support of a given loan could be found. In addition, a custom of maintaining private files by certain officials in relation to their activities and conferences on corporation matters grew up. While this may be accepted practice in certain private business institutions, it is bad practice and should be eliminated in a Government agency operating for the public interest. The committee has recommended a complete revision and overhaul of the present filing and record-keeping system so that changes in personnel will not affect the available information from the agency.

I should now like to turn to the committee bill, S. 2287, and discuss the proposals of the committee, section by section.

Section 1 of the bill amends section 1 of the RFC Act. In section 1 (a) of that act, the capital stock of the Corporation is reduced from \$325,000,000 to \$100,000,000. A new subsection (b) is added which requires an annual report by the Corporation which will contain a balance sheet, a statement of income and expenses, an analysis of the accumulated net income, and a schedule of all loans and investments to any one borrower of \$100,000 or more. This subsection (b) also provides that the Corporation shall pay over to the Treasury each year as dividend on its capital stock the amount by which its accumulated net income exceeds \$50,000,000. Subsection (c) provides for the retirement of the capital stock in excess of \$100,000,000.

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

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a Federal corporation?

Mr. BUCK. Yes; it is.

Mr. KEM. Is it incorporated under the laws of the United States?

Mr. BUCK. Yes.

Mr. KEM. And would the bill continue it as such?

Mr. BUCK. Yes.

Section 2 of the committee bill amends section 2 of the RFC Act. Language is included to make clear that the Office of Director of the Corporation is a full-time position. The committee believes it desirable to provide for a staggering and extension of the terms of the directors. The term of the incumbent directors is extended to June 30, 1950. I might say, Mr. President, that they were recently confirmed, and their terms expire in January 1950, so it is only an extension in their case of about 5 months that is provided. As of that date, two directors shall be appointed for 1 year, two for 2 years, and one for 3 years. Thereafter the terms of the directors will be 3 years instead of 2, as presently provided. Provision is made for the designation of the Chairman by the President. Heretofore the Chairman has been named by the Board. The committee felt it would give the Chairman more prestige if he were named by the President. It means the same thing, however, because the one selected by the Board is a man who the President wishes to be Chairman.

Section 3 amends section 3 (a) of the RFC Act. The succession of the Corporation is extended from June 30, 1948, to June 30, 1960. Because of a recent Supreme Court decision, a question has arisen as to whether RFC may not be entitled to the priority in bankruptcy which is available to the United States. The committee believes that RFC should not have such priority with respect to debts arising from its normal lending activities. A provision has been included in this section which will eliminate that priority except with respect to debts arising under the specific war powers which are designated therein. The committee believes that RFC should be entitled to such priority with respect to debts resulting from its wartime activities.

Section 4 of the bill amends section 4 of the RFC Act. In subsection (a), which designates the purposes of RFC's activity, the phrase "to encourage small business" has been added. This is not really an extension of RFC's power, but the committee thought it advisable to make it clear that RFC aid should be available on the same basis to small business as it is to large business. In subsection (a) (2), which deals with the power to make loans to financial institutions, the committee proposes to restore to the Corporation the power to subscribe for, or make loans upon, non-assessable preferred stock, or to purchase the capital notes and debentures of banks, trust companies, or insurance companies, when the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Corporation that the institution is in need of funds for capital purposes. This power proved extremely effective during the last depression and the committee believes that RFC should possess the authority in the event that such conditions should prevail again.

In subsection (3) (a), which deals with the financing of public projects, the com-

mittee has added the word "States" to make such financial aid available to the States as well as to municipalities and political subdivisions of States as is presently provided in the statute.

In subsection (b), the present provisions of that section are designated as subsection (1). A new subsection (2) is added, which provides that the Corporation's loans shall bear such interest as to be reasonably calculated to enable the Corporation to operate without loss. This is in accordance with the committee's belief that the operations should be self-sustaining insofar as is possible. A new subsection (3) is added dealing with the maturity of loans made and obligations purchased. Prior to the 1947 Act loans to business enterprises and public projects apparently had no maturity limitation. An act of January 31, 1935, as amended, provided that maturities should not extend beyond 1955, but these loans were excepted from that act. The revisions of the RFC Act and the failure to repeal the provisions of the 1935 act have raised a question as to whether that limitation applies to all loans made under the present act. The committee believes that such a limitation is purely arbitrary. The proposed provisions will limit the maturity of loans and their extensions, to business enterprises, to financial institutions, and catastrophe loans to a maximum of 10 years. In the case of loans secured by the preferred stock, capital notes or debentures of banks and insurance companies, the maturities may be 20 years. This type of financing obviously requires a longer maturity. Loans to a business enterprise prior to July 1, 1947 may be renewed or extended for a period not to exceed 10 years. The loans for public projects may carry maturities up to 40 years.

Subsection (b) (4) of this section 4 deals with what are known as deferred participations. RFC has made three types of business loans. The first of these is called the direct loan, in which RFC makes and disburses the entire loan. The second of these is called an immediate participation. These are cases in which either RFC or a bank agrees to make the loan, but under an arrangement in which RFC and the bank each disburses a portion of the loan. The third type is the deferred participation. These are loans made by banks, the full amount of which is disbursed by the bank, but under an agreement with RFC that RFC, upon request, will take up an agreed share of the loan by reimbursing the bank for that portion of its disbursement. This amendment of the committee will limit RFC's share in a deferred participation loan to 65 percent of the loan in cases where the total loan is \$100,000 or less, and to 50 percent of the total loan in cases where the total amount borrowed is over \$100,000. Since the bank handles the making and servicing of the loan, the committee believes it advisable to prevent RFC from agreeing to take a part of the loan unless the bank takes a substantial portion of the loan, and a larger share than has been customary heretofore. I believe the chairman stated that the average bank participation in this type of loan was 75 percent.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to know if there is anything in this bill which might aid in the making of loans to veterans; that is, taking up secondary loans. The banks are now loaded with veterans' second mortgages.

Mr. BUCK. No; the bill does not make such provision. The Senator is referring to GI loans, is he not?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I am referring to GI loans.

Mr. BUCK. That subject is not included in this bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I certainly wish there were something on that subject included in the bill. At this time we are talking about wanting to help the veterans build their homes. I know it to be a fact that the small banks throughout the United States are now loaded with second mortgages and cannot make further loans to veterans. I wish we could be thinking about that subject and doing something in that field, if we want to help veterans to own their own homes.

Mr. BUCK. I will say to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina that the committee gave that subject a great deal of thought. The committee decided that the RFC should not provide a secondary market for mortgages of that kind. They had been taking them without recourse. The loans had not been screened, and some of them had turned out to be quite unsatisfactory.

I may say to the Senator that the majority report of the Joint Committee on Housing contains this recommendation:

The present secondary home mortgage market activities of the RFC should be liquidated, and there should be established within the Housing and Home Finance Agency, on a carefully restricted basis, a Government-sponsored secondary market for a 2-year period. This secondary market should be authorized to purchase both FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans on a limited basis where such purchases do not contribute to the inflationary pressures and are necessary to sustain the volume of residential construction.

I may also say that the amendment which I understand the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] offered to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill makes a provision of this kind.

Mr. FLANDERS. That is true.

Mr. BUCK. So the subject will be taken care of in that way.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is, if that bill becomes law. We do not know what is going to happen to that bill.

Mr. BUCK. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Something should be done to help veterans at the present time, without depending on some other legislation being enacted.

Mr. BUCK. The Senator may or may not recall that last year the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency tried to write such a provision in the bill as it passed the Senate; but in conference we could not keep it there. The House simply refused to accept it, and it was

wiped out entirely. Now it is proposed to try to get it in the Housing Act.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I hope we shall do something about it.

Mr. BUCK. Subsection (c) of this section 4 is amended to reduce the ceiling on loans outstanding to \$1,000,000,000. This ceiling applies only to loans and investments since June 30, 1947.

Subsection (f) of section 4 is amended to extend the powers of the Corporation to June 30, 1958. No changes are made in the other subsections of this section.

Section 5 amends section 203 of the 1947 act by adding a new provision which dissolves the Federal National Mortgage Association, a subsidiary of the RFC, which was organized under the National Housing Act. This Corporation has provided a secondary mortgage for FHA mortgage loans. In recent years its activity in this regard has been greatly curtailed, so the committee believes that no substantial need exists for its continuance.

Section 6 of the committee bill amends the repealer section of the 1947 act by adding for repeal two sections of the act of January 31, 1935. The first of these sections limited disbursements on a commitment to 1 year from the date of the commitment. The committee can find no real basis for any such restriction. Further, it has a detrimental effect in the case of deferred participations, since RFC is required to disburse its share of the loan within a year, even though there may never be a need for such disbursement. In the case of many construction loans the funds are not required within a year. It seems to the committee to be poor credit practice to require the disbursement of the fund before it is needed. The second of these sections is the maturity provision to which I have previously referred.

Section 7 of the committee bill repeals section 208 of the 1947 act which gave RFC the authority to purchase under Government priority surplus property for small business.

Section 8 amends section 209 of the 1947 act by changing the appropriate dates to 1948 and 1949, instead of 1947 and 1948. This provision merely authorizes the Corporation to use its general funds to pay administrative expenses in the event that appropriation legislation is not enacted by the end of this fiscal year.

Section 9 of the committee bill amends section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, by striking out the words "of section 5d," which was a reference to provisions of the RFC Act as it existed prior to the 1947 amendment. Section 24 limits the total amount of loans secured by real estate to the amount of capital and surplus, or 60 percent of all deposits, whichever is greater. It also limits real-estate loans to 50 percent of the appraised value of the property, or 60 percent when the loan is secured by an amortized mortgage under which 40 percent of the principal will be paid off in 10 years or less. Section 24, however, provided an exemption from these percentage limitations in the case of loans to established businesses under certain

circumstances, one of those circumstances being loans in which RFC participates under section 5d of the RFC Act. Since the lending authority of section 5d is now contained in a different section of the 1947 revision, this amendment is necessary to give section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, its previous effect.

As I have stated, this is an amendment to the Federal Reserve law; and being such, I wrote to Mr. Eccles and asked his views on the amendment. He wrote to me stating that there was no objection whatever to it.

Inasmuch as the present RFC act expires June 30, it is desirable that this measure be passed promptly. I hope the bill as reported by the Banking and Currency Committee will be passed by the Senate.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, I was one of those who went over the recommendations of the subcommittee headed by the able Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK]. I am glad to join with him in supporting this bill on the floor of the Senate.

However, I wish to register a little objection, not to anything in the bill, but to one paragraph in the report. It is the top paragraph on page 17. It seems to indicate that another bill, which was reported from the Banking and Currency Committee last year, is somewhat different in character than I think it will prove to be when carefully read. I refer to Senate bill 408, which by processes of attrition is one of the first bills on our calendar. It is a bill to repeal certain powers granted the Federal Reserve banks for making loans under section 13b—the so-called section 13b loans—and replacing them by a form of guarantee to banks of certain loans, particularly loans to small businesses.

I say to the Senator from Delaware that the sentence to which I take a little exception is as follows:

Senate bill 408 * * * would in effect expand the powers of the Federal Reserve banks to make these loans.

As a matter of fact, I think the Senator will agree with me that it contracts those powers, in that it no longer permits the Federal Reserve banks to loan directly to business.

Mr. BUCK. The Senator means that they can have a participation up to 90 percent; does he not?

Mr. FLANDERS. That is correct. But the bill does not permit the making of direct loans, as the present section 13b does.

Mr. BUCK. That is correct.

Mr. FLANDERS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in support of the bill which is now before the Senate.

I am not a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. I was for a long time a member of that committee, until the Congressional Reorganization Act required Senators to select the two committees on which they would serve. So I had to give up my service on the Committee on Banking and Currency, where I had enjoyed the service very

much. However, I have maintained my interest in the work of the committee and the proposed legislation it reports.

This bill really gives proper recognition to the great value of the work done by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since it was established by Congress in 1932, as I recall the date. It was created to meet a demand which could not be met by private lending organizations, for reasons which have been explained by the Senator from Delaware in presenting this bill. It was obviously impossible, at the time of the creation of the RFC, for the commercial banks to meet the tremendous calls for loans. They were not organized for such tremendous operations.

Ever since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been in existence, it has justified, in my judgment, the first act of Congress creating it. I think it fulfills a necessary function in the financial and economic set-up necessary to develop our economic welfare and to preserve it.

There are now, and in my judgment there will continue to be, many characters and sizes of loans that cannot be made by the ordinary commercial bank; and there must be an interim organization, between the Government itself, as such, and the private institutions which are created under an act of Congress—the banks themselves—which can fill this gap. It seems to me that the more or less permanent character of the pending proposed legislation dealing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is wise and eminent; justified.

Mr. President, I have received a letter from the chairman of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Honorable John Goodloe, who has announced his intention to terminate his services with that organization very shortly, so as to go with a private enterprise with which all of us are familiar. In his letter he urges the passage of this proposed legislation, and calls attention to it and the need for it.

I wish to take this occasion to express my profound regret that John Goodloe is leaving the Government service. I congratulate him on the magnificent position he is to occupy with a private company, at a largely increased salary, much above what he is receiving as an employee of the Government. Of course, we could not expect to have the government embark upon a program of paying Government employees who are competent and faithful as much money as they can earn in employment in private enterprise. But it is a source of some consolation that after a man has given many years of his life to public service and to an unselfish devotion to the welfare of his country, at a modest compensation, he so establishes himself in the estimation of his country and in the estimation of private enterprise that they are willing to pay him a salary commensurate with the value of his services.

Although I regret profoundly Mr. Goodloe's prospective departure from the Government service and from the particular place which he has occupied in that service, yet I congratulate him and the company to which he is going for the recognition it is giving his outstanding service and ability.

I am glad to support the pending legislation. I feel that the committee is entitled to be congratulated, and the Senate also, on the thorough work that has been done by the committee, together with its staff, in going into all the ramifications of the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and presenting the bill for our approval.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for his very helpful remarks. For myself, I may say it has been a very interesting experience. I have derived a great deal of pleasure from the work in which I have had a part, and from the study that has been made.

Mr. President, when the committee reported the bill, a copy of it with the accompanying report was sent to Mr. Jesse Jones. I received a letter in reply, from which I desire to read two excerpts. Mr. Jones said:

I read the report with great interest. It is thorough and comprehensive, and it is a credit to your committee. The report is fair, enlightening, and fully justifies the creation and activities of the Corporation. I think the bill you introduced extending the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is well drawn, and hope it will be passed promptly.

Coming from Mr. Jones I think that is a very refreshing and a comforting letter, he having played such an important part in the development of this large Corporation.

Mr. President, if it is in order, I have one or two amendments I should like to offer to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, on page 13, in line 3, there is an error in draftsmanship. The word "Mortgage" should be substituted for the word "Housing", so that the line will read: "For Federal National Mortgage Association," and so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I received from Mr. Goodloe, this morning, a suggested amendment, on page 12, in line 10, to strike out "and", and to add after "Puerto Rico", "and the Virgin Islands", so as to make subparagraph (g), lines 9 and 10, read:

As used in this act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The Chairman stated there have been applications from the Virgin Islands for both business and public loans. The amendment would permit the RFC to consider such loans and perhaps make them. I offer that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment, which I ask to have read.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware offers a further amendment, which the clerk will read for the information of the Senate.

THE CHIEF CLERK. The amendment proposes to strike out the proviso beginning in line 15, on page 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided further, That any loan made or securities and obligations purchased prior to July 1, 1947, may in aid of orderly liquidation thereof or the interest of national security, be renewed or the maturity extended for such period not in excess of 10 years and upon such terms as the Corporation may determine: *Provided further,* That any loan made under section 4 (a) (1) for the purpose of constructing industrial facilities may have a maturity of 10 years plus such additional period as is estimated may be required to complete such construction.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Delaware.

MR. KEM. Mr. President, may I have an explanation of the amendment?

MR. BUCK. I intend to explain it. The pending bill refers simply to loans made to a business enterprise. The amendment would widen or broaden it so that "any loan made or securities and obligations purchased prior to July 1, 1947, may in aid of orderly liquidation thereof or the interest of national security, be renewed or the maturity extended for such period not in excess of 10 years." That is the difference. The bill as it reads simply provides for a business loan. The amendment would extend it as indicated.

The second part of the amendment covers an amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], which lies on the desk. Mr. Goodloe incorporated that amendment in the amendment which has just been read. The Senator from Washington was unable to be here to offer the amendment today.

The purpose of the amendment, as we understand it, is to permit the RFC to assist in the investment in necessary facilities for opening up the pulpwood supplies of Alaska for newsprint. I considered the amendment and consulted with Mr. Stevens and others concerning it. We see no objection to it and are glad to accept it.

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

MR. BUCK. I am glad to yield.

MR. KEM. Why is a special amendment deemed necessary for the purpose stated?

MR. BUCK. The amendment provides that there may be a maturity of 10 years, plus such additional period as it is estimated may be required to complete construction. It allows for an extension of more than 10 years on a loan in this particular classification.

MR. KEM. In the opinion of the Senator from Delaware, is an extension of that kind justified? In the case of pulpwood loans in Alaska, is an exception justified?

MR. BUCK. It is not an exception. There could be other types of loans, or

loans made to other types of business. The amendment reads:

That any loan made * * * for the purpose of constructing industrial facilities may have a maturity of 10 years plus such additional period as is estimated may be required to complete such construction.

MR. KEM. Is that limited to construction facilities in Alaska?

MR. BUCK. No; it does not mention Alaska. I tried to emphasize what I understood the purpose of it was, namely, to aid the pulpwood business of Alaska. It reads, "that certain loans for the purpose of constructing industrial facilities, may have a maturity of 10 years plus such additional period as is estimated may be required to complete such construction."

MR. KEM. Did the committee favor making that exception in such cases?

MR. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER pro tempore. The Senator will state his inquiry.

MR. LUCAS. May a Senator debate with another Senator while he remains seated?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware, having the floor, yielded to a question by the Senator from Missouri. That was all.

MR. LUCAS. Mr. President, I submit that does not answer the question. I was merely asking as a matter of information from a parliamentary standpoint.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, when a Senator addresses a question to another Senator, he should rise.

MR. LUCAS. I thank the Chair.

MR. BUCK. I have completed my explanation of the amendment, except to say that the committee did not pass upon the amendment. It was submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], I think, last week, before he left.

MR. KEM. Is the amendment recommended by the committee?

MR. BUCK. I cannot say that it is. It was passed upon by Mr. Stevens. He could see no objection to it, and I could see no objection to it. I referred it to Mr. Stevens. Mr. Goodloe, with Mr. Stevens' help, I think, has written it, and incorporated in the amendment the provision which has just been read.

MR. LUCAS. Mr. President, before a vote is taken on the bill, I want also to congratulate the committee on bringing in such a full report in connection with the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It was only a short while ago, when hearings were held before the committee, that many innuendos were being uttered and indictments made by various witnesses against members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That was especially true with respect to a loan which was made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

I recall that almost every day the newspapers have carried headlines regarding the lack of good faith on the part of certain officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They were charged with collusion, impropri-

ety, fraud upon the court, and a number of other acts detrimental to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board members. I think it was well worth while for the committee to delve deeply into those questions and to submit a report such as that which has been given to the Senate and to the country in connection with the charges which were constantly being made. The committee agrees with the three-man court with respect to the charges of collusion, impropriety, fraud upon the court, bad faith, and so forth, which were made by certain individuals against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its members. In other words, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation comes out clean as the result of the investigation which was made by the committee regarding this one very important question.

I desire to pay tribute to Mr. Goodloe, Jesse Jones, and the other members of the Corporation who did such a magnificent job in handling the funds of the taxpayers in a great emergency before the war, during the war, and since the war. They deserve credit instead of condemnation. That is what the committee found in making its report, and I congratulate the committee.

MR. BUCK. Mr. President, I wish to subscribe to much which the distinguished Senator has said, particularly regarding the management of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I do not subscribe to the indictments which were made against the Corporation and individuals connected with it, to which the Senator from Illinois has referred. That is now history, and we have here a report which I feel is up to date and which, I think, completely disposes of the matters which were referred to by the Senator.

MR. LUCAS. Mr. President, I desire to say a word further in regard to the subject. I am happy that the Senator from Delaware agrees with the position I have suggested. It is very easy in these days to indict public officials by innuendo or implication. It is done right along, without any facts to support the charges. A charge was made, but when the committee went into the facts it discovered there was no basis for the charge.

The point I make is that the Members of the United States Senate should be careful with regard to indicting men high in office through any kind of innuendo or implication. We ought to know whereof we speak, because we ourselves are constantly subjected to that kind of treatment through letters, distortions in the press, and what not. I feel so keenly about what the committee has done in connection with giving to the members of the board of the RFC the credit to which they were entitled, that I wanted to raise my voice in thanks for the action the committee has taken.

MR. BUCK. Mr. President, in conclusion, I should like to call to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] a letter appearing at page 613 of part 2 of the hearings, and

I should like to read the letter into the RECORD. It reads as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, January 28, 1948.

Mr. LEWIS M. STEVENS,
Chief Counsel, RFC Inquiry, Senate
Committee on Banking and Curr-
rency, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. STEVENS: This is in response to your inquiry today, by telephone, concerning whether the RFC makes loans to business enterprises for the purpose of enabling the borrowers to repay loans from banks or other lending institutions, thereby bailing the latter out of doubtful and frozen loans.

Your inquiry can be answered, categorically, in the negative. The RFC does not make loans for such purpose, and this has been its long-established policy.

However, under certain conditions, the RFC has made and does make loans where a portion of the proceeds may be used to repay previously existing loans, but only where the retirement of such existing loans is incidental to the consolidation of the borrower's indebtedness and collateral security, or is considered a proper step in strengthening the borrower's position. In no case is the making of a loan by RFC based, in any measure, upon a consideration of taking a bank or other lending institution out of a bad loan.

There have been some cases in which, where special circumstances warranted such action, RFC has taken a bank out of a loan which at the time was considered a sound loan, and it is possible that other similar cases may be presented where the public interest might be best served by a departure from our general policy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. GOODLOE, Chairman.

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

Mr. BUCK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware whether he thinks the proviso contained in the first sentence of the second paragraph is, in effect, the negative of the categorical statement contained in the first paragraph. Reading the two together, as I see it, it means that the RFC does not bail out banks except under certain circumstances when it thinks it is desirable to do so in order to strengthen a borrower's position. From my point of view, there ought to be in the law a positive provision forbidding the RFC to bail out banks. I do not think anything else is sufficient, in the public interest. I do not think the letter which the Senator has read is sufficient as an indication of the policy of the Board. As I read the letter, it simply means that the Board will not bail out banks unless it thinks it desirable to do so. I do not believe that is the intention of the Congress, or the will of the American people. If the Senator will permit me to say so, I am sorry that the committee has not recommended an amendment to the law or a provision which would either forbid or severely curtail that prerogative of the RFC.

Mr. BUCK. Does not the Senator think that in a matter of that kind it is a matter of business judgment on the part of the directors?

Mr. KEM. I do not think they should have that power at all. I think it should be something entirely beyond

their rights and prerogatives. It seems to me there is too much opportunity for abuse, too much opportunity for public funds in the hands of the RFC to be used for the purpose of dumping a bad loan.

Mr. President, I do not wish to enter into any extended discussion of the question, but, as the Senator knows, in some instances the RFC may perhaps be censurable.

Mr. BUCK. I will say to the Senator that I know of only one case of that kind, and it was gone into very thoroughly by the distinguished Senator himself.

