

Feed Association, Milwaukee, Wis., endorsing legislation to bring into the open all groups whose aim is to overthrow our constitutional form of government; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

2111. Also, resolution adopted at Twenty-third Annual Convention of Central Retail Feed Association, Milwaukee, Wis., endorsing all legislation which is designed to keep the Commodity Credit Corporation from competing with private business; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 15, 1948)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

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

O God our Father, in these days when men freely judge and condemn each other, remind us all of the Great Assize before which we must all someday appear.

Thou knowest whether we have been voices or merely echoes, whether we have done Thy will or our own or, worse still, have done neither.

Teach us, O Lord, that only Thy "Well done" will afford peace and everlasting happiness.

May we strive for that rather than the approval of men, which is but for a little while. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 17, 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. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6771) making appropriations for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. TIBBOTT, Mr. SCRIVNER, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, and Mr. NORRELL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

S. 3. An act to provide for the training of air-traffic control-tower operators;

S. 2505. An act to amend the act of August 1, 1947, to clarify the position of the

Secretary of the Air Force with respect to such act, and to authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish six additional positions in the professional and scientific service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6419. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6772. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of the Senate, the calendar will now be called for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1504, House bill 5882.

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

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

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

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

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a national delegate by the President to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, meeting in San Francisco, Calif.

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

The clerk will state the first bill on the calendar.

DONATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

The bill (H. R. 5882) to authorize the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force to donate excess and surplus

property for educational purposes was announced as first in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, when this bill was reached on the last call of the calendar, I objected to it. I understand there is a possibility of good in it. I should like to ask for the RECORD an explanation of the bill. The bill was reported by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is not present at the moment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily and placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to have the bill go over until the Senator from Connecticut comes to the floor. I simply desire an explanation for the RECORD, and then will probably withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. BALDWIN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask that the Senate return to consideration of House bill 5882, Calendar No. 1504, which, when reached on the calendar, was passed over.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this is the bill I asked to have passed over on the last call of the calendar. It would appear that agencies of the Government, if they undertake to dispose of surplus property even if for worthy purposes may sooner or later be found to be yielding to pressure to give away material belonging to the agency, even though some other agency of Government wants to purchase it at the same time. I should like to know if it is the understanding of the Senator from Connecticut that agencies of the Government having such surplus property will take pains to ascertain that the material which they propose to give away is not needed by some other agency of Government before completing the transaction or giving away the material.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the bill uses the word "obsolete" so I assume that with the use of that word there is implied that the material which the Government agency would give away to educational institutions would be material that could not be used either by that agency or by any other Federal agency. Certainly it was our purpose that the uses to which the Government could put the property would have been exhausted before it would be turned over to an educational institution.

Mr. AIKEN. With that explanation, Mr. President, I have no objection to passage of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5882) to authorize the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force to donate excess and surplus property for educational purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the word "such", to strike out "facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I offer an amendment in lieu of the committee amendment which I understand is agreeable to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi offers an amendment which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out in line 7, on page 1, it is proposed to insert the following: "facilities located June 1, 1948, on lands owned by or held for the use and benefit of institutions eligible for donations."

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I understand that purpose of this amendment to be that facilities which have previously been turned over to educational institutions, such as buildings and structures, are to be included as a part of the equipment covered by the bill. In effect, this is retroactive, so as not to raise the question that such facilities could not be legally turned over, by reason of the fact that they were not included in the terms of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I respectfully submit that I do not believe the amendment is in line with what we had in mind in the Armed Services Committee when we reported the bill, and I regret that I must object to the amendment, because I believe that it would make possible the donation of substantial facilities worth a great deal of money, for which the educational institutions should pay at least 50 percent of their appraised value. I shall object to the amendment.

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

The amendment to the committee amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the committee amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2644) to provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over and go to the foot of the calendar.

The bill (S. 843) to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORP.

The bill (H. R. 1490) for the relief of the United States Radiator Corp., of Detroit, Mich., was considered, order to a

third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I inquire what happened to Senate bill 2644, Calendar No. 1507?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill went over and went to the foot of the calendar.

JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED ON STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION

The bill (S. 543) to confer jurisdiction on the States of North Dakota and South Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on Standing Rock Indian Reservation was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the State of North Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on that portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation which lies within the State of North Dakota, and on the State of South Dakota over such offenses committed on that portion of such reservation which lies within the State of South Dakota, to the same extent as their courts have jurisdiction generally over offenses committed within said States, respectively, outside of Indian reservations: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall deprive the courts of the United States of jurisdiction over offenses defined by the laws of the United States committed by or against Indians on said reservation, nor shall anything herein contained deprive any Indian of any protection afforded by Federal law, contract, or treaty against the taxation or alienation of any restricted property.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2076) to authorize Defense Homes Corporation to convey to Howard University certain land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

The bill (S. 2736) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

The bill (S. 2779) to create a Government corporation to operate cafeterias and conduct certain other activities in Government buildings and on Government property, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN SURPLUS HOUSING

The bill (H. R. 5710) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill is similar to Senate bill 2736, Calendar No. 1547, which just went over.

Mr. CAIN. It is a companion bill. We would much prefer to have the Senate

take action on House bill 5710, to which an amendment has previously been offered and which lies on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 5710?

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

Mr. CAIN. The bill with the amendments has two parts. The body of the bill conveys title to the educational institutions of America on whose property there exists today temporary war housing. The total number of housing units involved approximates 129,000. By virtue of an existing statute, if this property is not disposed of through conveyance to the educational institutions in question it must be removed and destroyed by the 25th of July, 1949. The Defense Homes Corporation is deeply interested in this disposition recommendation. The Committee on Banking and Currency in its entirety thinks that we have an excellent opportunity now to dispose of property which can fully be utilized by American educational institutions everywhere. The amendment to the bill proposes to convey title from the Defense Homes Corporation to Howard University, of two dormitories which are known as Slowe and Carver Halls. The Defense Homes Corporation, as most Senators know, is presently in the process of liquidation, and to dispose by conveyance of this property will not only be of assistance to Howard University but will hasten the liquidation of the Defense Homes Corporation.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Do I correctly understand that this particular bill covers all temporary housing wherever it may be on the campuses of the colleges?

Mr. CAIN. On the campuses of the colleges on land owned and leased by American educational institutions.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, this bill relates to temporary buildings which will have to be removed by a certain date in 1949, unless the action proposed by the bill is taken.

Mr. CAIN. Yes; unless the action proposed by the bill is taken.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As a matter of fact, many of the buildings involved are of a temporary construction, and it would cost the Government more to move them than it would to leave them where they are.

Mr. CAIN. I may say to the Senator from West Virginia that if this property is conveyed to American educational institutions the institutions will assume the burden of maintenance and repair, and the Senator from West Virginia is conclusively correct when he understands that a great deal of money will be spent by the Federal Government for the maintenance of the property.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency I wish to join with the Senator from Washington in recommending the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. It is a fact also that there will be need for this housing next year as well as this year.

Mr. CAIN. There is a very pressing need for the property in question at the present time, and the American universities can quite properly continue to have a fine use for the property for several years in the future.

Mr. WATKINS. Does this apply to private schools as well as public schools such as State universities where these buildings have been placed?

Mr. CAIN. It so happens, I have been informed, that the buildings in question are only situated on the property of public institutions.

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

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on the last call of the calendar I asked that the bill go over. In the meantime I have had a careful examination made of the bill and its effects. I find that it will not conflict or interfere with other pending legislation on the calendar, and that adoption of the bill would have a beneficial effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington wish to offer amendments to the bill?

Mr. CAIN. An amendment was previously offered. I have a copy of the amendment, and ask that it be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington offers an amendment to House bill 5710.

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

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is this amendment represented by Calendar No. 1546, Senate bill 2076?

Mr. CAIN. It is Senate bill 2076. The amendment in fact I may say to the Senator from Kentucky is Senate bill 2076.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. It is offered as an amendment just as it was reported from the committee and is on the calendar?

Mr. CAIN. Word for word.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under those circumstances, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the Record at this point and the reading of it will be waived.