Mr. KEM. I think the facts were developed, but they indicated the desirability of legislation on the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the efficient and intelligent manner in which the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buck] handled Senate bill 2287. I particularly wish to commend him for having obtained the services of Mr. Lewis M. Stevens and his staff, and to say that in all my experiences I have never seen a staff handle legislation more efficiently than this group. I attended all the meetings of the committee, which began last fall, and the committee and its staff have done a remarkably fine piece of work in reviewing the whole background and history of legislation dealing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and they deserve the congratulations of the whole Senate.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, there have been several Members of the Senate who have paid high and well-deserved praise to the membership of the committee which developed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill and submitted such an excellent report on it. No doubt the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been one of the most successful agencies of the Government Congress has created in a great many years, or perhaps has ever created. I think all of us may well pay tribute to its splendid record and to the able men who have administered its intricate affairs down through the years.

I myself should like to say a word of praise and commendation on behalf of the American who first suggested and recommended to the Congress the organization of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to pay grateful tribute to him for his wisdom and farsightedness in making that recommendation—former President Herbert Hoover.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I inquire what is the parliamentary situation as to the business now pending before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the passage of the bill just disposed of, the question recurs on the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, a bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I object.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. A conference report is always a privileged matter, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The presentation of a conference report is a privileged matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Therefore a motion to displace now would not in any way involve the rights of that privileged matter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the opinion of the Chair that it would not.

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1557) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I inquire of the acting majority leader what the schedule will be from now on.

Mr. WHERRY. It had been my intention, if Senate bill 1557 had been made the unfinished business, to move a recess until tomorrow. Now my motion is to make Senate bill 1557 the unfinished business, so it seems to me that, if it is agreeable to the Senate, at this hour we should take a recess until tomorrow, and debate the motion at that time.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator's proposal is that the Senate recess at this time, without passing on the motion?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. The motion is the unfinished business, and if there is to be debate on it, if it meets with the approval of the Senate I suggest that, at the conclusion of the session today, the Senate recess until tomorrow at noon.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I believe the acting majority leader is taking the proper course. In my opinion, there is no more important question before the Congress than that which is involved in these proposals and the result which might follow if we adopted this motion and then passed the bill. It is my purpose, notwithstanding the fact that the bill affects people of my religion, to delve deeply into the philosophy of the matter, into the Americanism of the matter, into the serious implications of dividing the American people. I am prepared to debate the question this evening, but I should rather wait until tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of the statement of the distinguished Senator, I think the only sensible thing to do is to recess until tomorrow, at the conclusion of business today.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, am I correct in my understanding that after the

Senate has disposed of Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, either by voting it up or voting it down, it is the intention to take up Calendar No. 696, Senate bill 1356?

Mr. WHERRY. I might say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that that is exactly the program that is to be followed. My feeling is that since these bills have been passed over time and time again when the calendar was called it is right that they should have their day in court. Whether Senators are for them or against them, I think the only proper thing to do is to bring them up and have them voted up or down. Therefore, it is my intention, at the conclusion of the debate and action on Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, to bring up Calendar No. 696, Senate bill 1356, a bill providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, does the Senator intend to bring up, following the disposition of the last bill to which he has referred, the bill for the incorporation of the Jewish War Veterans?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I was about to state the third bill on the program, and I appreciate the Senator's inquiry. The next will be Calendar No. 704, Senate bill 1375, a bill to incorporate the Jewish war veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let me make an inquiry of the acting majority leader. If bills are introduced to incorporate the Episcopal war veterans, the Methodist war veterans, the Baptist war veterans, and the Negro war veterans, will those proposals meet the same solicitous attitude and be brought up for discussion in the Senate?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico knows that I am not at this time discussing the merits of the bills to which reference has been made, but the bills have been on the calendar for some time, and I think that even I have objected to their consideration in behalf of other Senators, because they were not present and ready to debate the issues. If any other such measures, whether they relate to Episcopal, Methodist, or even Presbyterian, war veterans, are on the calendar, and have been on the calendar as long as have been the bills we are discussing, I think the time will come when they, together with every other measure of this character, should have their day in court, and be voted either up or down.

Mr. President, I suggest to the membership of the Senate that for the remainder of the week it is contemplated after whatever disposition is made of Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, Calendar 696, Senate bill 1356, and Calendar 704, Senate bill 1375, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 897, Senate bill 1004, which is a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and thereafter to proceed to the consideration of Calendar 895, House bill 2239, an act to amend section 13 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. That statement will give the membership some idea of the legislation proposed to be considered during the next 3 or 4 days.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding the Senator to say that he will ask to have taken up for consideration the bill proposing to amend the Atomic Energy Act tomorrow?

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President. That measure will be taken up at the conclusion of the three bills to which I previously referred—Senate bill 1557, Senate bill 1356, and Senate bill 1375. It is then anticipated that the Senate will consider Calendar No. 897, Senate bill 1004. I doubt if that bill will be reached tomorrow, however, in light of what has been said here tonight relative to the consideration of the three bills to which I just referred. But either at the conclusion of the debate on those three bills, or their disposition, it is the intention to proceed with Senate bill 1004, after which it is contemplated that consideration will be had of House bill 2239, which is an amendment to the Surplus Property Act. Following that, there are three or four bills which we will attempt to bring up, one being Calendar 365, House bill 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. Following that, it is proposed to take up two or three agricultural bills, among which is Calendar No. 1066, Senate bill 2173, which I think is of interest to the citrus-fruit growers. Is that not true, I will ask the Senator from Florida?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; the bill is of interest to the citrus industry.

Mr. WHERRY. What I have said will give Senators an idea of what we should like to take up for consideration during the sessions of the Senate this week. I do not guarantee that the bills I have mentioned will be brought up. It all depends on what action is taken on one bill as to when a succeeding bill can be considered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, since there appears to be a period of time during which we can take up for consideration certain bills, I should like to ask the acting majority leader if it would be possible to bring up for consideration Calendar No. 169, Senate bill 299, to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas. That bill has been on the calendar for a long time. In fact, the bill appears on page 1 of the calendar. It affects only the State of Arkansas, and I have not asked that it be brought up heretofore, simply because of pressure of very important business. I should like to request now that the acting majority leader give consideration to bringing that bill up for consideration. I believe there is but one Senator who objects to it. I know of no other Senator who has objection to it. The bill affects only the State of Arkansas. It came from what was then known as the Committee on Public Lands with a unanimous report. That committee is under the chairmanship of the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Arkansas that if he will see me about the bill we will endeavor to find out what can be done about having it brought before the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'CONOR in the chair) 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

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Edney Ridge, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

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

Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Greece, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal;

Felix Cole, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Ceylon; and

Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey, and sundry other persons, for appointment in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (for Mr. LANGER), from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Sundry postmasters.

CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS— PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Senate consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none. The clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Public Health Service.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations in the Public Health Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the nominations just confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

RECESS

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 7, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 6 (legislative day of March 29), 1948:

ADMINISTRATOR FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Paul G. Hoffman, of Indiana, to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America:

From Foreign Service officers of class 2 to Foreign Service officers of class 1:

Don C. Bliss, Jr., of Mississippi.
Clarence C. Brooks, of New Jersey.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama.
Edward S. Crocker 2d, of Massachusetts.
Paul R. Josselyn, of Iowa.
Austin R. Preston, of New York.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.
George P. Shaw, of California.
Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire.

From Foreign Service officers of class 3 to Foreign Service officers of class 2:

George M. Abbott, of Ohio.
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey.
Ware Adams, of Georgia.

Walworth Barbour, of Massachusetts.

Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey.

Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey.

DuWayne G. Clark, of California.

John Davies, Jr., of Ohio.

Allan Dawson, of Iowa.

Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.

Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Kentucky.

Wilson C. Flake, of North Carolina.

Raleigh A. Gibson, of Illinois.

Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of Florida.

J. Wesley Jones, of Iowa.

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Michigan.

Cecil B. Lyon, of New York.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas.

Edward Page, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Avery F. Peterson, of Idaho.

James B. Pilcher, of Georgia.

Harold M. Randall, of Iowa.

Charles S. Reed 2d, of Ohio.

John S. Service, of Ohio.

Francis Bowden Stevens, of New York.

Laurence W. Taylor, of California.

Tyler Thompson, of New York.

William C. Trimble, of Maryland.

William T. Turner, of Georgia.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Maryland.

Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.

Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota.

From Foreign Service officers of class 4 to Foreign Service officers of class 3:

Stephen E. Aguirre, of Texas.

Daniel V. Anderson, of Delaware.

Ralph A. Boernstein, of the District of Columbia.

Aaron S. Brown, of Michigan.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois.

Herbert P. Fales, of California.

Edmund A. Gullion, of Kentucky.

Theodore J. Hadraha, of Nebraska.

Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts.

James E. Henderson, of California.

Fred W. Jandrey, of Wisconsin.

Robert B. Memminger, of South Carolina.

John C. Pool, of Delaware.

Paul J. Reveley, of Connecticut.

Edward E. Rice, of Wisconsin.

Fred K. Salter, of Georgia.

John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania.

Robert M. Taylor, of Washington.

Charles W. Thayer, of Pennsylvania.

Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts.

Rolland Welch, of Texas.

Milton K. Wells, of Oklahoma.

From Foreign Service officers of class 5 to Foreign Service officers of class 4.

William L. Blue, of Tennessee.

Robert M. Brandin, of New York.

John A. Calhoun, of California.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Illinois.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Georgia.

Bartley P. Gordon, of Massachusetts.

David LeBreton, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Frederick J. Mann, of New York.

Paul Paddock, of Iowa.

Claude G. Ross, of California.

Terry B. Sanders, Jr., of Texas.

Byron B. Snyder, of California.

From Foreign Service officers of class 6 to Foreign Service officers of class 5:

Robert W. Adams, of Texas.

Robert G. Bailey, of New Jersey.

Quentin R. Bates, of Iowa.

Williams Beal, of Massachusetts.

Robert M. Beaudry, of Maine.

Harry H. Bell, of New Jersey.

John Q. Blodgett, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Katherine W. Bracken, of Florida.

William L. Brewster, of Texas.

Maurice J. Broderick, of New York.

Miss Lora C. Bryning, of Washington.

Rolland H. Bushner, of Oklahoma.

James M. Byrne, of New York.

Charles C. Carson, of Mississippi.

Wilbur P. Chase, of Ohio.

Keld Christensen, of Iowa.

Edward W. Clark, of New Jersey.

Bruce R. Crooks, of New Jersey.

John B. Crume, of Kentucky.

William N. Dale, of New York.

Rodger P. Davies, of California.

Alexander J. Davit, of Pennsylvania.

Richard C. Desmond, of Massachusetts.

Dwight Dickinson, of New Jersey.

Donald P. Downs, of Nevada.

Thomas J. Duffield, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Enoch S. Duncan, of Tennessee.

Paul F. DuVivier, of New York.

Cornelius J. Dwyer, of New York.

David I. Ferber, of Arizona.

Arthur D. Foley, of Michigan.

William H. Friedman, of Missouri.

Charles Gilbert, of New York.

Richard M. Herndon, of Pennsylvania.

Martin F. Herz, of New York.

Deane R. Hinton, of Illinois.

C. H. Walter Howe, of New Jersey.

John J. Ingerson, of Pennsylvania.

Walter C. Isenberg, Jr., of Wisconsin.

Thomas M. Judd, of Maryland.

Ben D. Kimpel, of Arkansas.

Spencer M. King, of Maine.

William E. Knight 2d, of Connecticut.

Stephen A. Koczak, of New Jersey.

William K. Leonhart, of West Virginia.

Oliver M. Marcy, of Massachusetts.

James V. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Thomas W. McElhiney, of Maryland.

William A. McFadden, of New Jersey.

Thomas D. McKernan, of Massachusetts.

Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Maryland.

Lee E. Metcalf, of Texas.

Miss Betty Ann Middleton, of California.

John Y. Millar, of New York.

Joseph J. Montllor, of New York.

Robert W. Moore, of Iowa.

Warren S. Moore, Jr., of Illinois.

James O. Morgan, of Illinois.

David G. Nes, of Maryland.

Miss Helen R. Nicholl, of New York.

Albert V. Nyren, of Massachusetts.

Miss Mary S. Olmsted, of New York.

Andrew E. Olson, of Washington.

Douglas W. Overton, of New Hampshire.

Arthur L. Paddock, Jr., of New Jersey.

Alexander L. Peaslee, of Ohio.

Robert J. Redington, of Connecticut.

John G. Riddick, of South Carolina.

Edward F. Rivinus, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Frederick D. Sharp 3d, of Connecticut.

Albert W. Sherer, Jr., of Illinois.

Joseph A. Silberstein, of New York.

Levi P. Smith, Jr., of Vermont.

Leslie Albion Squires, of California.

Richard H. Stephens, of Utah.

Gerald Stryker, of Connecticut.

Emory C. Swank, of Maryland.

Oliver L. Troxel, Jr., of Colorado.

Alfred W. Wells, of New York.

Robert E. Whedbee, of Kansas.

Louis A. Wiesner, of Michigan.

Harris H. Williams, of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier general of the line

Brig. Gen. Errol Henry Zistel, O286558, Ohio

National Guard, to date from December 7, 1947.

IN THE AIR FORCE

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES

To be major generals

Col. James Dennett McIntyre, AO7466, United States Air Force, retired.

Col. Arthur William Vanaman, AO10506, Air Force of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force).

Brig. Gen. Bryant LeMaire Boatner, AO17123, Air Force of the United States (major U. S. Air Force).

Brig. Gen. Frank Fort Everest, AO17145, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

Brig. Gen. Truman Hempel Landon, AO17268, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

To be brigadier generals

Col. Robert Chapin Candee, AO4678, United States Air Force.

Col. Rosenham Beam, AO5167, United States Air Force.

Col. Hugh Whitt, AO9556, Air Force of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force).

Col. Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon, AO12836, Air Force of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Air Force).

Col. Roscoe Charles Wilson, AO17120, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

Col. Paul Thomas Cullen, AO17852, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

Col. Oliver Stanton Picher, AO18009, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

Col. Ralph Powell Swofford, Jr., AO18026, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

Col. William Dole Eckert, AO18147, Air Force of the United States (major, U. S. Air Force).

APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier generals

Col. Emil Henry Molthan, AO473725, United States Air Force Reserve, Air Force of the United States.

Col. Lacey Van Buren Murrow, AO230184, United States Air Force Reserve, Air Force of the United States.

Col. Robert Armstrong Nagle, AO127345, United States Air Force Reserve, Air Force of the United States.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 6 (legislative day of March 29) 1948:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TO BE SENIOR SURGEON (EQUIVALENT TO THE ARMY RANK OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL), EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Paul H. Stevenson

TO BE SCIENTIST DIRECTOR (EQUIVALENT TO THE ARMY RANK OF COLONEL), EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Lawrence T. Fairhall

TO BE SCIENTIST (EQUIVALENT TO THE ARMY RANK OF MAJOR), EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Martin D. Young

TO BE NURSE OFFICERS (EQUIVALENT TO THE ARMY RANK OF MAJOR), EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Helen Bean Margaret G. Arnstein
Donna Pearce Lydia M. Zetzsche
Mary J. Dunn

TO BE DIETITIANS (EQUIVALENT TO THE ARMY RANK OF MAJOR), EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Clare B. Baldauf
Majorie J. Wood

sistent with the maintenance of the strength and stability of the United States."

Very truly yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority granted him on April 2, 1948, he did on that day sign the following enrolled bill of the Senate:

S. 2202. An act to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through economic, financial, and other measures necessary to the maintenance of conditions abroad in which free institutions may survive and consistent with the maintenance of the strength and stability of the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from a magazine.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the *Sunday Washington Star*.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD regarding amendments to the social-security law.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from the president of the University of Kansas.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address he made recently.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address and a letter.

Mr. LOVE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, 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 5 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. 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 45 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

A CLEAN SWEEP BY IDAHO IN THE ANNUAL FIELD AND STREAM FISHING CONTEST

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include a list.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, these are strenuous days for all of us, and for that very reason it is well that we occasionally turn our thoughts to more pleasant subjects. I can think of no subject more restful for a brief day-dream than trout fishing in our clear, cold, mountain lakes of the Far West.

This brings me to the fact that, for the second successive year, the big Kamloops rainbow trout from north Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille, in my district, have scored a clean sweep in the rainbow-trout division of the national fishing contest conducted by the Field and Stream magazine. I refer you to page 72 of the April issue of this magazine, which I hold in my hand. In 1946, I blush to report that, of the 10 given honorable mention below the 10 prize winners, 1 of these was an outsider from another western State, but I am happy to inform you that in 1947 all of the 10 prize winners, as well as the next 10 given honorable mention, were the big fighting rainbows from north Idaho.

Mr. Speaker, the list of the 1947 prize winners is as follows:

Prize winners, 1947 Field and Stream fishing contest—rainbow trout, open, western division

Winner	Weight	Where caught	When
1. Wes Hamlet.....	37 0	Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.	Nov. 25
2. C. C. Shepherd.....	36 0	do.....	May 1
3. Chester B. Helme.....	34 4	do.....	Nov. 18
4. Mrs. O. G. Olson.....	33 8	do.....	May 24
5. Tom E. Kocher.....	33 0	do.....	Nov. 9
6. C. E. Jones.....	33 0	do.....	Nov. 7
7. Glenn E. Bande- lin.....	32 4	do.....	Nov. 11
8. G. O. Phippeny.....	32 3	do.....	May 24
9. Jay Bly.....	32 0	do.....	Nov. 16
10. Jack K. Uagaoka.....	32 0	do.....	Nov. 9

Honorable mentions: Harold E. Brothers, 32 pounds, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Mrs. Amy L. Worthy, 31 pounds, 8 ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; W. V. Goodfellow, 31 pounds, 4 ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Bill Greenwood, 31 pounds, 3 ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Carl J. Haacke, 31 pounds, 2½ ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Stephen Casadore, 30 pounds, 12 ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Albert Hamby, 30 pounds, 5 ounces, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Ray M. Kimble, 30 pounds, 6 ounces, Lakeview, Idaho; Robert A. Wieber, 30 pounds, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho; Charles E. Glasby, 30 pounds, Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.

ACCESS TO THE RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, the present attempts by the various branches of the executive departments to place the records of public business in the secret, confidential, and personal category and deny Congress access to the information they possess, has the most far reaching implications.

If Congress is indeed dependent upon the other branches for the facts necessary to guide its legislative judgment, then Congress is not in fact a responsible coordinate branch of the Government. To hold that a branch of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1948

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou listening Lord, Master of us all, like a happy springtime after a sore winter, come to this wounded world; come to its fallen ruins and transmit them into moral and spiritual might. Thou whose pure thoughts were wrought into immortal deeds, Thy sacrifice cannot fail, Thy mission cannot come to naught.

Heavenly Father, we pray for the defenders of our country who will never give the signal for cowardly defeat. In the challenge of this day, keep us mindful, not only of Thy wisdom, but the peril of forsaking duty for self-concern. Help us to find the strength of Thine everlasting arms, that we may chart the course of a just understanding that leads to universal peace. Bless our Speaker and all Members and keep us faithful and true to one another and to Thee. In the name of Christ we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 2, 1948, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate, having proceeded to reconsider the bill H. R. 4790, an act to reduce individual income-tax payments, and for other purposes, returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and passed by the House of Representatives on reconsideration of the same, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

APRIL 6, 1948.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority granted by the House of Representatives on April 2, the Clerk did, on that day, receive from the Secretary of the Senate a message indicating that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2202) entitled "An act to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States through economic, financial, and other measures necessary to the maintenance of conditions abroad in which free institutions may survive and con-

Government, manned by personnel chosen directly by the people, answerable directly to the people, and removable directly by the people, may not be entrusted with enough power to properly discharge its constitutional responsibility is an indictment of the scheme of representative government. Congress cannot be held responsible for not doing properly that which it does not have the power properly to do. If it were held—that one could paralyze the inquisitorial machinery of Congress—upon what basis could the Congress claim to be a responsible coordinate branch of the Government, or upon what foundation of fact could the people hold it to that responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I have quoted from the arguments of the Honorable Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas, then chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, when he appeared before the United States Supreme Court, *amicus curiae*, on January 7, 1935, in the case of *Jurney v. McCracken* (294 U. S. 125), involving the subpoena and contempt powers of Congress. The Supreme Court decided he was right. Let us not fail to vigorously protect the congressional powers he helped preserve, which the Supreme Court recognizes we possess, and the exercise of which are necessary if we are to fulfill our constitutional duties and maintain the legislative department as an independent branch of our Government.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a splendid editorial from the St. Joseph News-Press opposing Federal aid to education entitled "The Illusion of Federal Aid."

Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Long Beach Press-Telegram, and in the other a resolution from the California Association of Port Authorities.

REDUCED POSTAGE FOR RELIEF PARCELS MAILED OVERSEAS

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a part of the European recovery program, there has been established a procedure which will provide for reduced transportation rates on relief parcels sent by organizations or individuals to persons living in the countries coming within the provisions of the European recovery program.

By this action there has been included in the European recovery program a program for reduced postage similar to that provided for by H. R. 4598, a bill which I introduced on November 28, 1947. Under the terms of that bill, gift parcels containing food, clothing, or medicine intended for relief purposes could be sent for 25 percent of the existing parcel-post

rates to the countries concerned. The scope of my bill would have been substantially larger than that provided under the European recovery program. Countries included under my bill were: Belgium, Korea, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Free Territory of Trieste, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the American, French, British, and Russian occupied zones of Germany and Austria.

While the provisions of the reduced postage program under the European recovery program are not as broad as they were under my bill, I do believe that a good start has been made in the initiation of a program that will meet a wide popular demand throughout this country.

Under the provisions of the European recovery program as amended by the House and retained in the conference report, the Administrator of the European recovery program is required to furnish ocean transportation and port handling charges for gift parcels of food, medicine, and clothing sent to countries within the scope of that program. These parcels may be sent either by charitable organizations or individuals. Delivery to individuals to whom these parcels are addressed will be accomplished under the supervision of the Administrator of the ERP in cooperation with the local officials of the countries to which these parcels are sent. In addition, the Administrator is charged with taking such measures as are necessary to see that these gifts will not be subject to customs duty charges.

Hearings were held on my bill (H. R. 4598) by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House. These hearings were broadcast over the Mutual network. As the result of great popular appeal, the House and Senate concurred in making the necessary provisions for the reduced rates of transportation of these gift parcels and included them in the European recovery program.

By providing reasonable transportation charges for medicine, food, and clothing to our friends in the war-torn countries overseas we are serving a two-fold purpose. First, many individuals in this country would like to assist their friends and relatives in foreign lands which have been ravaged by war; secondly, there probably is no other program which brings the direct hand of friendship across the seas as one which provides for the transmission directly from one individual to another or from a charitable organization to an individual, parcels containing goods essential to life.

Even under the existing high rates of postage generous Americans are sending to their friends and relatives overseas an increasing volume of such parcels. The volume of international parcel post has already increased immeasurably under the pressure of need of friends and relatives in foreign countries. The volume of this international parcel post has jumped from 25,792,138 pounds in the fiscal year 1939, before the war, to the amazing figure of 401,941,067 pounds for the fiscal year 1947, or an increase of 16 times. It is impossible to estimate how much this parcel post will increase if the

postage rates are reduced. Various opinions of the Post Office Department experts run from a doubling in volume up.

I am sure that the general acceptance of this program will be so great that we are going to reduce in the final analysis the need of Europe for these essentials to living by an amount many times the actual cost of the transportation we will furnish under this program.

I do want to say that while this program is not as broad as that which I originally proposed, I do believe that it represents a beginning. I hope that we can extend the principle of reduced transportation costs for food, medicine, and clothing to other countries where the need is so great. I am sure that the sending of these essentials of life from one friend or relative to another will go a long way toward reducing the possibility of war and tend toward a lasting and friendly peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], I ask unanimous consent that he may address the House for 10 minutes today following the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PASSPORTS

Mr. BURLESON. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, from the press and radio reports, I understand that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ISACSON] has requested a passport from the State Department to go to Paris to attend a conference, having as its purpose the giving of aid to Greek Communists. Further reports indicate that the State Department has denied that application and that the gentleman from New York has indicated he expects to confer with other Members of the Congress in protest. Of course, he has not conferred with me, but I offer this suggestion. I think the State Department should grant the application. In fact, I think the State Department should grant applications for passports to all those who want to go to Europe, and even to Russia, to aid the Communists, with this provision: That instead of a maximum date for the return as passports provide, a minimum date be fixed

and I suggest that that be, let us say, 30 years.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

JOHN L. LEWIS

Mr. FISHER. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the President's board to study the facts in the coal strike has reported. The findings make it conclusively certain that the alleged reasons given by old John L. Lewis for the present coal strike are absolutely phoney.

The strike was called by Lewis on March 12. That was the effect of his letter to the miners, according to the report. He has refused to bargain or negotiate and is now evidently engaged in one of his periodic public exhibitions put on for the purpose of showing the power and control which he holds over the 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America. This strike, which is typical of many he pulled during the darkest hours of the war, serves to demonstrate the need for even more laws to effectively curb him during his irresponsible moments and protect the public welfare.

The President is to be commended for making use of the Taft-Hartley Act in an attempt to stop the strike. But it becomes increasingly evident that even stronger laws are needed if the public interest is to be fully protected. The treatment may be desirable, but let us do something about the disease. This Congress should immediately enact a law to make Lewis and his kind subject to our antitrust laws and treat a labor monopoly that is actually in restraint of trade in the same manner as we apply such laws to a business monopoly. We should go further and prohibit the John L. Lewis type of industry-wide bargaining. Those provisions were enacted by the House last year but were stricken out in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the present strike more than 40,000 tons of coal have been lost to production. Unless settled, in 2 weeks a state of national economic paralysis will set in. Already nearly \$100,000,000 in wages have been lost to 340,000 miners—a sum which is nearly three times the amount of the pension fund about which it is pretended the strike was called. Every day the striking miners are losing \$4,500,000 in wages, and apparently no one but John L. Lewis knows why they are striking.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Atlantic News Telegraph of Atlantic, Iowa.

Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. JONES of Alabama) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COMBS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. John W. Fulbright on the intercoastal canal of Louisiana and Texas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Mr. Dodd, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, before the Rivers and Harbors Conference in Washington, on March 19.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Hon. William O. Douglas at the University of Florida on March 22, notwithstanding the fact that it would exceed the amount allowed by 3½ pages and cost \$248.50.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial which appeared in the Washington edition of the Pittsburgh Courier on Saturday, April 3, 1948, entitled "ERP Versus District of Columbia Segregation."

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. DORN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio script by Mr. Calhoun, of Charlotte, N. C.

BETRAYAL OF PALESTINE NOW CLEAR

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the United States surrender of its moral leadership in the partition reversal on Palestine is now complete. Warren Austin's latest statement proves how far that betrayal has gone.

The trusteeship suggested, which is really to be British solely, is to continue until the Jews and Arabs come to an agreement. The Jews cannot hope to treat with the Arab assassin and Hitler stooge the ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, whose sole aim has been and continues to be the extermination of the Jews. That means the trusteeship will be permanent. The British for 25 years insist that they have tried to bring the Jews and Arabs together and could not. Would a trusteeship presumably temporary bring them together, and will it last for another 25 years? Warren Austin should have been honest and not have spoken of trusteeship as a temporary one.

Even at this moment our State Department has its secret mission in London negotiating with the British to remain as mandatory power in Palestine with the United States Treasury pledged to underwrite the cost. Under the latest State Department proposal, the government of Palestine is to include a cabinet and a democratically elected legislature, preferably bicameral. Since the Jews are about one-third of the population of Palestine, this legislature would be controlled by the Arabs. The Arabs could

by virtue of their numbers pass any kind of legislation they wish. Judging from what we already know of the nature of Arab leadership, the ex-Grand Mufti in particular, we know what kind of legislation that will be. The Jews would be frozen into a perpetual ghetto.

It is proposed that an agreement should make specific provisions for immigration and land purchases. The sting is in the tail of that proposal. Such immigration and land purchase, however, should be negotiated in consultation with representatives of the Jewish and Arab communities. We know very well in advance that the Arabs will not agree to further immigration and land purchases. They have vowed that not a single additional Jew shall enter Palestine.

I remind Warren Austin that only a short while back he stated that force would not be used to impose partition. With this statement, however, he now opens the door to military occupation of Palestine to enforce trusteeship and suppress the independence of the Jews. Everything points to the direction of further appeasement of the Arabs, the Arabs who betrayed the Allied cause in the last war and who aggressively refused to uphold the decision of the United Nations on the partition of Palestine.

The trusteeship agreement is supposed to replace the partition plan already agreed to by the General Assembly. Austin said recently that the Security Council cannot implement a political decision by force. If this new trusteeship is not a political decision, then I do not know what political decisions are.

I call attention again to the undeniable American policy on Palestine which through Presidential and legislative declaration since 1922 has favored the establishment in Palestine of a democratic Jewish commonwealth. I call attention to how deeply embedded this is in American policy as reflected in its embodiment in the party platforms of both major political parties.

I say without reservation that our State Department, without a mandate from the people, has perverted that policy. The completely autocratic behavior of our State Department must not go unchallenged nor unquestioned.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE RUSSIANS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, last week the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASEL] proposed that we call upon General Eisenhower to do something that he would do and to render a great service to the world in doing it; that was, to let him go with such others as might be selected to undertake to treat with the Russian officials, the Premier, Mr. Stalin, and others, in an effort to bring about a sensible situation in the world. I do not know, of course, how much thought was given to the statement of the gentleman from South Dakota but

I wish, if I may, to emphasize the wisdom of that course. The statement of the gentleman from South Dakota deserves immediate and favorable action.

The man upon whom is incumbent the responsibility of movement is the strong man. There is nothing of appeasement, there is nothing of cowardice in the strong man's undertaking to convince the weak that there ought to be peace in the world, and I think we ought to pursue it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include extraneous matter.

THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, a French economist suggested many years ago that a prize be offered for a good, simple, and intelligible definition of the word "government." He then asked:

The government—what is it? Where is it? What does it do? What ought it to do? All we know is that it is a mysterious personage; and assuredly, it is the most solicited, the most tormented, the most overwhelmed, the most admired, the most accused, the most invoked, and the most provoked, of any personage in the world.

This eminent Frenchman goes on to say why he is interested in obtaining a definition of "government."

I should be glad enough, you may be sure, if you had really discovered a beneficent and inexhaustible being, calling itself the government, which has bread for all mouths, work for all hands, capital for all enterprises, credit for all projects, oil for all wounds, balm for all suffering, advice for all perplexities, solution for all doubts, truths for all intellects, diversions for all who want them, milk for infancy, and wine for old age—which can provide for all our wants, satisfy all our curiosity, correct all our errors, repair all our faults, and exempt us henceforth from the necessity for foresight, prudence, judgment, sagacity, experience, order, economy, temperance, and activity.

I have quoted these observations because the same philosophy is now rampant and is rapidly leading our citizens to believe that the function of government is to support the people—not that the citizens should support the government. As the French economist of a century ago points out:

Government is the great fiction, through which everybody endeavors to live at the expense of everybody else.

At the present time the people of 16 nations also hope to live at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States. By the adoption of ERP has our Congress accepted the philosophy that our Government should be the object as well as victim of plunder by the totalitarian, socialistic and communistic schemers and dreamers both here and abroad? Let the American voters decide this question in

November 1948. The issues are solvency or insolvency, liberty or servitude.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 45 minutes today following the business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders heretofore entered for the day.

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

There was no objection.

OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I just want to call the attention of my Republican colleagues who have been falling for the propaganda of the cottonseed lobby and plead with them not to be too much influenced by this cotton bloc. The wholesale price of butter on the Chicago market for next November is only 66 and 67.1 cents per pound. Now, you can buy yourself a supply and you do not need to hear so much about dollar butter. Of course, you will not be a speculator in human misery if you provide only the butter for yourself.

There is another angle in connection with oleo to which I wish to call your attention. The cotton lobby is never satisfied. I have never seen such a greedy outfit as the cotton lobby is. They have done everything possible legislatively for them to do it seems to me. They have been on the gravy train for a long, long while and now that they are afraid they are going to get off the gravy train, they want one last grab. For example, before the war they made some 300,000,000 pounds-plus of oleo a year. This last year they made around 700,000,000 pounds, and it looks as though this year they would make around a billion pounds. They have increased their production threefold in a few years, yet they are never satisfied. Twenty-six oleo manufacturers have a monopoly on the American market. They are now out to jeopardize the whole dairy business, including the two and one-half million dairymen in America.

One would think they would be satisfied with three times the prewar production, but now they are out to get it all. Before the war 42 cows out of every 100 cows produced milk for butter. This has now been reduced to 25 out of each 100. Do you wish to be a party to liquidating the 25 percent of the cows now producing milk for butter? They do not say a word about the quarter of a cent tax that there is on reprocessed butter and no one has ever asked to take this quarter of a cent tax off from this butter.

Remember one other thing, and that is, so far as imports are concerned, this oleomargarine and this cotton lobby have been able to fix it so that anyone has to pay 22 cents a pound tax to get oleo-

margarine into this country, but only 7 cents tax in order to get butter into this country for the first 50,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Speaker, I say the time has come to call this proposition what it is, and I expect to try to do that between now and April 26.

REMOVE CURBS ON WHEAT EXPORTS

Mr. STOCKMAN. 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is desirable in the national interest to repeal the carry-over provision which requires that United States stocks of old-crop wheat be not less than 150,000,000 bushels on June 30, 1948, and I have therefore introduced a bill, H. R. 5650, to do away with this short-sighted requirement which is operating to cause the Government to create an artificial wheat surplus in this country.

We are now growing approximately 2 bushels of wheat for every bushel consumed in the United States, and if we allow this carry-over requirement to continue, with its injurious effect of building up an artificial surplus in this country, this will be added to the natural surplus when the Government stops buying for foreign relief. I believe that shipping all we can spare out of current supplies will postpone that possibility.

Since the 150,000,000-bushel minimum carry-over was established, important developments have taken place that have a bearing on the future grain situation in relation to the need for carry-over stocks in this country. Continued good moisture conditions in the Great Plains area of this country have brought improved prospects for 1948 wheat production in this country. Winter grain conditions in western Europe are greatly improved over the situation a year ago, and the need in Europe for grain from our 1948 crop should be much less urgent than the need for grain from our 1947 crop.

As you know, this 150,000,000-bushel minimum carry-over requirement was made in connection with the Interim Foreign Aid Act passed at the special session of the Congress last fall. Public Law 389, known as the Foreign Aid Act of 1947, and Public Law 393, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, provide that the funds authorized under the acts shall not be made available or used to acquire a quantity of wheat, wheat flour, and cereal grain in the United States, which, after taking into consideration the amount estimated for export and the amount needed for domestic consumption will leave a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1948.

The declared purpose of this legislation is to protect the economy of the United States from inflationary prices and to assure against a scarcity of bread for domestic consumption during the crop year beginning July 1, 1948. The legislation does not contain any provisions to assure that the amount of wheat

carried over on July 1, 1948, be actually not less than 150,000,000 bushels; that is, the administration is not directed or authorized to assume ownership for the purpose of carrying over into the new-crop year such supplies of old-crop wheat as producers or the trade may be unwilling to hold and which, if moved into consumption channels, would cause the carry-over to be less than 150,000,000 bushels.

The law merely provides that in estimating the amount of wheat and wheat flour or cereal grain available for export from the United States, after giving due consideration to the amounts required in this country to meet essential domestic needs during the remainder of the crop year, including feed, food, industrial uses, wastage, and seed, allowance must be made for a carry-over of not less than 150,000,000 bushels by the end of the crop year.

The evident intent of the legislation was to reverse price pressures on grains by curtailing exports and creating a stock pile of wheat that would assure our domestic economy of adequate supplies and thus avoid the necessity for reinstating controls over use, distribution, and prices urged by the President. Testimony from the grain trade and the milling industry that it was dangerous to reduce the carry-over below a certain safe level, variously estimated between 150,000,000 and 250,000,000 bushels, contributed to the writing of this legislation. It was enacted at the time when grain prices were advancing to new high levels and widespread concern was felt over the inflationary effects of rising prices upon the cost of living and upon our whole economy.

While there are reasons for believing that the establishment of a minimum carry-over by the Congress was a factor in the recent sharp decline in grain prices, the effects of this legislation upon future price developments promise to be in the direction of serious market disturbances rather than increased stability. Very likely the brunt of such disturbances would be borne by producers who hold a large proportion of the carry-over of old-crop wheat.

One of the principal functions of carry-over stocks of old-crop wheat is to provide milling supplies for the interim period between the end of the old-crop year and the time when new-crop supplies become available in quantity. Likewise, some old-crop wheat is required for blending with new wheat. The amount of stocks carried over by producers, the trade, and the milling industry largely depends on the relative level of prices of old-crop wheat and the prospects for the new crop. Variations in the size of the carry-over above minimum operating requirements are closely related to price relationships which prevail toward the end of the crop year. A carry-over of much more than 150,000,000 bushels may be highly desirable under certain conditions, while it may be equally desirable at other times to carry over substantially less than that amount.

With reassuring new-crop prospects, both in this country and abroad, farmers, the grain trade, and millers are like-

ly to be unwilling to carry over stocks as large as 150,000,000 bushels. Thus, the inflexible limitation embodied in the legislation would tend to cause sharp price declines toward the end of the crop year as farmers, the grain trade, and millers would reduce their holdings of old-crop wheat to minimum levels consistent with operating requirements. With the administration forbidden under this act to make increased export purchases that would reduce carry-over stocks below the legal minimum, and with domestic demand in food channels relatively inelastic, active governmental price support measures would be required to prevent prices from declining to levels where substantial supplies of old-crop wheat would be diverted to livestock feeding—a condition which should not be permitted to exist in the face of the urgent need for wheat for foreign relief.

The fact that a minimum limitation of the wheat carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels may be too large under certain conditions is borne out by the historical record of carry-over stocks. For instance, on July 1, 1947, the carry-over of 84,000,000 bushels proved to be adequate to meet all domestic needs. On this date, merchant mill stocks were 25,000,000 bushels, and no difficulties were encountered by flour mills in obtaining needed supplies of old-crop wheat before new-crop supplies became available in volume. Wheat prices at that time were substantially lower than current market prices. Had Public Law 389 been then in effect, the starving countries abroad would have been denied 66,000,000 bushels of wheat, while our domestic prices, which declined around 50 cents per bushel in the closing month of the 1946-47 crop year, would have receded to still lower levels because of the inflexible limitation on exports.

When good new crops are in prospect and old-crop prices are attractive, farmers and the trade should be at liberty to reduce their holdings of old-crop-wheat supplies. A legal limitation of 150,000,000 bushels upon the minimum size of carry-over stocks is particularly undesirable this year when foreign food requirements are urgent, while new-crop prospects are favorable and continue to improve. Our winter-wheat crop has greatly benefited from widespread rains and snow in the Southwest, and present indications are for a larger crop than earlier estimates. World wheat prospects are also greatly improved, and some falling off in foreign demand may be anticipated when European new-crop supplies become available. However, this will not be before August-September, and until that time every effort must be made to export maximum amounts that can be spared.

The present limitations as to carry-over stocks on July 1, 1948, would permit total wheat exports during the crop-year of 500,000,000 bushels. This estimate, however, is predicated on the assumption that the amount of wheat fed to livestock will not exceed 210,000,000 bushels, after making due allowance for domestic food needs and seed requirements for next year's crop. There is, however, no assurance that larger amounts than estimated will not be used

for feeding purposes. Should wheat prices decline relative to the price of corn, as much as 250,000,000 bushels of wheat may be fed to livestock. Thus, the year-end carry-over would be correspondingly reduced. The minimum carry-over legislation has injected into our export program an inflexible factor which will make it increasingly difficult to balance domestic supplies against foreign requirements.

All indications suggest that producers and the trade will, in the face of continued favorable new-crop developments, be unwilling to carry old-crop wheat supplies in excess of minimum operating requirements. This is borne out by the fact that new-crop wheat for future delivery is selling at substantial discounts below current cash prices, and a progressive easing of new-crop wheat prices is clearly anticipated by the trade, with new-crop wheat for September delivery quoted lower than for July delivery and December lower than September. Normally the deferred deliveries sell at a premium over the nearby futures, reflecting carrying charges for wheat in storage. Under existing conditions, farmers and the trade have every incentive to clean out their bins.

In the light of these considerations, repeal of the carry-over provisions of the legislation would appear to be desirable from the standpoint of farmers, and the grain trade, and in the interest of grain conservation; it would create greater flexibility for adjusting supplies and prices to new-crop and market conditions and permit to meet greater export requirements; it would impart greater stability to wheat prices; and it would assure the maintenance of prices above the levels at which price support operations are mandatory.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a letter.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial appearing in yesterday's Chicago Tribune.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the House Committee on Administration may have permission to sit this afternoon during the session of the House.

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

There was no objection.

FUMES FROM HELL'S KITCHEN

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I quote the following from the Denver Post of March 31, 1948:

Stinkweeds to Dean Alfange, New York lawyer-toastmaster, for trying to foist Henry Wallace upon our Rocky Mountains. Orchids

to President Truman for vetoing that suggestion. He told Alfange, "That's fine country out there."

Alfange, a noted liberal who should know better, suggested that H. A. W. "repair to the Rocky Mountains with his following and be recognized by Stalin as the head of free United States Government." Even in jest we resent that, suh. We much prefer the Truman counterproposal that the third-party pest go home to Uncle Joe and "the country he loves so well."

We who dwell in the Rocky Mountain empire don't relish Henry any more than we do New Yorkers who think anything west of Buffalo is virgin wilderness. But if Attorney Alfange insists we have some highly appropriate Rocky Mountain geography to fit the case. Devil's Lake, Devil's Mountain, Devil's Nose, Devil's Head, and Devil's Slide are waiting. So is Hell Hole, a yawning pit in real wilderness at the base of Colorado's Peak and Fair Glaciers. Hell's Half Acre is in Wyoming; Loco Hills in New Mexico.

Right here in Colorado are Purgatory River and Purgatory Peak, Poison Mountain, Radical Hill, Troublesome Peak, Quandary Peak, Red Cone, Red Hill, two Red Peaks and an assortment of Red mountains.

Wyoming offers Bitter Creek in Sweetwater County; Dull Center, Goose Egg, Lost Cabin, and Recluse, and could isolate quite a number of troublemakers atop famous Devil's Tower, which by the way, is in Crook County.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. BUSBEY. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, a week ago just before leaving for Chicago I prepared a poll that I sent to every Member of the House, including Democrats and Republicans. The poll has to do with the coming Presidential campaign.

I am sure you will agree with me when I say one of the first questions asked you when you go back to your district is about the coming conventions. I am appointing a committee of three Republicans this week to tabulate the Republican ballots and three Democrats to tabulate the Democratic ballots.

The three questions asked in that poll were:

First. Who do you think will be nominated for President?

Second. Who is your personal choice for President?

Third. Who do you think stands the best chance of being elected President if nominated?

This is a secret ballot, it is nonpartisan, and the tellers will be appointed from various sections of the country. The result will be given to the press some time this week.

Those of you who have not sent your ballots back please do so today or tomorrow. Upon arriving back at my office this morning my secretary informed me that over one-third of the Members have returned their ballots. Please join with those who have responded as I would like to have this as representative as possible of the thinking of the Members of this body. I want to release this information to the press within a few days.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news letter.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and a letter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper statements.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include in each extraneous matter.

THE FORGOTTEN EX-SERVICEMAN

Mr. RANKIN. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I desire to say a few words about the forgotten man, the serviceman from the rank and file who has been overlooked.

I have introduced a bill to pay our ex-servicemen adjusted compensation, and have filed a petition, petition No. 14, to bring that bill to the floor for passage.

You paid \$1,040 to ex-servicemen who were willing to sit down for a year and do nothing. Now you are encouraging them to take their wives and children and move to college in order to get their part of the compensation.

The man who came back home and went to work—and invariably he was the best fighter in the service—has not asked for anything, and he has not received anything so far. My bill provides that what has been paid these people to go to college or for on-the-job or for on-the-farm training or as unemployment compensation shall be deducted from their part of this adjusted compensation.

Now, this bill, or a similar one is just as sure to pass as night follows the day, and the longer you put it off, the more expensive this program is going to become.

I hope every one of you will sign this petition and help us to do justice to those brave men who fought our battles in time of war and are now laboring to maintain our country in time of peace.

Remember the petition is now on the Clerk's desk, awaiting your signature. It is petition No. 14.

The bill reads as follows:

H. R. 4927

A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to provide readjustment insurance for those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc.; That an additional title be added to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to read as follows:

"TITLE VII

"CHAPTER XVI—VETERANS' READJUSTMENT INSURANCE

"Definitions

"Sec. 1601. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'service in the military or naval forces' shall mean full-time paid service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

"(b) The term 'person who served' shall mean a person, whether male or female, whether commissioned, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted, who served as a member of the armed forces or as a member of one of the Reserve components thereof.

"(c) The term 'period of the present war' means the period beginning September 16, 1940, and ending December 31, 1946.

"(d) The term 'Department' means the War Department or the Navy Department, or one of the components thereof.

"(e) The term 'veteran' means any person who served during the period of the war whether or not such service shall have terminated.

"(f) The term 'overseas service' shall include all active service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska."

Sec. 3. As used in this act monetary benefits received pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, shall include and be limited to—

(a) Tuition (including laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and similar fees; and the cost of books, supplies, and other equipment) paid by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to educational or training institutions, including correspondence schools, pursuant to title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

(b) Subsistence allowances paid by the Administrator pursuant to title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

(c) Moneys expended by the Administrator to lenders on behalf of any individual participating in the benefits of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, which moneys shall be limited in each case to an amount equivalent to 4 percent on the amount guaranteed pursuant to this title.

(d) Moneys expended by the Administrator as guarantor of loans exercised under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, upon default of the lendee. Such set-off shall constitute a satisfaction of the obligation of the defaulting lendee to the Administrator to the extent of the amount set off.

(e) Readjustment allowances paid by the Administrator pursuant to title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

"Adjusted-service credit

Sec. 4. Subject to the deductions set forth in section 6, the adjusted-service credit shall be computed by the Secretary of the Department concerned for each veteran. The amount of such credit shall be computed in the following manner:

(a) There shall be allowed \$3 for each day of active service within the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and \$4 for each day of active over-

seas service, during the period of the war: *Provided*, That any veteran who performed no overseas service shall be entitled to a minimum credit of not less than \$100, and any veteran who performed overseas service shall be entitled to a minimum credit of not less than \$500: *Provided further*, That the maximum amount allowable to a veteran who performed no overseas service shall be \$3,500, and the maximum allowance to a veteran who performed overseas service shall be \$4,500: *And provided further*, That any veteran may be given credit for active service in more than one enlistment, but the aggregate adjusted-service credit for all periods of service during the present war shall not exceed the maximum herein specified for the type of service performed.

(b) There shall be allowed, in addition to the amount authorized in (a) above, \$500 for any wound for which the issuance of a wound chevron or other decoration or medal is prescribed: *Provided*, That under this subsection the amount of adjusted-service credit to any veteran as provided in (a) shall not be increased by more than \$500: *And provided further*, That the adjusted-service credit under this section and payment thereof shall not be reduced by any amount paid or payable under the Mustering-Out Pay Act of February 3, 1944 (Public Law No. 225, 78th Cong.), or the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 704, 79th Cong.).