The amendment is as follows:

SEC. 5. The Defense Homes Corporation is authorized to convey, without reimbursement therefor, to Howard University, a corporation organized pursuant to an act of Congress, all of its right, title, and interest in certain lands in the District of Columbia, together with the improvements constructed thereon and the personal property used in connection therewith, and commonly known as Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, 1919 Third Street Northwest, and George Washington Carver Hall, 211 Elm Street Northwest: *Provided*, That no employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia who, on the date of approval of this act, is a tenant of either Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall or George Washington Carver Hall shall, unless quarters were assigned to such tenant on a transient basis or on the sole basis that the tenant was enrolled at an educational institution, be evicted

ed from such halls within 4 years after the approval of this act, except where such tenant commits a nuisance or otherwise violates any obligation of tenancy.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to discharge the indebtedness of the Defense Homes Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in an amount equal to the Defense Homes Corporation's net investment in these properties as of the date of transfer, as determined by the President of the Defense Homes Corporation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discharge the indebtedness of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Treasury in like amount as of the same date.

SEC. 6. The right, title, and interest in any lands, together with the improvements constructed thereon, which are conveyed pursuant to the authority granted by section 5 hereof, shall revert to the United States upon a written finding made by the President prior to July 1, 1963, that the property is needed by the United States in connection with a national defense emergency.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington is agreed to.

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

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

The bill (H. R. 5710) was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2076 will be indefinitely postponed.

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

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED ALCOHOL PLANTS

The bill (H. R. 6096) to provide for making available the Government-owned alcohol plants at Muscatine, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Nebr., for production of products from agricultural commodities was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATERNITY LEAVE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 784) to provide maternity leave for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL and Mr. WILLIAMS. Over.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Civil Service, but I have noted with great interest and admiration the fight which has been made by the able chairman of that committee [Mr. LANGER] in behalf of the bill to which objection has just been made, to grant maternity leave to women who are Government employees.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that this is a humane measure. Surely the Government of the United States should not lag behind many private enterprises

which grant such relief to their women employees.

I do not know what may be in the minds of Senators who objected, but I hope the Senator from North Dakota will find a way to bring this measure to a vote in the Senate. I do not know of anything that is a greater expression of governmental leadership in humane legislation than this bill. I commend the Senator from North Dakota for his fight. I hope he will be able to obtain consideration of the bill and that it will be possible for the Senate as a whole to vote on the measure.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I can assure the distinguished Senator from Florida that when I come back in January this will be the first bill I shall reintroduce.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am one of the Members of this body who asked that the bill go over. The reason I feel that the bill is not practicable is that under the present law an employee is now granted 26 days annual leave. In addition, he is allowed 15 days sick leave, making a total of 41. This bill proposes to allow 60 days additional leave as maternity leave, making a total of 101 working days out of each year. The average number of working days a month in the Government service is 20. That means that in a maternity case a Government employee can have 5 months of the year off with pay. I do not feel that it is practicable for any Government agency to operate if it allows 5 months off with pay every time an employee has a child.

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

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6116) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 11, after the word "by", to strike out "July 31" and insert "April 30"; and on page 2, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "August 9, 1948" and insert "April 30, 1949."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2279) to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CHEYENNE, WYO., FOR PARK PURPOSES

The bill (S. 2820) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for public park and golf course purposes, certain land situated within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration center at Cheyenne, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, there is before the Committee on Finance

House bill 5734, which is the same as Senate bill 2820, Calendar 1601. I move that the Senate Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 5734, and that the Senate immediately proceed to consider the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate Finance Committee is discharged from the further consideration of House bill 5734, a bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for public-park and golf-course purposes, certain land situated within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration center at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. I understand that Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has an amendment to offer.

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

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

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That the city of Cheyenne shall pay 50 percent of the appraised value of the property, to be determined by the Veterans' Administration."

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I realize that time does not permit us to oppose this amendment. What the amendment does is to call upon the city of Cheyenne to pay 50 percent of the appraised value of this land, which the city of Cheyenne originally gave without cost to the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration is unable to utilize or improve the land, and the city of Cheyenne has agreed to make improvements by making a park around the veterans' hospital in Cheyenne, or on the outskirts of Cheyenne.