Sec. 5. In computing the adjusted-service credit no allowance shall be made—

(a) for service as a civilian officer or employee of any branch of the military or naval forces, contract surgeon, cadet, or midshipman of the United States Military Academy, Naval Academy, or Coast Guard Academy, or for service while attending or stationed at a civilian educational institution and undergoing a course of academic instruction, or for service as a member of the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, the insular forces of the Navy, the Samoan native guard or band of the Navy, or the Samoan reserve force of the Marine Corps;

(b) for any period in excess of 30 days while confined under sentence of court martial or civil court, or absent without leave;

(c) for any furlough for the purpose of engaging in civilian pursuits;

(d) for service of any individual whose period of active military service is terminated under dishonorable conditions;

(e) for service of any person holding a permanent appointment, commission, or warrant in any governmental agency detailed to active service with the Army or Navy, or transferred as a part of the armed forces.

Deductions from adjusted-service pay

Sec. 6. The adjusted-service credit computed under section 4 and the payment thereof shall be reduced by an amount equal to the monetary benefits received under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

Application for adjusted-service pay

Sec. 7. (a) Each veteran, at time of discharge after the date of enactment of this act, shall be informed of his right to benefits under this act and shall be furnished an application for payment of adjusted-service pay thereunder. Upon filing of such application with the Department at time of or subsequent to discharge, the amount of adjusted-service credit of the veteran, under this act, shall be computed and shall be certified to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs who shall compute the adjusted-service pay subject to the deductions provided in section 6. The Administrator shall then certify the amount of adjusted-service pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in bonds of the United States: *Provided*, That if the adjusted-service credit is less than \$300, it shall be paid by the Administrator in cash.

(b) Any person who remains in active service after termination of the war and whose service has been honorable to that date shall be furnished an application for payment of adjusted-service pay and upon filing thereof payment shall be made as provided in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 8. Upon application for adjusted-service pay filed with the Department concerned, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary thereof, by any person separated from the active service prior to the date of enactment of this act, the adjusted-service credit shall be computed and paid as provided in section 7 (a). Such application may be filed at any time subsequent to the enactment of this act.

Relation of adjusted-service pay to exercise of benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended

Sec. 9. (a) Any person participating in the benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, on the day of enactment of this act, may continue to participate in such benefits and defer application for adjusted-service credit: *Provided*, That the operation of section 6 of this act upon subsequent application for adjusted-service credit shall not give rise to a financial obligation from such person to the United States.

(b) Any person receiving adjusted-service compensation as set forth in section 10 of this act and who subsequently makes application for benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 shall, as a prerequisite to approval of his application for such benefits, assign the unredeemed portion of the bonds received pursuant to this act to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, the Administrator is authorized and directed to withhold from such person monetary benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to an amount equal to the face value of the redeemed portion of such bonds: *Provided*, That the operation of this subsection shall not result in the deprivation of any benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, which would ordinarily accrue to such person in the absence of this act.

(c) Any person participating in the benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, who makes application for the benefits of this act while so participating, shall assign the bonds issued under this act to the Administrator. The adjusted-service credit shall be computed as of the day of application and subject to the deductions set forth in section 6. The bonds shall then be subject to the operation of subsection (b) of this section.

(d) Pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, the Administrator is authorized and directed to accept an assignment of such bonds, the proceeds of which shall be used in payment of the benefits set forth in section 3. Any bond assigned under this subsection shall be redeemed at any time, upon presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid and credited to the appropriate fund or appropriation designated by the Administrator.

Payment by bonds

Sec. 10. The amount of adjusted-service credit certified pursuant to this act by the Administrator shall be paid the veteran or his estate by the Secretary of the Treasury by the issuance of bonds of the United States, registered in the name of the veteran only, the denomination having a total face value equal to the highest multiple of \$50 in the amount certified as due the veteran, and the difference between the amount certified as due the veteran and the face amount of the bonds so issued shall be paid by check to the veteran or his estate by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation au-

thorized to be made under this act. Each bond shall be dated the 1st of the month in which it is issued and shall mature 10 years from such date. The bonds shall be redeemable in the manner hereinafter provided and at such places, including post offices, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. Such bonds shall not be transferable, assignable, subject to taxation, attachment, levy, or seizure under any legal or equitable process, and shall be payable only to the veteran, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 11. In cases of deceased or incompetent veterans, the payments provided by this act shall be made to the next of kin of the person who served, or to his estate, as determined by the Administrator, or the Secretary of the Treasury to be lawfully entitled thereto, without the necessity of the appointment by judicial proceedings or otherwise of a legal representative of the estate or person of any veteran or of any other persons, or of compliance with State law in respect of the administration of estates. The provisions of this section shall be carried out subject to regulations to be issued from time to time to effectuate the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. Interest on each bond issued hereunder shall accrue at the rate of 3 percent simple interest for the first 5 years and 3 percent compound interest thereafter but not beyond the date of maturity, and any accrued interest will be paid with the principal. Each bond shall bear five coupons covering, respectively, the first 5 years immediately following the date of the bond, each coupon to bear necessary information, including record of the face value of the bond and the face value of the coupon, which latter shall be one-fifth of the face value of the bond. Each coupon shall be redeemable at any time within or after the year indicated on its face, except that no interest shall be payable on any coupon redeemed before the expiration of the year it covers. Face value of coupons redeemed before maturity of the bond shall be deducted from the face value of the bond, and payment on coupons redeemed after the expiration of the year or years they cover shall include the face value of such coupons with interest as provided herein.

Sec. 13. If any veteran shall have died or shall die without applying or receiving the adjusted-service pay, application for the amount of such pay may be made at any time by such person or persons as may be authorized by the regulations issued under section 11, or the estate of the veteran. The application shall be filed with the Administrator who will, if less than \$300, pay, or if \$300 or more, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment the adjusted-service credit computed under sections 4 and 6.

Administrative and penal provisions

Sec. 14. The decisions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs hereunder shall be final and not subject to review by any court or other Government official.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall make such regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be necessary effectively to carry out the provisions thereof, and may make such joint regulations as are necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are authorized to employ such additional personnel as may be necessary to administer their respective functions under this act subject to existing law with respect to personnel matters.

Sec. 17. Any person charged with the administration of any part of this act shall make a full report to the Congress the first

month of each year as to the administration thereof.

SEC. 18. Appropriations necessary to carry out the purposes of this act are hereby authorized. The appropriations for the War and Navy Departments and the Treasury Department and the Veterans' Administration for personnel, travel, and other administrative purposes shall be available for the administration of this act.

SEC. 19. Any person who charges or collects or attempts to charge or collect either directly or indirectly any fee or other compensation for assisting in any manner the veteran, his dependents, or other beneficiaries under this act in obtaining any of the benefits hereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. Any person who fraudulently receives any amount of the adjusted-service credit or bonds to which he is not entitled shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine not less than twice the amount of such sum so received, and in addition may be subject to imprisonment for a period of not more than 1 year.

SEC. 20. Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters, or causes or procures to be made, forged, counterfeited, or altered a certification or bond issued under authority of this act, or whoever passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered certificate or bond, with intent to defraud the United States or any person, or whoever has in possession any such falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered certificate or bond with intent to unlawfully use the same, or who shall refuse to surrender or release, upon demand by the veteran or lawful beneficiary, any certificate or bond, shall be punished by fine of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for not more than 15 years. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to direct and use the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to detect, arrest, and deliver into the custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section.

MARION S. GRIGGS

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1523) for the relief of the estate of Marion S. Griggs, deceased, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "the estate of Marion S. Griggs," and insert "Edwin H. Griggs, or his estate."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,236.55."

Page 1, line 7, after "sustained" insert "by his wife, the late Marion S. Griggs."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of Edwin H. Griggs, or his estate."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDING ORGANIC ACT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3106) to reenact and amend the Organic Act of the United States Geological Survey by incorporating therein substantive provisions confirming the exercise of long-continued duties and functions and by redefining their geographic scope.

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

Mr. KEAN, Mr. CHENOWETH, and Mr. DEANE objected.

AMENDING THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1946

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5216) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall take office as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PECUNIARY INTERESTS IN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3692) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to ownership or stock interest in freight forwarders.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

STOWAWAYS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5119) to amend the immigration laws relating to stowaways, and for other purposes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1008) for the relief of the county of Allegheny, Pa.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the county of Allegheny, Pa., the sum of \$42,053.26, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the county of Allegheny, Pa., by a fire which completely destroyed a building known as Agricultural Hall, located in South Park, county of Allegheny, Pa., on February 16, 1944, while being occupied, used, and exclusively under the control of the War Department: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$42,053.26" and insert "\$29,147.50."

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.

SODIUM LEASES

The Clerk called 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.

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

Mr. KEAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. CHENOWETH objected.

AIR MAIL DELIVERY BY GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2588) requiring all mails consigned to an airport from a post office or branch, or from an airport to a post office or branch, within a radius of thirty-five miles of a city in which there has been established a Government-owned vehicle service to be delivered by Government-owned motor vehicles.

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

SAN JACINTO-SAN VICENTE AQUEDUCT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1306) relating to the construction and disposition of the San Jacinto-San Vicente aqueduct.

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

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

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.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5122 to amend section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512).

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the first proviso of section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512, 515), be amended to read as follows: "Provided, That all authorized indebtedness shall be paid in the order of its creation; all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under general laws. No tax shall be levied for Territorial purposes in excess of 2 percent upon the assessed valuation of the property therein in any one year; nor shall any incorporated town or municipality levy any tax, for any purpose, in excess of 3 percent of the assessed valuation of property within the town in any one year."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after "laws," insert "and the assessments shall be according to the true and full value thereof, except that unpatented mining claims and nonproducing patented mining claims, which are also unimproved, may be valued at the price paid the United States therefor, or at a flat rate fixed by the legislature, but if the surface ground is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes, or if there are improvements or machinery or other property thereon of such a character as to be deemed a part of the realty, then the same shall be taxed according to the true and full value thereof."

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.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2081) to extend the provisions of the Federal Airport Act to the Virgin Islands.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Airport Act of 1946 is hereby amended by—

(1) Adding after the words "Puerto Rico", wherever they appear in paragraph 7 of section 2 (a) and in sections 3 (a), 7, and 9 (c) thereof, the phrase "and the Virgin Islands."

(2) Adding after the word "Alaska" appearing in section 10 (c) the phrase "and the Virgin Islands."

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.

JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES-CANADA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5708) to exempt civilian members of the permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States-Canada, from certain statutory restrictions on outside activities.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That service of an individual as a civilian member of the United States section of the permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States-Canada, shall not

be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or of section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

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.

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5137) to amend the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 4 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 204 (a)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 years of age, or the wife, or a husband, of a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 2. Section 6 (a) (1) (A) of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, as amended (8 U. S. C. 206 (a) (1) (A)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(A) Quota immigrants who are the fathers or the mothers of citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after "or" strike out "a" and insert "the."

Line 8, after "States" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the marriage shall have occurred prior to the issuance of visa and in the case of husbands of citizens, prior to January 1, 1948."

Page 2, at the end of the bill add "or who are the husbands of citizens of the United States by marriages occurring on or after January 1, 1948."

MR. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

MR. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress have had ample evidence during recent months of the uncertainty of fuel supply and the inability of industry and government under existing conditions to assure our people that sufficient fuels will be available at all times to meet the needs of home and factory. I am sure that there is no Member of this House who wishes to repeat the experiences of the past winter and who does not wish to do everything possible to avoid the recurring threats of fuel scarcities that have been our lot in recent years.

I have discussed this problem with the responsible Government officials and all agree that one of the greatest handicaps to government and industry in dealing with the fuel situation is the lack of factual information on the present and prospective supply-and-demand outlook in the United States and abroad, par-

ticularly in oil and gas. Invariably I have been told that one of the most urgent needs is for the Bureau of Mines to expand its fact-finding services on petroleum and natural gas so that the necessary data can be made available far enough in advance to permit effective measures to be taken to prevent critical shortages. It is recognized that the Bureau of Mines already is doing an excellent job but the resources at its command do not permit it to compile and analyze all the data required in the present situation. To remedy this deficiency I have introduced a bill directing the Bureau to perform the necessary services and authorizing the appropriation of sufficient funds to do the job. This bill provides the next essential step in bringing order into our confused fuel situation. It involves no controversial issues of regulation or control. It merely makes it possible for the Bureau of Mines to provide the facts so that the present voluntary teamwork between Government and industry can be fully effective. Because the need is urgent and because the project is no less essential to national-defense planning than it is to our peacetime economic security and well-being, I recommend prompt consideration of the bill and its enactment into law at an early date.

The tremendous growth in demand for petroleum and petroleum products during and since the war has transformed the supply position of the United States from one of chronic surplus to current and probable future scarcity. As a result, consumers in the United States are no longer assured of the availability of oil supplies adequate to meet their needs. Local and even widespread national shortages of fuel in periods of seasonably high demand are periodically threatened.

The services of the Government in times of peace have never been designed to meet the requirements of these new conditions. Available data are inadequate either for precise appraisal of local situations or for evaluation of the governing factors in the industry in a manner required for interpretation of their long-range impact upon the national life. Additional factual information is urgently needed to provide a broader base upon which intelligent policy may be founded and action taken to protect the public interest.

My bill directs the Bureau of Mines to obtain at frequent intervals first-hand data on consumption, storage capacity, and stocks of liquid fuels so that the Government will have available at all times reliable information showing the seasonal pattern of use and the supply-demand relationships in various sections of the country. Without these data public officials and industry must function without the basic knowledge of the major factors involved in the problems confronting them. The bill also provides for the accumulation of current data on production and refinery capacity and the capacity of national and international transportation facilities. These data will throw light on the balance between potential supply and demand on a regional basis and thus reveal possible bottlenecks in time to take remedial action before acute shortages develop.

The United States long has enjoyed an abundance of oil produced within its own borders. In fact, we have supplied generous proportions of this valuable resource to other parts of the world. Now, however, the evidence indicates that we are approaching an import status. For this reason and because petroleum and its products are so essential to our national security, events abroad are of transcendent importance. Discovery of new reserves, production trends, and transportation and market developments throughout the world all have a profound influence on our petroleum economy. Consequently we must at all times be fully and accurately informed on world events. At the present time much vital data are not available to the Government and as a result too often vital decisions on foreign and domestic policy and national defense are predicated on guesses when we should have the facts. In recognition of this situation my bill also directs the Bureau of Mines to obtain all foreign data on oil that are necessary for the efficient conduct of national affairs in this indispensable commodity.

A bill to provide for the collection and dissemination of information concerning the production, refining, transportation, storage, and marketing of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby recognized that accurate and current information concerning the present and future world supply of, and requirements for, petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas is necessary for the conservation of the petroleum and natural gas reserves of the Nation, the national defense, the development of its foreign and domestic commerce, and to prevent or minimize recurring shortages of liquid or gaseous fuels that burden and obstruct commerce and industry and cause hardship and suffering among people. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to provide for the periodic collection and dissemination of current world-wide information concerning the production, refining, transportation, storage, marketing, and uses of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas.

SEC. 2. In order to effectuate the policy declared in section 1 of this act, the Bureau of Mines, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized and directed—

(a) to make such surveys and investigations of the petroleum and natural gas industries of the United States, and the utilization of petroleum products and natural gas by industries and the public generally as are necessary to secure currently information as to:

(1) available storage facilities, inventories, and sales of petroleum products of the marketing branch of the petroleum industry;

(2) capacities and operations of transportation systems for petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas, including pipeline, tankers, barges, tank cars and trucks;

(3) refinery capacities and operation, including sources of petroleum, and types and quantities of products;

(4) requirements of industry and the consuming public for petroleum products and natural gas;

(b) to compile, analyze, and publish, either in summary or detailed form, the information obtained under this act, quarterly, or at such more frequent intervals as the Director of the Bureau of Mines may determine necessary, for the guidance of industry and

the public with respect to the production, refining, storage, transportation, marketing, and utilization of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas.

SEC. 3. The Bureau of Mines under the general direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is further authorized and directed to obtain such information concerning the petroleum industry outside the United States, including reserves, production, development, refining, transportation, and marketing, as the Director of the Bureau of Mines may determine to be necessary for an evaluation of the effect of petroleum activities upon the peacetime economy and national security of the United States.

SEC. 4. Any statistical information furnished in confidence to the Bureau of Mines under this act by individuals, firms, or corporations shall be held to be confidential and shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which supplied. The Director of the Bureau of Mines shall not permit anyone other than duly authorized employees of the Department of the Interior to examine such individual reports, nor shall he permit any statistics obtained under this act to be published in such manner as to reveal the identity of the individual, firm, or corporation furnishing such information; unless expressly authorized by such individual, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 5. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Bureau of Mines is authorized to cooperate with any other Federal or State department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, or corporation, trade association, or educational institution.

SEC. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$300,000 annually, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2286) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5564) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

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

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

HIGH SCHOOL NEAR ROOSEVELT, UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 805) authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a high-school building near Roosevelt, Utah, for the district embracing the east portion of Duchesne County and the west portion of Uintah County.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000 for the pur-

pose of cooperating with the school districts in Utah comprising the east portion of Duchesne County and the west portion of Uintah County for the construction, extension, and improvement of a high-school building near Roosevelt, Utah: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any moneys appropriated hereunder shall be subject to the condition that the school authorities for the said school districts shall take any and all necessary steps, under the laws of the State of Utah, to provide any and all additional funds required to complete the construction, extension, and improvement of the said high-school building, and shall submit proof of compliance with this provision to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That plans and specifications for the construction, extension, and improvement of the said high-school building shall be furnished by the local or State authorities, without cost to the United States, and submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval, before any moneys appropriated hereunder may be expended, and that upon compliance with this provision actual work shall proceed under the direction of such local or State officials: *Provided further*, That payment for work in place shall be made monthly on vouchers properly certified by local officials of the Indian Service to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose determination and approval of the proper amount chargeable to any appropriation made hereunder shall be final and sufficient for such payment thereof: *And provided further*, That the said high school so constructed, extended, and improved shall be maintained by the said school districts and shall be available to all the Indian children of the said districts on the same terms, as to other children of said school districts.

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.

TAXES ON CIGARETTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5645) to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PREVENTING RETROACTIVE CHECKAGE OF RETIRED PAY IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5344) to prevent retroactive checkage of retired pay in the cases of certain enlisted men and warrant officers appointed or advanced to commissioned rank or grade under the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That no enlisted man or warrant officer appointed or advanced to temporary commissioned rank or grade under the provisions of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended by the act of February 21, 1946 (Public Law 305, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 26), whose retired pay was computed as authorized in section 8 of the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 604), as amended by section 5 of the act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 720, Seventy-ninth Congress, 60 Stat. 995), or section 10 of the said 1941 act (55 Stat. 605), as amended by section 8 of the act of February 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 28), shall be subject to any retroactive checkage for retired pay received for or on account of

services as a commissioned officer for any period prior to November 1, 1946, in contravention of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended (5 U. S. C. 59a): *Provided*, That no disallowances in the accounts of disbursing officers shall be made for any such payments made prior to November 1, 1946, in contravention of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended.

SEC. 2. Enlisted men and warrant officers appointed or advanced to commissioned rank or grade under the said act of July 24, 1941, as amended, whose retired pay, computed as authorized by that act as amended, was withheld or checked in whole or in part for any period prior to November 1, 1946, as being in contravention of section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended, shall be entitled to receive such retired pay as so computed through October 31, 1946, the provisions of said section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended, notwithstanding.

With the following committee amendment:

Immediately following section 2, add two new sections as follows:

"SEC. 3. Enlisted men and warrant officers heretofore or hereafter advanced to commissioned rank or grade on the retired list under the said act of July 24, 1941, as amended, shall, if application therefor is made to the Secretary of the Navy within 3 months from the date of approval of this act or within 3 months after the date of advancement to commissioned rank or grade on the retired list, whichever is the later, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be restored to their former retired enlisted or warrant officer status, as the case may be, and shall thereafter be deemed to be enlisted or warrant officer personnel, as appropriate, for all purposes.

"SEC. 4. The provisions of this act, except as may be necessary to adapt the same thereto, shall apply to personnel of the Coast Guard in relationship to the Coast Guard in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to personnel of the Navy in relationship to the Navy: *Provided*, That the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy is hereby extended to the Secretary of the Treasury to be exercised with respect to the Coast Guard."

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.

MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENTS ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5805) to extend the time within which application for the benefits of the Muster-Out Payment Act of 1944 may be made by veterans discharged from the armed forces before the effective date of such act.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the Muster-Out Payment Act of 1944, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 38, sec. 691c) is amended by striking out "within two years after the date of enactment" and inserting in lieu thereof "not later than February 3, 1950."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I desire to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Committee on Armed Services, and particularly to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BLACKNEY] Chairman of the subcommittee, and the members of his committee, who have reported this bill favorably to the House.

This measure introduced March 10, 1948, is identical in all respects with H. R. 2518, which I introduced on March 12 last year, except that the period of time within which application must be made for mustering-out pay is February 3, 1950, rather than February 3, 1949, as provided in my bill.

My interest in some measure of this character was aroused by several constituents who served as enlisted men and were discharged prior to February 3, 1944, when the Muster-Out Payment Act became a law. In one case a young man had been shipped overseas, seriously wounded, returned to this country and honorably discharged nearly a year before legislation was enacted which entitled him to mustering-out pay. It was not until late 1946 that he learned of his rights, which he found had then expired by virtue of the 2-year limitation in the original law.

In order to clear the records it is, of course, necessary that some date be fixed before which one entitled to this pay must make application. Certainly, however, we should afford ample time, as was not provided when the original legislation was passed, for these ex-service men to file their requests to be paid this compensation, which they have already earned.

I hope this desirable legislation will be speedily enacted.

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.

ESCORTS OF REPATRIATED WAR DEAD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5870) to amend the act of May 16, 1946 (Public Law 383, 79th Cong.), as amended, to provide increased allowances for the escorts of repatriated war dead.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is too large for consideration on the Consent Calendar, and therefore I object to its present consideration.

FORT KEARNEY, NEBR.

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 341, to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Kearney in the State of Nebraska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to issue, during 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Kearney in the State of Nebraska.

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.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 339, to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp series in honor of volunteer firemen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, in honor of volunteer firemen and in commemoration of the three

hundredth anniversary of the volunteer firemen service in the United States of America, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to issue as soon as practicable in 1948 a special postage stamp series of the denomination of 3 cents and of such design and for such period as he may determine.

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.

SALVAGE FACILITIES BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4490) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized:

(a) To provide, by contract or otherwise, necessary salvage facilities for both public and private vessels upon such terms and conditions as he may, in his discretion, determine to be in the best interests of the United States: *Provided*, That the proposed contracts for salvage facilities which affect the interests of the United States Maritime Commission shall be submitted to the Maritime Commission for recommendation and comment.

(b) To acquire or to transfer, by charter or otherwise, for operation by private salvage companies, such vessels and equipment as he may deem necessary.

(c) To advance to private salvage companies such funds as may, in his judgment, be necessary to provide for the immediate financing of salvage operations, these advances to be on such terms and under such conditions as he may deem adequate for the protection of the Government.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy and his designees are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, or settle any claim for salvage services rendered by the Navy Department to any vessel, and moneys received as a result of the exercise of authority contained in this act shall be credited to appropriations made for the Navy Department and the naval service for the purpose of maintaining salvage facilities by the Navy for the purposes prescribed by this act: *Provided*, That if the total moneys received annually by the Navy pursuant to authority contained in this act shall exceed the total annual costs incurred by the Navy in rendering and maintaining salvage service as authorized in this act, the amount of such excess shall be covered into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such funds, not in excess of \$3,000,000 annually, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. (a) The act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes," approved October 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 745), as amended by the act of February 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 86), is hereby repealed.

(b) That portion of the act of July 1, 1918, which is the last full paragraph appearing on page 705, volume 40, Statutes at Large, and which reads as follows: "That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause vessels under his control adapted to the purpose, to afford salvage service to public or private vessels in distress: *Provided*, That when such salvage service is rendered by a vessel specially equipped for the purpose or by a tug, the Secretary of the Navy may determine and collect reasonable compensation therefor," is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 2. (a) Term contracts for the provision of salvage facilities shall be made under section 1 (a) of this act only (1) after the Secretary of the Navy shall have determined that existing commercial salvage facilities available are not adequate to meet the requirements for such services in the interest of the national defense, and (2) after public notice of the intention to enter into such contracts shall have been given in such manner and for such period of time as will, in the judgment of the Secretary, provide the maximum competition among commercial salvage organizations for such contracts.

"(b) When any salvage vessel or salvage gear are sold, chartered, leased, loaned, or otherwise transferred by the Department of the Navy to any private party, such party shall first execute an agreement with the Department of the Navy (1) under which such vessel or gear will be employed, for such period of years as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem appropriate, to support organized offshore salvage facilities, and (2) which shall contain such other provisions as the Secretary of the Navy shall deem appropriate to assure the fulfillment of such undertaking."

On page 2, line 9, strike out "SEC. 2" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 3."

On page 2, line 24, strike out "Sec. 3" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 4."

On page 3, line 3, strike out "Sec. 4" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 5."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PORt NEWARK ARMY BASE

The Clerk called 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.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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.

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.

CANAL ZONE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1799) to amend the act of June 3, 1916, as

amended, to make it applicable to the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 125 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 216; 10 U. S. C. 1393), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting between the first and second paragraphs thereof the following new paragraph:

"The provisions of this section shall apply to the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, as well as to all other places within the jurisdiction of the United States."

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.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, HOUSTON, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1794) to authorize the Houston Council, Navy League of the United States, to construct a reflecting pool at the United States naval hospital, Houston, Tex.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the Houston Council, Navy League of the United States, to construct a reflecting pool on the grounds of the United States naval hospital, at Houston, Tex.

SEC. 2. The site of the reflecting pool and its design and construction shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. The design and construction of the reflecting pool shall be without cost to the United States.

SEC. 3. Upon completion of the construction of the reflecting pool, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to accept it as an unconditional gift to the United States from the Houston Council, Navy League of the United States.

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 was laid on the table.

AMENDING INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5623) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AMERICAN TURNERS SOCIETY

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 340 to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Turners Society in the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance, during 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Turners, which society sponsored physical education and recreation in America.

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.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING FOR CERTAIN VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4244) to authorize assistance to certain veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of the nature of their service-connected disabilities.

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that both the chairman of the committee and the author of the bill are willing to accept an amendment which will limit the benefits under this bill to service-connected paraplegics, so I will not object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1, title 1, Public No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection known as subsection (g) and to read as follows:

"(g) Any person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States who is entitled to compensation under the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, for permanent and total service-connected disability which requires such person to make regular or frequent and periodical use of a wheel chair shall be entitled to assistance in acquiring a suitable housing unit with special fixtures or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of the person's disability, and necessary land therefor, subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part IX."

SEC. 2. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part IX and to read as follows:

PART IX

"1. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to assist any person (hereinafter referred to as 'veteran') who served in the active military or naval service of the United States, who is entitled to compensation under the provisions of this regulation for permanent and total service-connected disability which requires such veteran to make regular or frequent and periodical use of a wheel chair, in acquiring a suitable housing unit with special fixtures or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of the veteran's disability, and necessary land therefor: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, provisions requiring findings that (a) it is medically feasible for such veteran to reside in the proposed housing unit and in the proposed locality; (b) the proposed housing unit bears a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and (c) that the nature and condition of the proposed housing unit are such as to be suitable to the veteran's needs for dwelling purposes.

"2. The assistance authorized by paragraph 1 shall be limited in the case of any veteran to one housing unit, and necessary land therefor, and shall be afforded under one of the following plans, at the option of the veteran, but shall not exceed \$10,000 in any one case:

"(a) Where the veteran elects to construct a housing unit on land to be acquired by him, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed \$50 percent of the total cost to the

veteran of (1) the housing unit and (2) the necessary land upon which it is to be situated;

"(b) Where the veteran elects to construct a housing unit on land acquired by him prior to application for assistance under this part, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the smaller of the following sums: (1) 50 percent of the total cost to the veteran of the housing unit and the land necessary for such housing unit, or (2) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of the housing unit plus the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of the land necessary for such housing unit;

"(c) Where the veteran elects to remodel a dwelling, which is not adapted to the requirements of his disability, acquired by him prior to application for assistance under this part, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the total of (1) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of such remodeling, plus (2) the smaller of the following sums: (A) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of such dwelling and the necessary land upon which it is situated, or (B) the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of such dwelling and the necessary land upon which it is situated;

"(d) Where the veteran has acquired a suitable housing unit, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the smaller of the following sums: (1) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of such housing unit and the necessary land upon which it is situated, or (2) the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of such housing unit and the necessary land upon which it is situated.

"3. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to furnish to veterans eligible for assistance under this part, without cost to the veterans, model plans and specifications of suitable housing units.

"4. Any person who accepts the benefits of this part shall not by reason thereof be denied the benefits of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

"5. The Government of the United States shall have no liability in connection with any housing unit, or necessary land therefor, acquired under the provisions of this part."

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

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEAN: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill H. R. 4244 and insert the provisions of H. R. 6115, as follows:

"That section 1, title I, Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection known as subsection (g) and to read as follows:

"(g) Any person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States who is entitled to compensation under the provisions of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, for permanent and total service-connected disability due to spinal-cord disease or injury with paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body shall be entitled to assistance in acquiring a suitable housing unit with special fixtures or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of the person's disability, and necessary land therefor, subject to the provisions and limitations of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, part IX."

"SEC. 2. Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new part to be known as part IX and to read as follows:

"PART IX

"1. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to assist any person (hereinafter referred to as "veteran") who served in the active military or naval service of the United States, who is entitled to compensation under the provisions of this regulation for permanent and total service-connected disability due to spinal-cord disease or injury with paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body in acquiring a suitable housing unit with special fixtures or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of the veteran's disability, and necessary land therefor: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, provisions requiring findings that (a) it is medically feasible for such veteran to reside in the proposed housing unit and in the proposed locality; (b) the proposed housing unit bears a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expenses; and (c) that the nature and condition of the proposed housing unit are such as to be suitable to the veteran's needs for dwelling purposes.

"2. The assistance authorized by paragraph 1 shall be limited in the case of any veteran to one housing unit, and necessary land therefor, and shall be afforded under one of the following plans, at the option of the veteran, but shall not exceed \$10,000 in any one case—

"(a) where the veteran elects to construct a housing unit on land to be acquired by him, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed 50 percent of the total cost to the veteran of (1) the housing unit and (2) the necessary land upon which it is to be situated.

"(b) where the veteran elects to construct a housing unit on land acquired by him prior to application for assistance under this part, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the smaller of the following sums: (1) 50 percent of the total cost to the veteran of the housing unit and the land necessary for such housing unit, or (2) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of the housing unit plus the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of the land necessary for such housing unit;

"(c) where the veteran elects to remodel a dwelling, which is not adapted to the requirements of his disability, acquired by him prior to application for assistance under this part, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the total of (1) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of such remodeling, plus (2) the smaller of the following sums: (A) 50 percent of the cost to the veterans of such dwelling and the necessary land upon which it is situated, or (B) the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of such dwelling and the necessary land upon which it is situated; and

"(d) where the veteran has acquired a suitable housing unit, the Administrator shall pay not to exceed the smaller of the following sums: (1) 50 percent of the cost to the veteran of such housing unit and the necessary land upon which it is situated, or (2) the full amount of the unpaid balance, if any, of the cost to the veteran of such housing unit and the necessary land upon which it is situated.

"3. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to furnish to veterans eligible for assistance under this part, without cost to the veterans, model plans and specifications of suitable housing units.

"4. Any person who accepts the benefits of this part shall not by reason thereof be denied the benefits of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

"5. The Government of the United States shall have no liability in connection with any housing unit, or necessary land therefor, acquired under the provisions of this part."

"SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes 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.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

The Clerk called 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.

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

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, does the gentlewoman insist upon her objection?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to understand the gentlewoman's objection. She has always been a great friend of the women in service. Her objection may mean the ultimate defeat of this legislation which was reported favorably to the House by the Armed Services Committee. Should there be adverse action as the result of the gentlewoman's objection, she must assume full responsibility.

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

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the bills on the Consent Calendar.

REREFERENCE OF CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency be discharged from further consideration of the bills H. R. 2845, H. R. 3545, H. R. 5433, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks which I recently made and include the bill to which I referred.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

DONAT AND LAURA LAROCHE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 111) for the relief of Donat and Laura Laroche.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Donat and Laura

Laroche, Lawrence, Mass., the sum of \$2,500. Such sum represents compensation for the death of their minor child, Clement Laroche who was fatally injured on July 30, 1940, at Berlin, N. H., when said child was struck by a National Youth Administration motor vehicle, while crossing upper Main Street in said town of Berlin, N. H.: *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 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.

HEIRS OF IDA LONDINSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 342) for the relief of the heirs of Ida Londinsky.

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

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FRANK VICTOR NORALL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1955) for the relief of Frank Victor Norall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Frank Victor Norall, presently of Washington, D. C., the sum of \$512.15, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation withheld by the Department of State from sums accruing to him through employment with the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, insert: "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 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.

MURPHY & WISCHMEYER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2329) for the relief of Murphy & Wischmeyer.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of Murphy & Wischmeyer on account of the increased costs incurred in the performance of the said firm's architectural-engineering contract No. WA-1064, dated January 5, 1942, with the Federal

Works Agency, by reason of unavoidable delays on the part of other contractors in the construction and completion of the defense housing project at East Alton, Ill., and to allow in full and final settlement of the claim the amount of not to exceed \$3,323.90. There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$3,323.90, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of the said claim.

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.

MARDEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2897) for the relief of the Marden Construction Co., Inc.

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

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

DORA GREENBAUM (BRENNER)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 926) for the relief of Dora Greenbaum (Brenner).

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

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

FRANTISEK JIRI PAVLIK OR GEORG PAVLIK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1409) for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik, who arrived at the port of Boston on September 21, 1945, as a stowaway, shall, upon the payment of the required head tax, be considered, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States notwithstanding the fact that he was found to be inadmissible on the sole grounds that he arrived as a stowaway and was without proper immigration documentation. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Czechoslovakian quota of the first year that the same Czechoslovakian quota is available.

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.

PAUL BOULANGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2152) for the relief of Paul Boulanger.

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

Mr. POTTS and Mr. DOLLIVER objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MRS. CHARLOTTE D. WANG ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3640) for the relief of Mrs. Charlotte D. Wang,

Harvey S. P. Wang, and Arthur Y. P. Wang.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith any outstanding warrant of arrest, order of deportation, warrant of deportation, and bond, in the case of the aliens Mrs. Charlotte D. Wang and her two minor sons, Harvey S. P. Wang and Arthur Y. P. Wang, all of Berkeley, Calif., and is directed not to issue hereafter any such warrants or orders in the case of such aliens. For the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Mrs. Charlotte D. Wang, the said Harvey S. P. Wang, and the said Arthur Y. P. Wang, who entered the United States on August 2, 1945, for a temporary stay, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted, as of such date, to the United States for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, insert: "Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the quota for Chinese persons of the first year that such quota is available."

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.

MRS. EFFIE S. CAMPBELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 814) for the relief of Mrs. Effie S. Campbell.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Effie S. Campbell, of Colorado Springs, Colo., the sum of \$968.10, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained, and reimbursement of expenses incurred, and property damages to her automobile as the result of a collision between her car and an Army Red Cross ambulance from Peterson Field at Colorado Springs, Colo., in the service of the United States, on October 17, 1943, at the intersection of Tejon and Vermijo Streets in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo.: *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 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.

FRANK E. BLANCHARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2264) for the relief of Frank E. Blanchard.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Frank E. Blanchard, of Fort Pierce, Fla., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the

United States on account of personal injuries resulting from a gunshot wound inflicted on November 2, 1943, by Gerald T. Tansey, seaman, first class, United States Coast Guard Reserve: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$4,000."

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.

DIMPLE BENOIT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5208) for the relief of Dimple Benoit.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,000 to Dimple Benoit, in full settlement of all her claims against the United States for personal injuries inflicted on the said Dimple Benoit, on December 24, 1943, resulting in a compound fracture of her skull over the right eye, a badly broken right leg, consisting of an extensive comminuted fracture of right femur middle and lower third, multiple lacerations, left hand and fingers thereof, cut on left eyelid and cut on right side of face from cheek bone to chin, badly bruised knee, and numerous other bodily bruises and cuts, as a result of which she suffered great physical pain and mental anguish, was compelled to expend large sums of money for ambulance, hospital bills, doctor bills, medicine, and nurse hire, and lost much valuable time and income, and as a result of which she is permanently injured and her capacity for work and labor is greatly and permanently impaired, and for the loss of her Chevrolet coupe of the value of \$1,000. Said Dimple Benoit sustained said injuries and losses while she was riding in her Chevrolet coupe on and along Highway 70, north from Knoxville, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn., on December 24, 1943, at a point 5 or 6 miles west of Cookeville, Tenn., when, while her said Chevrolet coupe was being driven in a careful and lawful manner on its side of said highway, a large Army truck was suddenly run from the dense woods which lay along each side of said highway at a point directly across said highway in front of the automobile in which Dimple Benoit was then riding. The driver of said automobile in which Dimple Benoit was riding made every effort to avoid being struck by said Government truck, but was unable to avoid the collision, as a result of which Dimple Benoit was injured as hereinbefore set out and her car was destroyed. The Army truck which ran in front of and struck the Benoit car was an Army GMC 2½-ton capacity, No. USA 4156955, and was being operated and run by soldiers of the United States Army in the line of their duty on an Army maneuver: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or re-

ceived 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$16,000" and insert "\$8,000."

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.

SAMUEL FADEM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4372) for the relief of Samuel Fadem.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the immigration laws, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit Samuel Fadem to remain permanently in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Samuel Fadem, who entered the United States lawfully at the port of New York on September 27, 1946. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall reduce by one the quota for Poland then current."

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.

GABEL CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1734) for the relief of the Gabel Construction Co.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$136,121.86 to Louis E. Gabel, an individual trading as Gabel Construction Co., of Orlando, Fla., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States under contract No. NOY-9336, dated October 13, 1944, entered into by Louis E. Gabel, an individual trading as Gabel Construction Co., with the United States Government through the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, contracting for and providing for the construction of a water-treatment plant at the naval training base, Florida City, Fla., in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "\$136,121.86" and insert "\$65,089.11."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). The Clerk will report the next bill.

ANTHONY ARANCIO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 700) for the relief of Anthony Arancio.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Anthony Arancio, of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Anthony Arancio against the United States arising out of personal injuries sustained by him on October 1, 1944, in New York, N. Y., when, acting as a member of the New York City Police Department in line of duty, he struggled with and subdued a colored military policeman of the United States Army who was terrorizing bystanders: *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 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.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. AND AMERICAN ORCHESTRA CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 894) for the relief of Pacific Fire Insurance Co. and American Orchestra Co., Inc.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, 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 Pacific Fire Insurance Co., New York, N. Y., the sum of \$7,700, and to American Orchestra Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., the sum of \$1,200. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Pacific Fire Insurance Co. and American Orchestra Co., Inc., against the United States on account of property damage to and loss of use of a Reo motorbus, serial No. 385P119, motor No. 111A-406, which was destroyed by fire while traveling on property of the United States Navy at Earle, N. J., on November 10, 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$7,700" and insert "\$7,670."

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.

ROBERT E. GRAHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2193) for the relief of Robert E. Graham.

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

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

LOUISE PETERS LEWIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 403) for the relief of Louise Peters Lewis.

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

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. SMITH objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MERCHANTS MOTOR FREIGHT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1235) for the relief of Merchants Motor Freight.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Merchants Motor Freight, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., the sum of \$728.98, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States (1) for reimbursement of amounts which it was required to expend for repairs to its open-top trailer as a result of damage to such trailer which occurred on June 30, 1943, when it undertook, at the insistence of a United States Navy officer acting in his official capacity, to transport certain heavy machinery for a war contractor, after it had protested that such machinery was too heavy for such trailer; (2) for reimbursement of expenses incurred in effecting the removal of such machinery from its trailer to another carrier; and (3) for compensation for the loss of use of such trailer: *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 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.

AUBREY F. HOUSTON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2889) for the relief of Aubrey F. Houston.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Aubrey F. Houston, Los Angeles, Calif., a ranger in the employ of the National Park Service, Death Valley National Monument, Death Valley, Calif., the sum of \$1,701.94. Such sum represents the value of certain personal property owned by the said Aubrey F. Houston and lost on November 1, 1945, when the Furnace Creek ranger residence (Furnace Creek ranger station, quarters No. 4, Outsite, south-

east corner of Furnace Creek Camp) occupied by the said Aubrey F. Houston was destroyed by fire originating from electric-light fixtures: *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 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.

EDWARD TRAPIER ROGERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1307) for the relief of Edward Trapier Rogers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Edward Trapier Rogers, of Raleigh, N. C., the sum of \$25,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation, in addition to that provided by other provisions of law, for personal injuries sustained by him as a result of an explosion which occurred while he was mixing certain ingredients in the course of an experiment which he was performing as a civilian employee of the War Department at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on October 31, 1946: *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 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.

JEANETTE C. JONES AND MINOR CHILDREN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1312) for the relief of Jeanette C. Jones and minor children.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

JENNESS C. THOMAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 371) for the relief of Jenness C. Thomas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Jenness C. Thomas, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$144. Such sum shall be in reimbursement for an equivalent amount which the said Jenness C. Thomas paid to the United States to balance the account of the Recruitment and Manning Organization office of the War Shipping Administration, Portland, Maine, because of the theft from such office, on July

29 or July 30, 1945, while he was in charge, and without fault on his part, of certain funds in the amount of \$144. 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 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.

SARAH LEE CREGG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 564) for the relief of Sarah Lee Cregg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Sarah Lee Cregg, of Pensacola, Fla., the sum of \$3,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Sarah Lee Cregg against the United States on account of personal injuries received by her on November 2, 1943, at the Century Club, on West Cervantes Street, Pensacola, Fla., when a gun in the possession of a member of the Military Police was discharged by such member: *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 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.

KNOX LUMBER SALES CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 636) for the relief of the Knox Lumber Sales Co., Thomson, Ga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Knox Lumber Sales Co., of Thomson, Ga., the sum of \$10,543.85, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation for balance due to Knox Lumber Sales Co. for lumber shipped to Campagna Construction Co., Inc., Easthampton, Mass., as directed by the War Department, pursuant to an allocation placed with Knox Lumber Sales Co. through the Central Procurement Agency, Office of Chief of Engineers, War Department, the Central Procurement Agency having failed to advise the Knox Lumber Sales Co., prior to shipment, of the financial condition of the consignee: *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 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 \$10,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "to" insert "W. A. Knox, W. L. M. Knox, and Frank C. Morris, operating as."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of W. A. Knox, W. L. M. Knox, and Frank C. Morris, operating as *Knox Lumber Sales Co.*, of Thomson, Ga."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK J. PATZKE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 838) for the relief of Frank J. Patzke, Archie Mitchell, J. L. Shoemaker, Einar Engen, and N. L. Gifford.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

E. LA REE SMOOT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1303) for the relief of E. La Ree Smoot.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to E. La Ree Smoot, of Kennewick, Wash., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for permanent disfigurement of the face and hands sustained as the result of injuries on November 13, 1943, while employed as a junior clerk-stenographer, post engineers, Army air base, Madras, 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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,000."

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.

WINONA MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1779) for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn., is hereby released from all liability to the United States arising out of the termination by the Navy Department of contract NOS-74270, dated June 11, 1940,

and a purchase by the Navy Department against the account of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cancel and remove from the records of the General Accounting Office the debt which has been raised therein against the Winona Machine & Foundry Co. in the sum of \$7,148.77, together with interest and any other charges arising out of the aforesaid termination of contract NOS-74270 and the purchase against the account of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co.

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.

MOSE ALTMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1801) for the relief of Mose Altman.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FRED E. GROSS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of Fred E. Gross.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Fred E. Gross, of Lonoke, Ark., is declared to have a valid claim against the United States for moneys due, arising under or growing out of the use by the United States in ordnance plants of a packing box for vane assemblies and bomb fuzes, which box was originated, designed, and patented (shown and described in his patent No. 2,389,358) by Fred E. Gross, and such claim shall be submitted to the Court of Claims with the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding any lapse of time or statute of limitations, to hear and determine the amount due under this claim and to render judgment for such sum as is determined to be due Fred E. Gross in accordance with the standards set out in sections 4 and 5 of this act.

SEC. 2. Fred E. Gross is hereby empowered, acting through his attorney, to maintain this cause of action and prosecute this claim by filing in the Court of Claims a petition as party plaintiff against the United States as party defendant; such petition shall be filed within 2 years from the date of enactment hereof.

SEC. 3. Any provision of law which bars this action or bars a Federal employee from instituting such action is hereby waived, and the citation for distinguished service issued Fred E. Gross is not to be considered as compensation or sufficient award or in lieu of compensation.

SEC. 4. The Court of Claims of the United States shall consider, in determining the amount of this claim, the following standards for making awards promulgated by the Secretary of War under the act of March 18, 1943 (Public Law 11):

(1) Conservation of manpower, material, time, or space.

(2) Elimination of necessary processes or improvement of existing methods.

(3) Improvements of conditions affecting safety or health.

(4) Increased productivity.

(5) Elimination of excesses or improvements of existing tooling or equipment.

(6) Invention of a mechanical device, which, when adopted, proves to be of value.

(7) Conservation of critical material and the utilization of material previously scrapped.

SEC. 5. The amount of the award determined by the Court of Claims of the United States shall be equal to 2½ percent of the savings as found by the court, to the United States Government, based on the standards set out in section 4, by the device from the time it was adopted by the Government until this case is heard.

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.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

SUMNER COUNTY COLORED FAIR ASSOCIATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2918) for the relief of Sumner County Colored Fair Association.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ERNEST F. LUTZKEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3007) for the relief of Ernest F. Lutzken.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 to Ernest F. Lutzken, of 633 Lake Road, Webster, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for false detention by United States Navy authorities on board the hospital ship U. S. *Rescue* from December 7 to 13, 1945, and at the Mare Island Hospital from December 13 1945, to February 18, 1946, and loss of personal property, loss of earnings, and expenses incident thereto: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,238.96."

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.

JOHN DEIMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3114) for the relief of the estate of John Deiman.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

JOE PARRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3189) for the relief of Joe Parry.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joe Parry, of El Paso, Tex., the sum of \$25,000 for personal injury suffered by him at the hands of an Army driver of a vehicle owned by the United States Government on October 6, 1944, in the city of El Paso, Tex., also to cover medical and hospital expense incurred as the result of such injury.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to" strike out down to and including the word "injury" in line 10 and insert "the legal guardian of Joe Parry, a minor, of El Paso, Tex., the sum of \$10,180, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the personal injuries and property damages sustained by the said Joe Parry in an accident involving an Army vehicle which occurred in El Paso, Tex., on October 6, 1944, and the medical, hospital, and incidental expenses incurred in connection with his treatment: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid to any subrogee: *And provided further*, 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 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 for the relief of Joe Parry, a minor."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPT. CARROLL C. GARRETSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3261) for the relief of Capt. Carroll C. Garretson.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,916.10 to Capt. Carroll C. Garretson, Army serial No. O-391003, of the Five Hundred and Fourth Parachute Infantry, Fort Bragg, N. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for Army pay and allowances from December 10, 1945, to August 15, 1946: *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 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.