It seems hard on the city that it should have to pay for land which it is going to improve for the benefit of the veterans. However, it is impossible to get this bill through without accepting the amendment, so I will accept the amendment.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, it is with reluctance that I have decided not to object to the amendment. It is apparent that it is an amendment which the distinguished junior Senator from Wyoming would prefer not to accept, but which he feels impelled to accept under the circumstances. Let me say that we are establishing no precedent so far as the Senate Committee on Finance is concerned, and at the first opportunity for debate on the subject, there will be plenty of it.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2820 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6759) to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I give notice of my intention to move to bring this bill up at the earliest possible moment.

The bill (S. 1333) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

The bill (H. R. 3934) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to venereal disease rapid treatment centers, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

DEPORTATION PROCEDURES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2755) to amend the act of June 11, 1946, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAYLOR. Over.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator who objected withhold his objection temporarily so that an explanation may be made?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am glad to do so.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this is an immigration bill, under the general immigration and naturalization laws. It has been indicated that in dealing with cases for deportation there may be some question about the proper procedure under the Administrative Procedures Act. The purpose of this bill is to permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to have its own employees conduct the first hearing and make recommendations in deportation cases, rather than have the cases held up for the full process under the Administrative Procedures Act. Unless this bill is passed several thousand cases will be held up for hearing, and no action can be taken on them. The purpose of the bill is simply to expedite the hearing. I do not think it has any other effect.

Mr. President, I have made the explanation. If the Senator wishes to persist in his objection, I cannot stop him.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 2755?

Mr. TAYLOR. I object.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1988) 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 was announced as next in order.

Mr. DONNELL. Let the bill go over.

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

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN PARK COUNTY, WYO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1821) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in Park County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let the bill go over.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection for a moment, I should like to make an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho withhold his objection for that purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I explained this bill at the previous call of the calendar, at which time the distinguished Senator from Oregon asked to have an opportunity to consider the bill. He has since examined it, and has now removed any objection that he had to it.

This bill provides for a conveyance of 80 acres of land in section 36, township 58 north, range 100 west, from the United States of America to the State of Wyoming. Section 36 is one of the school sections which were reserved for the support of the public schools when Wyoming was admitted to the Union.

In 1915 the State of Wyoming issued an oil and gas lease on the 80 acres of the east half of the northeast quarter. Development proceeded on that 80 acres, oil was produced there, and royalties in excess of \$19,000 have been paid.

The Government of the United States sued the State and its lessee; and on June 2, 1947, the United States Supreme Court, disregarding the rights created in Wyoming by the Congress, as well as the equities in Wyoming under the surveys, decided that the United States should have ownership.

Section 3, article IV of the Constitution still provides that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the property belonging to the United States. Wyoming as a matter of right and justice is entitled to the entire section. However, under the circumstances, in order that it may recognize its long-existing lease and contract, Wyoming now is willing to accept the 80 acres. This bill is for the purpose of conveying those 80 acres to the State of Wyoming.

I hope the Senator will not object. A similar bill has been passed by the House, and is now on the calendar. It is House bill 4462, Calendar 1685, which I would ask to have substituted for the Senate bill.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I object.

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

The clerk will state the next measure on the Calendar.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAJO-HOPI INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2686) to establish the Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration, to provide for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Tribes, and for other

purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. **BALL**. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the author of the bill whether it authorizes an extensive program and what the cost of the program under the bill is likely to be. I take it that the bill carries out the action of the House of Representatives, in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill this year, in setting up a separate administration for the Navajos.

Mr. **WATKINS**. The purpose of the bill is to expedite the administration of the affairs of the Navajo and Hopi Indians. They are in a deplorable condition, as the public has been informed in recent months by the press of the country. We have found that by reason of the red tape and ruts in which the Indian Bureau has been involved in recent years, it has been almost impossible to get under way a program to rehabilitate the Indians. This bill would change the administration of the affairs of this group of Indians, and would provide a new administrator for them.

These Indians are the most primitive Indians we have in the country. More than 60,000 of them are there in one group, and they require special attention and treatment.

This bill would authorize an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for educational purposes, and also would authorize an appropriation of \$250,000 for relief. The bill provides for the transfer of the administration of these Indians from the Indian Bureau to a special administrator who will be required to live on the reservation and direct its affairs, and he would be given the power to exercise all the functions and activities which the Indian Bureau as now constituted is authorized to exercise regarding them.