MRS. MINERVA C. DAVIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3553) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Minerva C. Davis.

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

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin objected.

JAMES M. DINGWALL AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3644) for the relief of James M. Dingwall, Eileen Reynolds, W. G. Peterson, Bert Wooldslayer, and Maisie Purser Davis.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James M. Dingwall, \$2,45; to Eileen Reynolds, \$332.28; to W. G. Peterson, \$15; to Bert Wooldslayer, \$150; and to Maisie Purser Davis, \$63.08; all of North Bend, Wash., said claims being in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, property damage, or medical expenses resulting from a collision on May 27, 1943, when the car in which they were riding was struck by an Army truck at the intersection of Fourth and Bendigo Streets: *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.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Eileen" and insert "Aileen."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "to W. G. Peterson, \$15."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of James M. Dingwall, Jr.; Aileen Reynolds; Bert Wooldslayer; and Mrs. Maisie Purser Davis."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES W. KEITH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3931) for the relief of James K. Keith.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$337.89, to Mr. James W. Keith, 212 Hurley Avenue, Hilton Village, Newport News, Va., in full settlement of all claims against the

United States for property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle which occurred on November 25, 1943.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert "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 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.

GERALD S. FURMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4518) for the relief of Gerald S. Furman.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$97.23, to Gerald S. Furman, of Plainfield, N. J., in full settlement of all claims against the United States, for expenses incurred in reporting to the St. Louis Medical Department Procurement District, St. Louis, Mo., as a civilian consultant of the War Department on October 26, 1942.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert "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 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.

FOREST L. WEATHERLY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4602) for the relief of Forest L. Weatherly.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Forest L. Weatherly, Minneapolis, Minn., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Forest L. Weatherly against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings which he sustained as a result of being struck on March 11, 1944, at the intersection of Fourth Avenue South and Ninth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn., by an automobile operated by an employee of the Post Office Department engaged in the performance of his duties as a special-deliv-

ery mail carrier for the United States post office at Minneapolis: *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.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000."

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.

LOUIS BROWN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4718) for the relief of Louis Brown.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, to Louis Brown, of Steelton, Pa., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical, and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle at Nome, Tex., on August 12, 1940: *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 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.

W. W. DELOACH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5330) for the relief of W. W. DeLoach.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. W. DeLoach, of Kosciusko, Miss., the sum of \$114, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of services rendered in preparing and furnishing to the United States Army, on or about September 1, 1947, at the request of the Army provost marshal of Memphis, Tenn., a certified copy of the transcript of testimony in the case of the State of Mississippi against George Lee Mullins, case No. 2775, in the circuit court of Grenada County, Miss., the said George Lee Mullins then being an enlisted man in the United States Army who was tried and convicted in said case upon an indictment charging him with the murder of one Clinton Carpenter: *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 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.

PAYMENT FOR LOSSES OF TREASURY EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5387) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions and whose claims for such losses have been considered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendations of a Treasury claim board.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 following-named persons not to exceed the sums herein specified in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for the fair value of reasonable and necessary personal property lost by such persons as a result of war conditions, which claims have been considered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendations of a Treasury claim board:

Isadore G. Alk, \$231; Daniel Henry Blake, \$195; Charles R. Clark, \$346.38; William A. Conkright, \$742.05; Earl W. Daley, \$2,326.58; Dolor J. DeLagrange, \$158; Mrs. Ella M. Doughty, \$839.65; Joseph A. Fortier, \$151.60; Roy V. Fox, \$792.56; Smith B. Griffin, \$82.59; William Lawrence Hebbard, \$137; Paul Hermes, \$753.31; Sidney J. Kennedy, \$397.89; Charles Kruszewski, \$379.40; Alice Libby, \$170; Ronald N. Marquis, \$50; T. F. McCrea, \$200; Karl M. Richards, \$4,995.48; Martin G. Scott, \$2,246.59; Bernard Wait, \$348.48; Laura S. Walker, \$80; Hugo Wallenfels, \$321.67; H. A. Wambold, \$420; Florence I. Wilson, \$76.56; Walter M. Wolff, \$2,818.01: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with 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 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.

COLCHESTER, VT.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Fire District No. 1 of the town of Colchester, Vt.

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

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin and Mr. DOLLIVER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MRS. SHIRLEY LEINWAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3497) for the relief of Mrs. Shirley Leinwand.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Shirley Leinwand, who entered the United States in May 1938, shall, upon the payment of the required head tax, be considered for purpose of immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of entry. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Polish quota for the first year the Polish quota is available.

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.

ANDREW OSIECIMSKI CZAPSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3740) for the relief of Andrew Osiecimski Czapski.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the alien Andrew Osiecimski Czapski, of Bloomfield, N. J., a national of Poland, shall be considered to have entered the United States on June 29, 1946, the date of his last entry, and to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Polish quota of the first year that such quota is available.

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.

GEORGE HANIOTIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4199) for the relief of George Haniotis.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

THEODORE LOETSCH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4484) for the relief of Theodore Loetsch.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the call of the Private Calendar for today.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

APRIL 6, 1948.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

Sir: The attached sealed envelope, indicating on its face that it contains a message from the President of the United States, and addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, was received in the office of the Clerk on April 5, 1948.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

VENDORS OF NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 594)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5052, a bill to exclude certain vendors of newspapers or magazines from certain provisions of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code.

This bill is identical with H. R. 3997, which I declined to approve in August 1947.

This legislation has far greater significance than appears on the surface. It proposes to remove the protection of the social security law from persons now entitled to its benefits. Thus, it raises the fundamental question of whether or not we shall maintain the integrity of our social security system.

H. R. 5052 would remove social security protection from news vendors who make a full-time job of selling papers and who are dependent on that job for their livelihood. Many vendors of newspapers are excluded even at present from coverage under the Social Security Act because they are not employees of the publishers whose papers they sell. But some vendors work under arrangements which make them bona fide employees of the publishers and, consequently, are entitled to the benefits of the Social Security Act.

If enacted into law, this bill would make the social-security rights of these employees depend almost completely upon the form in which their employers might choose to cast their employment contracts. Employers desiring to avoid the payment of taxes which would be the basis for social-security benefits for their employees could do so by the establishment of artificial legal arrangements governing their relationships with their employees. It was this sort of manipulation which the Supreme Court effectively outlawed in June of 1947 when the Court unanimously declared that employment relationships under the social-security laws should be determined in the light of realities rather than on the basis of technical legal forms. I cannot believe that this sound principle announced by the Court should be disregarded, as it would be by the present bill.

The principal consideration offered in support of the bill appears to be a concern for the administrative difficulties of certain employers in keeping the necessary records and in collecting the employee contributions required by the Social Security System. In appraising these difficulties, it should be recognized that the employers have control over the form of the employment contracts and the methods by which their salesmen are compensated. The salesmen are dependent upon the employers, and whatever remittances or reports are required for withholding and reporting purposes should be within each employer's reach. Certainly, the difficulties involved are

not so formidable as to warrant the exclusion of these employees from coverage in the Social Security System and the consequent destruction of their benefit rights and those of their dependents.

It is said that the news vendors affected by this bill could more appropriately be covered by the social-security law as independent contractors, when and if coverage is extended to the self-employed. Whether that is true or not, surely they should continue to receive the benefits to which they are now entitled until the broader coverage is provided. It would be most inequitable to extinguish their present rights pending a determination as to whether it is more appropriate for them to be covered on some other basis.

In withholding my approval from H. R. 3997 last August, I expressed my concern that such a bill would open our social security structure to piecemeal attack and to slow undermining. That concern was well founded. The House of Representatives has recently passed a joint resolution which would destroy the social security coverage of several hundred thousand additional employees. As in the case of H. R. 5052, the joint resolution passed by the House is directed toward upsetting the doctrine established by the Supreme Court last summer that employment relationships should be determined on the basis of realities. The present bill must be appraised, therefore, as but one step in a larger process of the erosion of our social security structure.

The security and welfare of our Nation demand an expansion of social security to cover the groups which are now excluded from the program. Any step in the opposite direction can only serve to undermine the program and destroy the confidence of our people in the permanence of its protection against the hazards of old age, premature death, and unemployment.

For these reasons, I am compelled to return H. R. 5052 without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 5, 1948.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and the bill will be printed as a House document.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the further consideration of the bill and the veto message be postponed until Wednesday, April 14, 1948.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include the constitution of the AMVETS Auxiliary. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$248.50, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include two letters concerning the bill S. 1641.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL) is recognized for 45 minutes.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have been trying for a week to get recognition on this very stringent emergency which exists in my district. I do not feel that today is the time to take the entire time so I have arranged for subsequent special orders throughout the week. I do, however, want to point out at this time that a state of emergency existed in the Triple Cities area of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott and Vestal about a week and a half ago as the result of one of the most disastrous floods in the history of the Susquehanna River. This river, sometimes referred to as the Mississippi of the Northeast, flooded its banks and caused death and disaster in the Endicott-Vestal area. In 1944 an amendment of mine was passed by the House which provided for a survey of flood conditions in the Endicott-Johnson City and the Vestal area, which were and are absolutely without flood protection. On the other hand, the city of Binghamton, due to the vigilance of various flood-control committees, which were in authority 10 years before, as well as the activity of the Binghamton press, has a system of elaborate flood walls along both banks of the Susquehanna. The fact that the city of Binghamton suffered little flood damage a week ago is ample proof that flood walls were of the essence in that city. Further down the Susquehanna, about 7 miles below where Endicott is situated on one side and Vestal on the other side, flood walls similar to Binghamton, had they been there, would have prevented the last flood almost entirely. I have introduced today a bill calling upon Congress to authorize \$1,000,000 to start flood walls immediately in the Endicott and Vestal section. I feel it is my duty as a Representative in Congress for my district to see that the flood walls are erected just as soon as the Army engineers can get through a favorable report. I feel sure that the survey which the Army engineers are now conducting, will be favorable. They were on the job at my request shortly after the flood had reached its peak. Certainly after they have observed the tremendous destruction which was done in that area, they will make a favorable report so that Congress can authorize the proper amount with which to proceed immediately with the construction of these flood walls. Then the Vestal-Johnson City-Endicott area will be taken care of permanently thereafter.

There has been some discussion about the construction of dams above this area

that I am talking about on the Susquehanna River. I am absolutely in accord with the construction of certain dams on the Susquehanna River. I believe that the Davenport Center project, for instance, should be started immediately. I believe some of the other projects which are now being contemplated by the very able Committee on Public Works will be of inestimable value in the case of the city of Binghamton and in the Endicott-Johnson City-Vestal area.

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

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am very happy to yield to the distinguished chairman of that committee.

Mr. DONDERO. I understand that your problem is that an investigation or survey has already been ordered to be done by the Army engineers and that the investigation or survey is now in progress, but they have not yet reported, is that correct?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I do appreciate his question as it leads to the next point I was going to take up. The survey is now under way. The Army engineers were on the job, at my request, shortly after the flood had reached its peak, photographs of which were in every large paper in the country, showing the disaster which had been wrought in this area.

The Army engineers, as I say, are now making a survey, and I presume that after having viewed the destruction which has taken place, they will make a favorable report. I know I can count on friendliness from the distinguished gentleman's committee, because he is always most understanding.

Mr. SHAFER. I will use my influence, too.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I thank the gentleman. I have asked for a special order later this week to go into the subject a little more in detail, with a map to assist me, because I would like the Members to realize the tremendous difficulty we are up against and the unfortunate situation that the Triple Cities are now in.

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

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. NORBLAD. We also have flood conditions in the Willamette Valley, and we are very anxious to have the project completed. Is the gentleman in favor of cooperating in the completion of that project?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I want to assure the gentleman from Oregon that I am sympathetic with anything in which he is interested, because I think flood control is something that the entire House should concentrate upon.

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

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. I want to take care of the flood conditions in the Kalamazoo Valley and the Battle Creek also. Will the gentleman cooperate with me?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. If they merit it, I will certainly be the first to cooperate with the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. O'HARA asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper accounts and resolutions.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the legislative business on the Speaker's table tomorrow, and any other special orders that may have been heretofore entered, I may address the House for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

WILL ANYONE PAY FOR THE DAMAGE?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, it is remarkable how chickens will come home to roost—especially red ones. On July 9, 1947, I presented to the Congress the record of George Shaw Wheeler, then a leading official in the denazification branch of the American military government in Germany. For this I was reviled by the Washington Post, the Stars and Stripes, unofficially published by the AMG in Germany, and other publications which made it a practice to protect pro-Communist elements who penetrate into strategic places in our Government.

The loyalty board of the AMG cleared this man, but, in deference to my criticism, he was reluctantly compelled to resign. In the light of these developments I wish to call the attention of the House to the whereabouts of George Shaw Wheeler at the present time. I believe that his present occupation constitutes a complete corroboration of my charges and a repudiation of my vociferous but ill-advised critics.

He is at this moment employed with the approval of the Communist-dominated government in Czechoslovakia as an instructor in the technical high school in Prague, where he was given a warm welcome. Mr. Wheeler is now perfectly at home under a Communist dictatorship.

This incident is all the more significant in view of the fact that Mr. Wheeler was repeatedly defended and cleared as a result of the intervention of officials high in our Government service at the present time. Certainly these men bear a serious responsibility for such action.

Mr. Wheeler was cleared for service in Germany as a result of the intervention of Mr. William Treadwell Stone, who is now one of the chief officials in charge of the Voice of America in the State Department's Office of Information and Culture, charged with the responsibility of defending America against Soviet slander propaganda throughout the world. What a tragic joke.

He was recommended for service in Germany and cleared by the United

States Civil Service Commission directly as the result of the intervention of Mr. David Morse, presently Assistant Secretary of Labor, together with other cronies of George Shaw Wheeler, who appeared in his behalf.

Will anyone pay for the damage which has been done?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], I ask unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include therein certain letters.

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

There was no objection.

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL CHALLENGED TO ENFORCE STATE'S ANTITRUST LAW

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on January 12 Mr. John F. Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, addressed the Town Hall businessmen's group in Los Angeles, Calif.

During the course of his speech, whose title was "Does Inflation Warrant Government by Industry?" he made the following statement:

The State of California has a comprehensive antitrust law, known as the Cartwright Act, which covers local commerce. That act articulates in detail a public policy against restraints of trade recognized for many years in the common law of England and of the United States. Under that act a local combination of businessmen which deprives the public of the advantage of competition is unlawful.

The Supreme Court of California said, in 1946, regarding the State antitrust law: " * * * Under the common law of this State, combinations entered into for the purpose of restraining competition and fixing prices are unlawful. The public interest requires free competition so that prices be not dependent upon an understanding among the suppliers of any given commodity, but upon the interplay of the economic forces of supply and demand."

The Cartwright Act is a penal statute which provides for fines or imprisonment for violation and which contains drastic provisions for the punishment of corporations, such as the forfeiture of their charter and rights and privileges in the State as a corporation. The Cartwright Act was first passed in this State some 40 years ago. There were legal difficulties in connection with the act because of an amendment which had been made in 1909. Those difficulties were solved at least 18 months ago. In 1946, the Supreme Court of the State of California, in a case known as the Speegle case, held the amendment to be invalid and by that decision the court restored the statute to full force.

In the Speegle case the highest court of this State expressed a view of the law which had been urged by your present Governor. When he was the attorney general of this State, your Governor, the Honorable Earl Warren, in an opinion issued by him on July 19, 1940, as attorney general, stated: "In the absence of any further decision on the question by the Supreme Court of this State or of the United States, we are of the view that

the Cartwright Act, as originally enacted, is valid and in full force and effect."

Despite this opinion of Mr. Warren expressed over 7 years ago and despite the decision of the highest court of this State 18 months ago, it appears that no case has been brought by the attorney general of this State to enforce any provision of the Cartwright Act.

Whatever the reasons for the apparent lack of enforcement of your State antitrust law, it is clear from the experience of the Federal Antitrust Division in this State that numerous restraints of trade have occurred here.

A controversy between California's attorney general, Fred M. Howser, and the United States Assistant Attorney, John F. Sonnett, ensued in the newspaper columns and by correspondence.

Mr. Howser denied that he, as California's attorney general, had been lax in prosecuting intrastate antitrust violations as publicly charged by Mr. Sonnett. Mr. Howser asked Mr. Sonnett to forward to his office instances of intrastate antitrust violations which had not been prosecuted.

Mr. Sonnett thereupon forwarded to Mr. Howser 11 specific cases of violation which had occurred in California during the past year or two.

In speaking of these 11 cases, Mr. Sonnett noted that all of them had been "referred to your office but as to which, so far as we are informed, your office has not yet filed any action."

The prosecution of antitrust violations is important to every small-business man in the United States. When these violations occur in interstate commerce it is the duty of the United States Attorney General's office to prosecute, and I point out that during the past 10 years, in California, an average of 1 major case per month has been prosecuted on the Federal level.

The prosecution on the State level—intrastate commerce violations—depends upon the State attorney general and the State antitrust laws. In California we have a very good antitrust law known as the Cartwright Act. This law was confirmed by a Supreme Court decision 20 months ago. Governor Warren, of California, while serving as attorney general 7 years ago, approved of the provisions of the Cartwright Act.

What has happened in the State of California during the present Republican administration? Mr. Warren has been spoken of as a potential Presidential candidate. Many California people who are opposed to monopolies would like to know why Governor Warren and his State Attorney General Fred Howser, have failed to prosecute these 11 intrastate antitrust violations, which have been brought to Mr. Howser's attention by Mr. Sonnett.

Mr. Speaker, under previous consent, I insert at this point an exchange of letters between California's attorney general, Fred N. Howser, and the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Mr. John F. Sonnett. Because of the public interest in this matter in California, I have requested the copies of the correspondence inserted.

In the event Mr. Howser decides to prosecute these cases under the California Cartwright Act, I, of course, will

be glad to publicize such action to the people of California. In the event that Mr. Howser wishes to explain his reason for failing to prosecute these cases, I shall be glad to publicize his reasons.

Unless trusts and monopolies are curbed in their excesses, we shall see small business disappear in the United States. When economic democracy is extinguished by the great monopolies, we can soon expect the demise of political democracy.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Los Angeles, January 14, 1948.

MR. JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SONNETT: My attention has been directed to your statements of recent date in California concerning the duties of the attorney general of California in the enforcement of the Cartwright Act.

You may be assured it is the wish and desire of the office of attorney general of this State to cooperate with you against any violation of the law that may come within our jurisdiction running concurrent with your enforcements under the Sherman Antitrust Act. I regret you have been misinformed that this office has taken no action, as I understand it was stated by you, against any intrastate monopolies or restraints of trade. To the contrary, we have.

In keeping with this above-expressed desire of cooperation on our part, will you please forward to this office, through such means as may be considered most convenient to you, all such records, evidence, or information you may have concerning intrastate monopolies or restraints of trade in California. In this respect, will you please limit such evidence or information of restraints of trade or monopolies to those not subject to prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In view of section 2 of the Cartwright antitrust law wherein it provides "it shall be the duty of the attorney general or the district attorney of the proper county to institute proper suits * * *," and in view of our policy of leaving primary enforcement of the law to the local agency and only step in and assume the prerogative of the district attorney upon his total failure or willful neglect tantamount to a break-down in law enforcement, our desired plan of operation will be supervisory in extent, so that uniformity and adequacy may generally apply in every county throughout the State.

I appreciate that letters are unsatisfactory, and if it is your desire to have a conference on this matter I shall arrange my affairs to meet with you.

Very truly yours,

FRED N. HOWSER,
Attorney General.

FEBRUARY 21, 1948.

HON. FRED N. HOWSER,
Attorney General,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR MR. HOWSER: Your letter of last month concerning your duties as Attorney General of California with respect to enforcement of California's Cartwright Act came to my attention after my return to Washington. In your letter you indicate that certain observations of mine in speeches which I made in California in January are incorrect because, you state, you have taken some action against local monopolies or restraints of trade under the Cartwright Act. You also request such information as we may have concerning any intrastate monopolies or restraints of trade in California.

I trust that I have not been inaccurate in stating that you had brought no case under

the Cartwright Act. However, you do not describe the action which you state has been taken, and despite careful examination of all available sources, we were and are still unable to find any reported decision in any case instituted by you under the Cartwright Act. Thus, our examination of the California State Bar Journal, the San Francisco Recorder, the Los Angeles Times, McKinney's New California Digest, California Jurisprudence, Shepard's Statutes Annotated, and Commerce Clearing House, Trade Regulation Service disclosed no indication of any action instituted by you under the act.

As you may know, the Federal Government has filed in California on the average one case a month for each month during the past 10 years, involving violations of Federal antitrust laws. These cases and the complaints herein described clearly indicate that the local commerce of California is burdened with unlawful restraints of trade.

Accordingly, in the speeches to which you refer, copies of which I enclose, the following observations, which I believe were and are correct, were made by me regarding your apparent failure to enforce the Cartwright Act:

"In the Speegle case the highest court of this State expressed a view of the law which had been urged by your present governor, when he was the attorney general of this State. Your governor, the Honorable Earl Warren, in an opinion issued by him on July 29, 1940, when he was attorney general, stated: 'In the absence of any further decision on the question by the Supreme Court of this State or of the United States, we are of the view that the Cartwright Act, as originally enacted, is valid and in full force and effect.'

"Despite this opinion of Mr. Warren expressed over 7 years ago and despite the decision of the highest court of this State 18 months ago in the Speegle case, it appears that no case has been brought by the attorney general of this State to enforce any provision of the Cartwright Act.

"Whatever the reasons for the apparent lack of enforcement of your State antitrust law, it is clear from the experience of the Federal Antitrust Division in this State that numerous restraints of trade have occurred. Since 1938 the United States Government has filed in California a number of cases involving violations of the Federal antitrust law; that is, where interstate commerce was involved. These cases have affected the important food industry, the construction industry, and some of the other basic industries. In all, the United States Government has filed in the State of California during the past 10 years about 132 cases under the Federal antitrust laws—an average of one case a month.

"It is quite clear from the experience of the Federal Antitrust Division that numerous restraints of trade and other violations of antitrust law have occurred in this State. These violations—these restraints on competition—hinder the full and normal development of your great and growing industries."

In accordance with your request, I list the following matters which have come to our attention within the past year or so, which involved local commerce of the State of California, and which were referred to your office but as to which, so far as we are informed, your office has not yet filed any action. They are:

1. On March 4, 1947, Max Garth, independent operator of a super market at 3612 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, was interviewed by the staff at the Los Angeles office of the Federal Antitrust Division. Mr. Garth complained that he had been informed by representatives of the major bread suppliers that a uniform price rise would be effected by all majors within a few days. On March 6 each of the major bread suppliers serving southern California made a 1-cent increase. The complainant stated that

these companies were members of an association called the Southern California Bakers' Industries, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles. The investigation made by our Los Angeles office disclosed that the traffic in bread was confined to the State of California and did not involve interstate commerce. The complainant was informed that our Los Angeles office was unable to proceed in this matter. Accordingly, he was referred to the State attorney general's office on March 25, 1947. Subsequently he contacted us about another matter and, at that time, informed us that he had advised the office of the State attorney general of the foregoing complaint and that insofar as he knew, no action had been taken with respect to it.

2. On October 9, 1947, David P. Lang, a businessman of 115 East Third Street, Los Angeles, complained to our Los Angeles office that the William Phillip Burvin Corp. of Fresno, Calif., and one Leon Sampliner, doing business as Western Carpet Co., Santa Monica, Calif., had entered into an agreement dividing the State as to purchasers of materials, and were monopolizing and restraining the marketing of such materials and depressing the price in an effort to drive out competition. The material involved appears principally to be used carpeting. Since the transactions were purely intrastate, our Los Angeles office referred the complaint to the office of the State attorney general with the suggestion that he request action under the Cartwright Act. He later reported that he had discussed the matter with the State attorney general's office and that office had declined to take any action.

3. In October 1947, our Los Angeles office received a complaint from a Mr. George Tutt, 6255 Hollymont Drive, Los Angeles, against the City Ford Co. of Los Angeles, Calif. The complainant stated that he had attempted to purchase a Ford automobile and was willing to pay cash, but the City Ford Co. refused to sell on that basis. The salesman told him that the City Ford Co. owned its own bank and that the purchase price of any automobile would have to be financed through its bank. Our office discussed the matter with the City Ford Co. which stated that if the purchaser wished and cars were available, he could pay cash, but if the car were financed, the financing must be done through the company-owned Huntington Park Bank. It was suggested to the complainant that he discuss this matter with the office of the State attorney general. As far as we have been able to determine no action has been taken by the State attorney general with respect to this matter.

4. A complaint was made to our Los Angeles office by a Mr. L. Dale Watson, 354 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, in October 1947, to the effect that the Hollywood Lincoln Mercury Sales Co., Los Angeles, would not permit a purchaser to pay cash for a car, but required him to finance it through the Bank of America. Our Los Angeles office talked with the Hollywood Lincoln Mercury Sales Co. and was informed that an automobile could be purchased for cash if available, but that if a car were purchased on the installment plan, one-third would have to be paid in cash and the balance financed through the Bank of America. This complainant was also referred to the office of the State attorney general, inasmuch as the matter involved intrastate commerce. As far as we have been able to determine, no action has been taken by the State attorney general with respect to this matter.

5. Mr. Robert Himrod, an attorney in the office of John Moore Robinson, Seventh and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, called at the Los Angeles Federal antitrust office in November 1947 to complain that the American Building Maintenance Co. was involved in a conspiracy with a union of window cleaners to monopolize the business of cleaning windows and furnishing building-maintenance service

to office buildings in the city of Los Angeles. The complainant's client had been invited to join an employers' association of maintenance companies which he claimed was dominated by the American Building Maintenance Co. and by the union. Inasmuch as this matter was purely intrastate it was suggested that complainant take up the matter with the office of the State attorney general. He informed us that he called there several times and discussed the matter with one of the deputies, but that no action had been taken.

6. On December 20, 1946, Stanley J. Weiss, of San Francisco, was referred by our San Francisco office to State authorities with his complaint of price fixing in the cleaning and pressing establishments of San Francisco.

7. On April 28, 1947, our San Francisco office referred P. James Osterhour, 22 Commonwealth Avenue, San Francisco, to the State officials for action on his complaint of price fixing by local retail cleaners, tailors, and dyers.

8. On December 2, 1946, our San Francisco office referred Mr. A. J. Clapham, 74 Sixth Street, San Francisco, to the attorney general of California for consideration of his complaint of price fixing by a group of parking-lot operators in San Francisco.

9. On January 13, 1948, our San Francisco office referred Harold Klang of Capel Klang & Co., 444 Bryant Street, San Francisco, to the office of the attorney general of California with a complaint of a threatened boycott by his competitors against his local source of insecticides as the cause of his being cut off from that source of supply.

10. On or about September 25, 1947, Mr. Francis Cross, attorney in San Francisco, complained on behalf of a client of a collusive arrangement between the Union Oil Co. and the Pacific Natural Gas Co. in connection with the production of natural gas which allegedly restrained and prejudiced the rights of his client. The San Francisco office of the Federal Antitrust Division discussed the jurisdictional aspects of this matter at length. Upon determining that sufficient interstate commerce was not involved, the complainant was referred to the State authorities.

11. On or about January 1, 1948, our San Francisco office referred to the office of the attorney general one Rosenblum, who complained that restrictive agreements and restraints of trade on the part of the association of janitorial contractors in San Francisco was effectively excluding him from entering that business.

The Federal Antitrust Division will, of course, continue its enforcement activities in California, restricted as it must be, to interstate commerce in each instance. Because of the geography of California and because of its productivity in supplying its own needs, the requisite interstate commerce is not found in all the restraints of trade and monopolistic practices occurring in the State. On the other hand, these same considerations of geography and productivity, in the view of many familiar with the enforcement of antitrust laws generally, indicate the necessity in California for vigorous State enforcement activity if the people of the State are to receive adequate protection against illegal restraints of trade and the benefits of free and competitive markets.

We shall, of course, be glad to refer to you any additional matters which come to our attention and which should be handled by you and shall be pleased to cooperate in any other proper action to assist you in your enforcement of your State antitrust laws.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. Poulson] is recognized for 45 minutes.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S RIVER OF HOPE

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the longest and most vital battles of the West is nearing a climax in the Congress. It concerns the future of southern California's water resources, especially the water of the Colorado River.

The outcome of this battle will affect the future of every citizen of southern California living today, and the economic life of the generations to come.

In order to acquaint you, the legislators, as well as the people of the United States, I am presenting herewith the facts of this critical controversy.

The story of the Colorado River is the greatest geographical drama in the history of America.

Its stage presents unsurpassed scenes: Towering mountains against clear western skies, still untamed deserts where no man lives, immense canyons whose scarred walls hold unbroken silence, gigantic buttes and mesas and benchlands, wilderness forests, high meadow lands on which wild game grazes, and the ranges of the West reaching into the haze of illimitable distance.

Across this vast setting moves a pageant as colorful and significant as any ever witnessed by mankind, and older by far than any other American epic. In it are the first westerners, the cavemen of prehistoric times, the basket makers, the pueblo dwellers, the nomads, the Spanish conquistadores and padres, the mountain men, the fur traders, the explorers of expanding America, the cowmen, the homesteaders, and the conquerors of the wilderness waters.

Each of them left their trail, their cultures and the evidence of their struggles, their defeats and victories. Their graves and their visible achievements symbolize their courage and their dreams of empire.

Among the ruins of adobe cities, among ancient shrines and century-old Indian villages rise the monuments of modern science, the gigantic dams, the generators, the causeways and aqueducts, the power lines, and flumes and canals, and reaching into the canyons and colored hills are lakes designed and created by the genius of man.

The Colorado is conquered now.

From a raging, untamed flood, mighty in the geographical scheme of things, but even mightier in the face of man's initial frailty before it, the Colorado has been transformed into an obedient servant, the producer of bountifulness, of comfort and security, the well of hope and destiny.

Without it vast areas of southern California would be barren desert, burning and unproductive as they were through the thousands of years before man came to them. Without this dependable water, there could be no great cities, no immense groves and vineyards, no fine pastures, no industry.

And without it there could be no assured future for millions yet unborn. Progress and development would soon reach a saturation point, and California would of necessity say to those who wished to live there and build: You cannot come here, for we cannot provide

for you. We cannot build more homes, more industries, more farms and orchards, for we have no more water. Every drop we can get now is spoken for, and there is no room for more of you.

That is why southern California must be assured that in its aqueducts and canals, water must always flow from the Colorado River.

As I have said before, the water from the Colorado River is southern California's lifeblood. We must never relax our vigilance in safeguarding it. We must never fail to preserve it. We must always be on guard against those who would take some of it from us. For without it we cannot exist.

California has fought many fierce battles in years gone to protect this vital water. There has been no year since the first irrigation ditch was dug that a controversy has not existed. There is controversy now, and California's congressional Members are never without a struggle on their hands to protect this water. This story will tell of those fights too, will tell why they occurred and how they resulted.

In no place in the world has man builded as he has on the Colorado and its tributaries. In no place have such riches and comfort and security come from a river that nature chose to create as a stream of countless moods, now peaceful in its great silent canyons, now wild and furious in flood, and ever changing in its shade.

WHAT IS THE COLORADO?

The Colorado is many rivers. Snow water trickling under a warming spring sun on the towering white peaks of western Wyoming is Colorado River water. The high mountain creeks of north central Colorado give birth to the main stream, 1,400 miles away from its delta in the Gulf of California. In all, more than one-twelfth of the United States is drained by this mighty stream. Except for the Mississippi River system, it is the second longest river in America.

Following the Colorado from its highest sources to the sea is a fascinating study in geography.

Glacial lakes and alpine creeks, high in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, form the Green River. This land, the Green River Basin, is a land of strangely contrasting topography. In it are some of the highest peaks of the West, snow-covered the year around. And there are high forested plateaus, fertile valleys, eroded badlands, and desert wastes.

As the Green flows southward it is joined by the Yampa and then the White, rivers coursing down the western slope of the Rocky Mountain in Colorado. Down from the eastern slope of the Wasatch Range in Utah come the Duchesne, the Price, and the San Rafael Rivers, and by the time the Green has reached southeastern Utah it is a powerful stream. Here it joins the Colorado, which, bearing its own name, has come from its birthplace among Colorado's highest peaks.

In the journey from its cradle to its meeting with the Green, the Colorado grows swiftly. Among the more prominent relatives which join its march are the Fraser, Williams, Blue, Eagle, and Roaring Fork Rivers. And some cou-

ins—Willow, Troublesome, and Muddy. And two wandering kin with large families of their own—the Gunnison and the Dolores.

Down through the little-known high deserts of Utah it goes, through the Indian country, a land of prehistoric ruins, of high cliff dwellings and forgotten cities. Into the Colorado comes the yellow flood of the San Juan, the second largest tributary of the river's entire course. There are three others in this area that must be mentioned, for at times they rise up and become raging torrents—the Fremont, the Escalante, and the Paria.

This is the area of great canyons, many of which to this day have been seen by few people. Not long after the main river enters Arizona it is joined by its smaller brother, the Little Colorado, flowing north and northwest out of Arizona's White Mountains in the Apache country. Out of southwestern Utah come clear mountain creeks and silt-laden streams—Kanab and Johnson Creeks—and then there is the Virgin River and its clan now finding its destiny in a gigantic man-made lake instead of a raging river.

The Colorado found its strength tested in northern Arizona as in no other place on its entire course. Here it was forced to cut through a high rocky plateau. It proved its force, and when the first man came here he stared in wonder at the Grand Canyon.

Where the river rushed on, escaping from the gigantic walls that would imprison it, men built the first great control that even the Colorado, with all its strength, could not push from its path—Hoover Dam.

The Colorado goes around it as men have willed, and soon the flash floods of Williams River rush into it. Now the great stream is on the last lap. As it moves on majestically through a great desert area only one more tributary, the Gila, draining arid Arizona, joins it.

The Colorado leaves the United States below Yuma, entering Mexico, and pours into the blue Gulf of California.

It has come through an ageless land. It has cut through the rocks of the oldest geological period. It has built its road through forest and desert and plain and plateau. It has brought down the silt upon which the bountifulness of today grows.

And today it sweeps on in unrivaled pageantry, laying its mighty shoulders against peak and canyon wall, giving of its power and the water that is life.

WHO FIRST KNEW THE COLORADO?

Who knows?

There were people on the lower Colorado 10,000 years ago. They lived in caves, in the cliff dwellings, in earthen houses. We have found some of their tools, their dishes, and their bones. Some of these people were nomads, and why they disappeared we cannot say. Some of them planted fields and irrigated them, living in permanent villages. Descendants of some of them still live in the Colorado Basin, like the modern men dependent upon the river water for their existence.

Whoever were the first, it may be safely said that the oldest and most

extensive prehistoric Indian agriculture on this continent existed in the Colorado Basin. Their irrigation systems were centuries old when the first white man came into the country. And many of the present canals follow the routes of those which the ancients, whose history is far from established, dug out of rock and earth with stone tools. Where they went, we are not certain. They had powerful enemies, not alone that of man. There were pestilence and starvation, and there was also drought. Men of today know much of the latter.

After them came a man in breastplate and shining metal helmet. He came on astonishing sea craft and on animals that were unknown to the Indians. And he came not for agriculture, but for one thing, treasure, the fabled treasure of the unexplored country north of Mexico. He brought his weapons to protect him and to conquer, brought his padres to strengthen his spiritual weaknesses and to pray for his success, but he brought only a single dream—the dream of gold.

The first shadow of sail fell upon the upper reaches of the Gulf of California in the autumn of 1540 from the three galleons of Capt. Hernando Alarcon. Finding his way blocked by a low flat shore, Captain Alarcon was surprised and disappointed. His Spanish maps said that Baja California was an island.

The captain anxiously scanned the barren land before him. It appeared that an arm of the Gulf of California ran far inland. Further investigations revealed that a great silt-laden river was pouring into the sea.

Alarcon discovered the Colorado.

But Alarcon was not interested in rivers. He was looking for a water route that would take him to the Seven Cities of Cibola, to gold and turquoise, and other fabulous treasures, that Mexico had heard awaited the conqueror. Tales which had reached Cortez and other Spaniards had left them breathless. Houses of the Seven Cities were built of solid gold, streets were paved with precious jewels, and children played with golden toys.

Cortez gambled away a fortune seeking the Seven Cities, and failed. Now came Mendoza, head of Spanish-conquered Mexico, and he took up where Cortez stopped. Mendoza sent two expeditions northward, one by land and one by sea. Alarcon commanded the water forces. Francisco Coronado led the overland army.

Coming upon the great river, Alarcon sailed against its current as far as possible. Then he took to small boats and went sturdily onward. It is believed that Alarcon and his men ascended the Colorado as far as the present town of Needles before turning back. He sailed home a defeated man, without treasure, unaware that he had discovered one of the greatest inland rivers of America, the source of the fabulous treasures of the future.

Meanwhile, Coronado was pushing eastward across the present States of Arizona and New Mexico. He was to be the first to see the great buffalo plains of Oklahoma and Kansas; was likewise to return without great riches.

But Coronado had dispatched lieutenants in different directions. His aide, Diaz, traveled westward and came upon the Colorado, following it to its mouth. Another aide, Don Lopez Cardenas, pushed northwestward and found himself and his men stopped by an unbelievable depth. They discovered the Grand Canyon.

But canyons and rivers and buffalo plains and mud villages were far from the dreams of these men. They wanted only gold, and they turned back broken in spirit and empty-handed. The Colorado River was left to its silence in a wild and unfriendly land. Other Spaniards came in the following years, some to stay and build missions, to officiate in the empire's far-flung colony, and many to die of thirst or starvation or by Indian arrow and rest in unknown graves.

Two centuries were to pass before explorers crossed the river in the canyons. During this time the intrepid adventurers and fortune seekers avoided the tortuous area of the river, making their crossings either far below or far above the Grand Canyon area.

The Colorado had several names. Alarcon, who discovered it, called it the River of Good Guidance, because he believed it would carry him to treasure. Diaz called it the Firebrand River because natives along it carried firebrands to ward off mosquitoes. Padres, who followed in the footsteps of these men, knew it as the River of Good Hope, while others called it the River of the Martyrs, because during the summer its waters resembled the color of blood.

But it was Father Garces, a padre who worked among the Indians, who gave it the name it was to bear for all time. He called it El Rio Colorado, the Red River.

Far behind the first Spaniards came the Americans, the first mountain men or fur hunters breaking trail through the wilderness. Gen. William Henry Ashley led his band of mountain men to the Green River. It was not many years after Lewis and Clark that Americans had penetrated every part of the basin. By the year 1840, according to historians, virtually every creek and river, mountain and valley, in the entire west had been explored. There are many names that will never be forgotten when one speaks of the opening of the Colorado Basin—James O. Pattie, R. W. H. Hardy, Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson, Ewing Young, William Wolfskill, Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, Jim Bridger, John C. Fremont, T. J. Farnham, a host of others, plainsmen, hunters, soldiers, trappers, colonizers, and churchmen. Blood marked their trails, and low mounds told of their final resting places. They staked their lives to get a pack of peltries, to look into an unknown valley, to break a new path. They were a breed born of their time and they disappeared with their time. But what they accomplished can never be forgotten.

There was a well-marked trail to the Pacific coast now, to the sun-drenched valleys and missions of Alta, Calif., and over it came the pack trains and herds. Over it came the Mormon battalion to fight for their country against Mexico. In 1846 they marked a wagon road from Santa Fe to San Diego. The

treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848—and the Gadsen Purchase in 1853—gave the Colorado Basin to the United States. Forever was the great river American property.

Then came the famed year of the stampede—1849. The gold-seekers came by the thousands, on foot, on horse, in wagons, leaving a trail of death and debris, destitution, and destruction. Across the Colorado they swarmed, cursing it and drowning in it. In the south, crossings were at two points, The Needles and Yuma. In the north, the hordes forded Green River, and on to the promized land under a horizon blazing with fabled opportunity.

The waters of the lower river were soon disturbed by a new invader, the steamboat. For the first time, in 1851, the main stream of the Colorado River was put to a practical use. Ships brought cargo to the head of the Gulf of California, and there it was transferred to steamboats which carried it up the river to various points. Wagon trains took the goods on to California.

On a steamboat came Lt. J. C. Ives with orders in his pocket. This was 1857. He was to take his boat upstream as far as possible. Ives obeyed. He fought the raging current for 400 miles, being forced to halt in a vicinity well known to all Americans of today.

This is what Ives told the War Department:

The region is altogether valueless. It can be approached only from the south, and after entering it there is nothing to do but leave. Ours was the first, and doubtless will be the last, party of whites to visit this profitless locality. It seems intended by nature that the Colorado River along the greater portion of its lone and majestic way shall be forever unvisited and unmolested.

Lieutenant Ives was talking about the immediate area in which Hoover Dam stands today.

But neither man's curiosity nor his dream of self-betterment may be stifled by the discouragement of his predecessors.

One day a driver attached to an overland wagon train gazed at the swift, clear waters of Green River in Utah. He had heard that it flowed to the Pacific Ocean. Well, William Manley told himself that was where he was going, to the gold fields by the Pacific, and if this river went there.

Manley went to work. He found an abandoned ferryboat, a dilapidated craft in the sands along the river, and hauled it out. While repairing it he induced six bullwhackers to join him in his expedition.

Down the Green this daring crew swiftly sped. In one of the first deep canyons encountered, their craft was smashed to kindling wood. But they were alive and they were undaunted. They promptly hollowed out three logs and resumed their journey.

Indians saved their lives. The red men knew the river, and they told Manley that nothing alive could go through the Great Canyon that lay ahead. Manley heeded their counsel, and with his companions sadly abandoned the river and resumed the journey to California overland.

But there was soon to come a man who feared no canyon: Maj. John W. Powell, who had lost an arm at Shiloh. The Federal Government had attempted for several years to chart the course of the treacherous river with little success. In 1869, Major Powell did it.

With a small band he started down the upper waters of Green River. He was soon in canyons never before seen by white man. On they went, lost in an unknown land, with ever the threat that the next sharp bend would bring complete disaster.

Powell and his company were the first white men to gaze up at the walls of the Grand Canyon from the river and live to record his story. As he went, Major Powell gave names to the canyons and tributary streams which they bear today. He did not stop until he had reached the mouth of the Virgin River, not far above the place where Lieutenant Ives' steamboat had turned back.

Now the river was known. At least, men had gazed on its entire length.

Now the silence of its canyons had been broken by voices. Now its speed, its treachery, its power, and its destruction were experienced. Its courses had been charted.

Now the day had come for a new age. The West had been conquered. The hills were giving up their gold. The day of the conquistador, the explorer, the mountain man had forever gone.

Now men came with new ideas and new dreams. And with them were their women and children. With them was the desire to settle and to build. A different kind of people, less rugged perhaps but no less intrepid. A people with a desire for order and peace and security.

A new age began.

THE BUILDERS

These new people looked upon the Colorado River with the same awe as those who discovered it. They saw a terrifying force of destruction, terrible in its summer flood and treacherous and unpredictable at all times, heavy with the silt of seven far-flung States.

But these new people saw the river not alone as a barrier before them. They saw it as a force which could, if they were strong and patient enough to conquer it, be made to serve them.

They went to work. And theirs is an engineering saga unprecedented in American history.

In every aspect the flood menace was frightening and discouraging. The Colorado is one of the greatest silt-carrying streams on earth. Along the lower 200 miles of its course, the Colorado each year deposited enough silt to cover 100,000 acres of land a foot deep, a greater volume of earth than was excavated by us in digging the Panama Canal. The continuous dropping of this silt was raising the channel bed of the river higher each year. In part of its length the river was riding on a ridge higher than the land on either side of its banks.

Now and then the river, flexing its flood muscles, smashed and tore out of its own bed. The country was scarred in many places where these wild escapades had occurred.

Here was a constant menace, a mad, uncontrolled, mighty stream that might

in any year throw off all natural bonds and slash across the valleys and plains of the arid country.

But even that could not deter people with a great dream. They gazed on the immense flat reaches between the red hills, and in place of desert they saw groves and fields. Here was water, liquid gold, running to waste, while the earth thirsted. Here was fortune and security and a future for generations to come, if they could control the flood.

They set to work. One of the first was Thomas H. Blythe. It was in 1856 that he moved into the Palo Verde Valley and began to use the Colorado River water. In 1877 he made the first California filing on the river, claiming water to irrigate 40,000 acres. This was the Blythe Rancho.

Other men had been working and planning, meanwhile. In 1860, 17 years before the first transcontinental railroad reached southern California, Dr. O. M. Wozencraft and Ebenezer Hadley conceived a project for the irrigation and colonization of 3,000,000 acres in the Imperial Valley. They proposed to bring water from the river through Mexico.

Such big things are not accomplished quickly. The plans of Wozencraft and Hadley were approved by the California Legislature, but failed before the National Congress.

The United States Army Engineers sent Lt. Eric Bergland in 1876 to see if there was not a way to carry water from the river to the Imperial Valley in a canal that would lie entirely within the United States. Lieutenant Bergland did not find an all-American route. He thought the route through Mexico was the best.

Men kept on trying. In 1886 a private company unsuccessfully tried to irrigate lands in the Imperial Valley. Other men tried the same thing in 1892. Neither the river nor the desert would be easily conquered.

But in 1900, the California Development Co. began to build a canal. This took water from the river just below the international boundary and followed the general route proposed so many years before by Wozencraft, Hadley, and Bergland. From an engineering standpoint their plan was sound, but there were numerous international political obstacles to be overcome. Many years were to pass before these problems were solved by the All-American Canal.

These early builders worked against great odds. They depended on stream flow, taking the water directly from the running river, and they had no storage or regulation. There were years of flood and years when there was not enough water for the crops.

In 1905 the Colorado demonstrated its strength as it had never done during the memory of living men. Swollen by flood waters, the Colorado broke through a cut 4 miles below the American border. For 16 months it poured its entire flow into the Imperial Valley. It enlarged the Salton Sea to a great body of water 76 feet deep and 488 square miles in area. For a time this raging flood threatened to engulf the entire valley.

At last the break was closed, but incalculable damage had been done. Fifty thousand acres of arable land had been inundated. Farms were ruined. Homes were destroyed. Highways were washed away. Railroad tracks were at the bottom of a lake. Millions of dollars were lost.

The need was obvious: Regulation.

As the problem was studied, and plans were drawn, discarded, and redrawn, other floods occurred. The Palo Verde Valley suffered. Along the lower river 150 miles of levees were being maintained, and the cost of maintenance continued to rise. From 1906 to 1924, this levee protection cost more than \$10,000,000. But even this great expenditure did not eliminate the menace. The Colorado was unpredictable. It could change its course. More than 100,000 people lived with the constant fear that the river might engulf and destroy them.

And financial difficulties beset the builders. The California Development Co. went into receivership and was sold to the Southern Pacific. The Imperial irrigation district bought the properties, and once more the great dream of regulation and an all-American canal was revived.

The conditions were forcefully called to the attention of Congress, and at last appropriations were made for surveys and studies. The wild river of the Southwest had to be tamed. Still it was not until 1920, with the passage of the Kincaid Act, that real progress began to be made.

Two years of expert study resulted in a definite program:

Build an immense dam in Boulder Canyon.

Build an all-American canal.

Build for flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric power.

Two months after this report was submitted Congressman Phil D. Swing and Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, went to work in Washington on legislation that was to become famous. But, again, such great things could not be done quickly. Through four different Congresses Swing-Johnson bills were introduced. The last one became the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

Meanwhile, events had been transpiring out in the Southwest. While men battled the river, they also sought to agree among themselves on a plan of action. The Colorado drains seven immense western States. If dams and other projects were built, how was this water to be divided?

There had to be a compact. So, in 1921, men from the seven States sat down to talk things over. The Federal Government gave its blessing to the plan, and Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, was appointed Chairman of the Colorado River Commission. For nearly 11 months the Commissioners conferred, wrangled, argued, disagreed, and finally came to terms.

On the 24th of November 1922, in Santa Fe, N. Mex., the Colorado River compact was signed.

This day marked an important milestone in the development of southern California. The compact was a green light, but there were still barriers to be

overcome, and there were still red lights ahead.

The compact divided the river into upper and lower basins. To each basin it apportioned 7,500,000 acre-feet of water a year. In addition, the lower basin was given the right to increase its use of river water by 1,000,000 acre-feet per year.

The compact had many other provisions, but these were the important ones. But to put it into effect it had to be ratified by the legislatures of the seven States. Six States ratified in 1923, but Arizona, always the troublemaker on the river, refused.

This was the beginning of the interstate fight, especially between Arizona and California, that was to continue on through the years, and which neither all the Government's horsepower nor all the States' manpower could settle.

But the builders, the men who were determined to conquer the river and make a rich land out of a desert, did not stop. If they were discouraged by the political conflicts, the professional jealousies, the opposing claims, and the adamant attitudes of officials, they did not let this stop their dreaming and their practical planning.

The Colorado was still flooding, still menacing all things that had been built in its lower basin. And into Southern California were coming thousands of new residents. To sustain this phenomenal development new water must be secured. Los Angeles had brought water from the Owens Valley, but this was being rapidly absorbed.

The one place to secure this vital water was the Colorado.

And the one place to secure needed power was the Colorado.

Citizens in every walk of life joined in appealing to the Government to build Boulder Dam and the All-American Canal, and Los Angeles engineers began to sight out a route over which an aqueduct could be built that would bring water to the city's homes and industries.

In 1924, a group of men from southern California cities met in Pasadena and took another important step forward. They formed the Colorado River Aqueduct Association, similar to the Boulder Dam Association. Drive and organization, springing from civic consciousness and vision and the determination to build for the years to come, spurred them onward. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California was organized.

In Congress and the various State legislatures, meanwhile, the fights continued. The fourth Swing-Johnson bill, calling for the construction of Boulder Dam, a great reservoir, power facilities and other river projects was before the House and the Senate.

This legislation did not ask that the Federal Government pay for the great dam. It asked only that the Federal Government appropriate the money at interest, and the people who benefited would pay the final bill. The builders of southern California were not asking for something for nothing.

Still Arizona was the stumbling block. The dam could not be built until the Colorado River Compact had been ratified.

But there was a will here, and there was a way.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act was passed by Congress late in 1928 and was approved by President Coolidge. Now the long struggle for legislation for the great dam was ended.

But there was still a major hurdle to be overcome before the Boulder Canyon Project Act could become effective:

Ratification of the Colorado River Compact on a six-State basis, and passage by California of an act limiting its use of Colorado River water were necessary.

Action followed swiftly. The dream of generations of builders was within the grasp of the farmers and city dwellers, and they bent to the work of making it come true. Wyoming and Colorado and New Mexico and Nevada were in line. California passed the required limitation act. Utah joined the parade a few days later.

On June 25, 1929, President Herbert Hoover issued a proclamation stating that the Boulder Canyon Project Act was effective.

The battle had been won. Between the towering walls of the river canyon that was now known all over the world, the vision of the world's greatest dam was becoming a reality.

Now men set forth to conquer the river. Now they began to blast and dig, to defy its roaring with the pounding of hammers and the blasts of steam whistles, the smooth humming of machinery.

Now the road ahead was clearer than ever before, and looking at it the builders saw an immense body of water reaching far back into the red mountains. They saw canals woven through the hills and desert ranges, bringing dependable life to fields and groves whose existence always before had been precarious. Now they saw tunnels and flumes and aqueducts carrying water hundreds of miles to swiftly growing villages and towns and cities, water for homes and plants that could not have existed without it.

They saw the great skeletons of the power lines striding across the miles with the energy that would turn wheels, give light and warmth.

And most of all they saw security. The wild river would be conquered, and on that victory they could build the future of which they had so long dreamed.

THE LAW OF THE RIVER

What is the law of the river?

No one lives in California to whom this law is not important. It gives men, women, and children the water they need each day. It guarantees that water is ever ready in a faucet in the homes of the poor and the rich. It means there can be flowers and groves and vineyards and grains and vegetables where only cactus and Joshua-trees grew. It means that great industries can operate, and therefore men can work and provide for their families and have comforts.

The law of the river is southern California's right to existence. It provides the hope, and the influences the destiny of all.

The law of the river is not a single statute. Rather it is a group of stat-

utes. And everyone who lives by reason of these statutes in southern California should understand them, should know what they say and what they do.

Men interpret them differently, but their fundamental meanings are clear, and their force is inescapable.

Here they are:

THE COLORADO RIVER COMPACT

It divides the Colorado River drainage area into two basins. Above Lee Ferry, in northern Arizona, is the upper basin. Below Lee Ferry is the lower basin.

The compact apportions to each basin 7,500,000 acre-feet of water a year.

In addition, it grants to the lower basin, because of the established water rights and obviously greater demands, the right to increase its beneficial use of the river water by another million acre-feet per year.

It anticipates a water treaty with Mexico—which was to come—and makes provision for supplying this water, first from surplus, and if this is insufficient to fulfill the agreement with Mexico, then the upper and lower basins must equally make up the deficit.

If after all these allotments are satisfied there is still surplus water that is needed for beneficial use, then a division may be made, if by unanimous consent, any time after October 1, 1963.

The compact is the basic law of the river. It cleared the way for legislation that made possible development and building of the great projects.

THE BOULDER CANYON PROJECT ACT

This legislation is the means of direct action. It is the corner stone upon which the actual building took place.

It authorizes construction of Hoover Dam, of Lake Mead, of the All-American Canal, of the Hoover Dam power plant.

It provides the tools for the builders.

Section 4 of this act is the one Californians should understand above others, because it provides the tools for the builders. It says that the seven States of the Colorado basins must ratify the Colorado River Compact before this act can become effective. But it provides an alternative that was the means of opening the door to progress on the river. This alternative says that if seven States fail to ratify, there is another way to put the Boulder Act into operation. That is for six States, including California, to ratify the Colorado Compact, and for California, in addition, to pass a law agreeing to take only so much water from the river.

The six States—California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico—ratified, and California passed its limitation act.

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITATION ACT

This is the act that made possible the operation of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, that made possible the building of Hoover Dam.

To meet all the terms of the Colorado River compact and the Boulder Canyon Project Act, California agreed to take not more than 4,400,000 acre-feet of the 7,500,000 acre-feet apportioned to lower basin, plus not more than one-half of any excess or surplus waters.

This California Act was the fuel that set the wheels of development on the Colorado River into high speed.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO

The treaty which the Colorado River Compact had anticipated was completed in February 1944. It provides Mexico with 1,500,000 acre-feet of river water a year and with conditional additional quantities. It also gives to Mexico any river water passing the international boundary outside of the agreed upon supply.

California bitterly opposed the treaty, seeing in it a serious danger to the water supply. It succeeded in obtaining 11 important reservations on the Senate floor.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

There are numerous other contracts and agreements under which water is supplied to Los Angeles, the Metropolitan Water District, the Imperial Valley, the Palo Verde project, the Coachella Valley and San Diego. But they are supplemental, and the Genesis of all compacts is in those named above.

They all make up the law of the river, the law upon which California lives, the law under which its people are given security.

THE MENACING SHADOW

The great river was conquered. The desert bloomed. The fires of industry burned against the sky. Homes and gardens mounted the hillsides and filled the valleys. Still the people came into the land, in ever-increasing numbers, carrying in their hearts the hope of comfort and security—the same dreams which the first to arrive brought with them.

This was the year 1948. Twenty-five years had gone by since the group of men about a conference table in Santa Fe, N. Mex., had signed the first compact.

But with all the development, with all the progress, that had been accomplished in that quarter of a century there was a shadow over the river, over every dam and canal, every orchard and vineyard and field and garden.

It is true that as long as men covet the riches of their neighbors, so will there be trouble.

And all this quarter of a century Arizona has coveted water that belonged, under the law of the river, to California. Now Arizona put forth a plan to build a great new irrigation and power project that would take that water from California.

The fight over this proposal is a part of the great drama of the river.

And this is the story:

The controversy rests on the fact that California and Arizona interpret differently the compacts which make up the law of the river.

At stake in this controversy, among other things is the use of one to two million acre-feet of Colorado River water.

Throughout the years countless conferences failed to result in a settlement. Having exhausted every effort to produce an agreement, California and Nevada joined in proposing that the issues be placed before the United States Supreme

Court for final adjudication. Arizona fought this proposal, too.

Carrying out their plan of action, California and Nevada introduced legislation in Congress. This was required of them. As the United States would be a necessary party to the proposed litigation, the only way California could get into the Supreme Court was through an act of Congress.

In the Senate the legislation was introduced by Senators McCARRAN, DOWNEY, KNOWLAND, and MALONE.

In the House the legislation was introduced by Congressmen SHEPPARD, PHILLIPS, GEARHART, FLETCHER, and POULSON.

The battle lines were drawn, and this was a fight to preserve the progress California had made through the years to protect the investments and the homes of the people.

The drama unfolded.

Under article 3, paragraph A, of the Colorado River compact, the Lower Basin States—California, Nevada, Arizona—are apportioned 7,500,000 acre-feet of river water a year. This is known as A water, named after the paragraph in the compact.

Paragraph B of the compact states:

In addition to the apportionment of paragraph A, the Lower Basin is hereby given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive—

This is known as B water—

use of Colorado River water by 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum.

It will be remembered that Arizona refused to ratify the Colorado River Compact until 1944. But six other States did ratify, and under the law that was a sufficient number, providing California also enacted a limitation act.

The California Legislature enacted this required act. This is what it says:

California agrees to limit its use of Colorado River water to 4,400,000 acre-feet of the waters apportioned to the lower basin by paragraph A, plus not more than one-half of any excess or surplus waters.

Thus, California agreed to take a certain amount of A water, and not more than one-half of the B water.

Question: Is California entitled to share equally in the B water? Arizona says "no." California says "yes." This difference is one of interpretation of the California Limitation Act and the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

Here is another phase of the dramatic fight:

The Gila River, in Arizona, was a wasting tributary of the Colorado. Especially in the last 100 miles before it joined the Colorado its bed is wide, sandy, flat, and subject to the intense heat of the desert.

The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that in a state of nature the Gila emptied approximately 1,100,000 acre-feet of water into the Colorado.

But in the Phoenix area of Arizona, where the Gila water was chiefly used, about 2,300,000 acre-feet of water are taken from the Gila. The difference between these two figures, approximately 1,200,000 acre-feet, was lost by evaporation, deep seepage, and other causes.

The words "beneficial consumptive use" are important in this phase of the controversy.

The Colorado River Compact apportions water for exclusive beneficial consumptive use.

What is chargeable to the lower basin, and logically to each State, is whatever water from the Colorado River system is put to beneficial consumptive use.

The Gila is a main tributary of the Colorado, and it is in the State of Arizona.

Arizona contends that it should be charged for only the 1,100,000 acre-feet of Gila water that emptied into the Colorado when the river was in a state of nature.

But California contends that Arizona actually takes 2,300,000 acre-feet of water from the Gila, and therefore should be charged with that amount. All of this 2,300,000 acre-feet of Gila water is actually being beneficially and consumptively used in Arizona.

Question: Where and how must Arizona measure the amount of water it uses from the Gila River? California says this water must be measured where it is actually beneficially consumed. Arizona says this water must be measured where the Gila flows into the Colorado. This is a question of interpretation of the Colorado River Compact.

There is another important side to the California-Arizona struggle.

This is it:

Lake Mead is the immense reservoir behind Hoover Dam.

Under the statutory agreement between Congress and California, evidence by the Project Act and the Limitation Act, California is apportioned certain amounts of water.

Here is the language of the agreements:

The aggregate annual consumptive use of water from the Colorado River for use in the State of California * * * shall not exceed 4,400,000 acre-feet of the waters apportioned to the Lower Basin by paragraph A of the Colorado River Compact, plus not more than one-half of any excess or surplus waters unapportioned by said compact.

There are large losses of water in Lake Mead.

Arizona says that California must deduct these losses from its apportioned water. It is estimated that these deductions would amount to 600,000 acre-feet.

California contends that the water apportioned to it is a net apportionment, and therefore California is entitled to a beneficial consumptive use of 4,400,000 acre-feet of A-water.

Question: Is the amount of water to which California is entitled a net quantity, or is it subject to reduction by reason of evaporation and other losses in Lake Mead? This is, again, a question of interpretation of the California Limitation Act and the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

These are the problems that California has asked the Supreme Court to solve.

A settlement of this long-standing controversy is vital to the economic future of the entire Lower Basin.

The consequences California would suffer if it lost a fight of this kind are

obvious. Development would have before it an impenetrable barrier. Emigration would have to be halted. No more people could be admitted to California, because there would be insufficient water. Expansion of industry would stop, and that would mean a limit on jobs. Agriculture could not progress. People could not come to California with their dream of a garden and an orchard, a home among flowers. Taxes would soar. California would say to the builders of new generations: You cannot build here.

Never must we relax our vigilance. Our water is our precious heritage. It is our life, our future, and the future of our children.

Always we must guard this heritage against unscrupulous speculators, against all persons who would steal it from us.

And this is a point to remember:

California has not asked for more water than that which was apportioned to it under the compacts.

It is California's position that, every other effort having been exhausted, it is fair, logical, and reasonable that the controversy be settled by the Supreme Court.

THE RIVER OF HOPE

As one looks back through the years on this great drama of the Colorado, one thing remains as a light shining through all the pages of colorful history.

That is the dream of empire.

Individually, that dream took different forms. Men came for gold, and others came for furs, and others came for their God and church, and others came for land.

The great river raged on its march to the sea a geographical fixture, and time did not change this. But time changed men, changed their desires, their missions, their dreams.

At last the builders came, and this is still the age of the builders. These men saw their empire in the waters racing to waste in the sea, and they conquered them.

Other men would take these achievements away from them. But as they fought to build, so will they fight to preserve.

That fight is the fight of everyone who lives among the groves, the vineyards, the fields, in the villages and in the cities of Southern California.

That is the fight for self-preservation. And as these words are set down, that fight is being carried forward, the fight to remove all shadow from the life-giving waters of the river of hope.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PRICE of Illinois, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. COLE of New York, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. HARRISON, for 4 weeks, on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found

truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4187. An act to authorize the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to lease their State lands for production of minerals, including leases for exploration for oil, gas, and other hydrocarbons and the extraction thereof, for such terms of years and on such conditions as may be from time to time provided by the legislatures of the respective States.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AREND'S. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 7, 1948, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1438. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$432,500 for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 591); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1439. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$46,190 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 592); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1440. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Government Corporation Control Act to extend the provisions of that act to the Federal Housing Administration; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1441. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to fiscal year 1948 authorizations of administrative expenses of corporations in the Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 593); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1442. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of a proposed transfer of a submarine chaser to the Admiral Billard Academy, Inc.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1443. A letter from the national president, American War Mothers, transmitting a report of the American War Mothers for the year October 1, 1946, to October 1, 1947; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 5820. A bill to aid in the development of improved prosthetic appliances, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1657). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 5680. A bill to provide for limiting participation as beneficiary under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for

other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1658). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6096. A bill to provide for making available the Government-owned alcohol plants at Muscatine, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Nebr., for the production of products from agricultural commodities in the furtherance of authorized programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1659). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5886. A bill to amend section 332 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940; without amendment (Rept. No. 1661). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3358. A bill for the relief of Dr. Timothy C. H. Liang; with amendments (Rept. No. 1660). 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. BEALL:

H. R. 6119. A bill to direct the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to conduct a study of existing bus routes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 6120. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the State of Michigan for public-park purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 6121. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri:

H. R. 6122. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to provide guaranteed loans for the purchase of mobile trailer coaches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6123. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for personnel who have rendered at least 20 years of service in positions requiring direction, supervision, inspection, or direct contact with United States or military prisoners; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 6124. A bill to amend certain provisions of the immigration laws which discriminate against women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 6125. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Corning, N. Y.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COX:

H. R. 6126. A bill to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in the rates of compensation payable to veterans of World Wars I and II for service-connected total disability and to the widows and minor children of veterans of World Wars I and II for service-connected death; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARNESS of Indiana:

H. R. 6127. A bill to authorize the allocation of funds to Grant County, Ind., for pay-

ment of one-half the cost of a certain bridge across the Mississinewa River in Grant County, Ind., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MICHENER (by request):

H. R. 6128. A bill to amend the Alien Registration Act of 1940; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6129. A bill to amend section 259 of the Judicial Code so as to increase to \$15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses allowed to judges traveling pursuant to assignment to duty outside the circuits of their residence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6130. A bill for the relief of certain postal employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6131. A bill to except the Panama Railroad Company from the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 6132. A bill to provide for the collection and dissemination of information concerning the production, refining, transportation, storage, and marketing of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 6133. A bill to provide for the establishment of additional trailer camp facilities within the national park system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

H. R. 6134. A bill to enable private individuals to bring suit in the Federal district courts, on their own behalf and that of the United States, for certain violations of the postal laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER:

H. R. 6135. A bill to provide for the transfer of educational benefits to the widows and children of members of the armed forces who died in service in World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 6136. A bill to amend the act to encourage travel in the United States, approved July 19, 1940; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6137. A bill to encourage the development of an international air-transportation system adapted to the needs of the foreign commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 6138. A bill to provide for reimbursing the city of Hagerstown, Md., and Washington County, Md., for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the acquisition by the United States of certain property; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. J. Res. 368. Joint resolution to authorize funds to start construction of flood walls on the Susquehanna River in the Endicott-Vestal-Johnson City, N. Y., area; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 520. Resolution to direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate certain aspects of the occupation of Germany; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the use of the hospital at the former military camp known

as Camp White located near Medford, Oreg.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to keeping the National Guard under State control; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BRADLEY:

H. R. 6139. A bill for the relief of Man Hee Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 6140. A bill to permit Joe T. Powell to file application for patent for a certain invention or discovery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 6141. A bill for the relief of Eugenio Maisterrena Barreneche; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

H. R. 6142. A bill for the relief of Raymond W. Nichols; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 6143. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Emanuel Frangescos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1728. By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Castle County, Del., containing 298 signatures, requesting passage of S. 265, a bill to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1729. By Mr. CLASON: Memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Congress, urging the enactment of legislation to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1730. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of the Mayor's Food Committee of the City of Providence, R. I., signed by 84 persons, urging the removal of all restrictions on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1731. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, urging Congress to take immediate action to implement the urban redevelopment program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1732. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the town clerk, city of Dover, Mass., pertaining consideration of his resolution with reference to amending the Charter of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1733. Also, petition of the city clerk, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to legislation that will prohibit the use of the American flag for any other purposes than for patriotic display; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1734. Also, petition of Miss Charlotte E. Dixon and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1735. Also, petition of T. S. Kinney and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1523) for the relief of the estate of Marion S. Griggs, deceased.

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

H. R. 371. An act for the relief of Jenness C. Thomas;

H. R. 564. An act for the relief of Sarah Lee Clegg;

H. R. 636. An act for the relief of W. A. Knox, W. L. M. Knox, and Frank C. Morris, operating as Knox Lumber Sales Co., of Thomson, Ga.;

H. R. 700. An act for the relief of Anthony Arancio;

H. R. 814. An act for the relief of Mrs. Effie S. Campbell;

H. R. 894. An act for the relief of Pacific Fire Insurance Co. and American Orchestra Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1008. An act for the relief of the county of Allegheny, Pa.;

H. R. 1303. An act for the relief of E. La Ree Smost;

H. R. 1409. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik;

H. R. 1734. An act for the relief of Gabel Construction Co.;

H. R. 1779. An act for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn.;

H. R. 1955. An act for the relief of Frank Victor Norall;

H. R. 2131. An act for the relief of Fred E. Gross;

H. R. 2264. An act for the relief of Frank E. Blanchard;

H. R. 2329. An act for the relief of Murphy & Wischmeyer;

H. R. 2889. An act for the relief of Aubrey F. Houston;

H. R. 3007. An act for the relief of Ernest F. Lutzken;

H. R. 3189. An act for the relief of Joe Parry, a minor;

H. R. 3261. An act for the relief of Capt. Carroll C. Garretson;

H. R. 3497. An act for the relief of Mrs. Shirley Leinwand;

H. R. 3640. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charlotte D. Wang, Harvey S. P. Wang, and Arthur Y. P. Wang;

H. R. 3644. An act for the relief of James M. Dingwall, Jr., Aileen Reynold, Bert Woolslayer, and Mrs. Maisie Purser Davis;

H. R. 3740. An act for the relief of Andrew Osieckinski Czapski;

H. R. 3931. An act for the relief of James W. Keith;

H. R. 4244. An act to authorize assistance to certain veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of the nature of their service-connected disabilities;

H. R. 4372. An act for the relief of Samuel Fadem;

H. R. 4490. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4518. An act for the relief of Gerald S. Furman;

H. R. 4602. An act for the relief of Forest L. Weatherly;

H. R. 4718. An act for the relief of Louis Brown;

H. R. 5122. An act to amend section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512);

H. R. 5137. An act to amend the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended;

H. R. 5208. An act for the relief of Dimple Benoit;

H. R. 5330. An act for the relief of W. W. DeLoach;

H. R. 5344. An act to prevent retroactive checkage of retired pay in the cases of certain enlisted men and warrant officers ap-

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1948

(*Legislative day of Monday, March 29, 1948*)

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

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

O God our Father, history and experience have given us so many evidences of Thy guidance to nations and to individuals that we should not doubt Thy power or Thy willingness to direct us. Give us the faith to believe that when God wants us to do or not to do any particular thing, God finds a way of letting us know it. May we not make it more difficult for Thee to guide us, but be willing to be led of Thee, that Thy will may be done in us and through us for the good of America and all mankind. This we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 6, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 111. An act for the relief of Donat and Laura Laroche;

S. 805. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a high-school building near Roosevelt, Utah, for the district embracing the east portion of Duchesne County and the west portion of Uintah County;

S. 1235. An act for the relief of Merchants Motor Freight;

S. 1306. An act relating to the construction and disposition of the San Jacinto-San Vicente aqueduct;

S. 1307. An act for the relief of Edward Trapier Rogers;

S. 1581. An act 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;

S. 1794. An act to authorize the Houston Council, Navy League of the United States, to construct a reflecting pool at the United States Naval Hospital, Houston, Tex.;

S. 1799. An act to amend the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to make it applicable to the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands; and

S. 2081. An act to extend the provisions of the Federal Airport Act to the Virgin Islands.