Mr. **BALL**. Mr. President, does the Senator mean that the \$25,000,000 for education would be for operating expenses, or would it be for building new schools?

Mr. **WATKINS**. The bill provides for a comprehensive program to take care of the Indian children who are not now in school. There are 14,000 of them, as the Senator probably will remember, who are not now in school, although our treaty with the Indians calls for a school teacher for each 30 pupils and a school room. We have not kept our treaty obligations.

Mr. **BALL**. The testimony before the committee was that it is very hard to keep them in one place long enough to send them to school.

Mr. **WATKINS**. More than 30,000 of these Indians will, of necessity, have to be transferred from the reservation to other places to live.

Mr. **BALL**. Do I correctly understand that the \$25,000,000 to be authorized under the bill will be for the purpose of building new schools? It will not be for annual operating charges; will it?

Mr. **WATKINS**. No; it will not be for annual operating charges. It has to do

not only with buildings on the reservation itself, but with buildings in white communities where probably many of the Indians will have to go to make a living and to establish homes in the future.

Mr. **HATCH**. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say I think it is true that the tribal council has requested this type of program and has asked that the bill be passed.

Mr. **WATKINS**. They have requested in substance this type of program.

Mr. **DWORSHAK**. Mr. President, under this proposed legislation, will the Bureau of Indian Affairs lose all jurisdiction over this particular Indian tribe?

Mr. **WATKINS**. The Indian Bureau will lose all jurisdiction; the tribe will be placed under a special administrator.

These Indians have special problems. We hope the Indian Bureau then will spend its time in liquidating the affairs of the Indians in the United States, and will go out of business in 10 or 15 years.

Mr. **DWORSHAK**. Of course, they are not doing that very rapidly, because in the recent Interior Department appropriation bill the Bureau of Indian Affairs had an appropriation approximately double the appropriation for that agency only a few years ago; and in the bill we approved a few days ago there was provision for an appropriation of approximately \$10,000,000 for the Navajo Tribe.

I am just wondering whether we are going to continue to give millions of dollars to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the relief of the Navajos, and then under this new agency provide additional millions of dollars for those Indians.

Mr. **WATKINS**. No; we shall transfer all matters and functions relating to this group of Indians to the new Administrator, and we hope that will make it possible for the Indian Bureau to go out of operation in a few years.

The purpose is to make the Indians American citizens, with all the rights and liabilities of citizens, as soon as possible. This Administrator will have that special job and will not have anything else to do.

Mr. **DWORSHAK**. How long has the Indian Bureau had charge of the Navajos?

Mr. **WATKINS**. For more than 60 years—ever since the Navajos were conquered by our armies and were placed on the reservation.

Mr. **DWORSHAK**. And yet now they are in such dire straits that it is necessary to have a new agency to take care of them.

Mr. **WATKINS**. The committee is convinced that it will be better to have a new administrator for them, so that the Indian Bureau will not go on forever handling their affairs.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. **AIKEN**. I object.

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

The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

SALE TO THE CROW TRIBE OF INTERESTS IN ESTATES OF DECEASED CROW INDIAN ALLOTTEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2352) to provide for sale to the Crow Tribe of interests in the estates of deceased Crow Indian allottees, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 3, after line 10, to insert:

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior with the consent, in writing, of the tribal council representing the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, is hereby authorized and directed to sell and convey to the Board of County Commissioners of Comanche County, Okla., for public purposes, to wit: A site for a county hospital for said county upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe—ten acres from the north one-half of section 30, township 2 north, range 11 west, Indian meridian, and more definitely described as follows:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section 30, township 2 north, range 11 west, Indian meridian: *Provided*, That out of the proceeds of such sale the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribal fund of Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for sale to the Crow Tribe of interests in the estates of deceased Crow Indian allottees, and to provide for the sale of certain lands to the Board of County Commissioners of Comanche County, Okla., and for other purposes."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6457) to provide for disposition of lands on the Cabazon, Augustine and Torres-Martinez Indian Reservations was announced as next in order.

Mr. **LANGER**. Over.

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

MRS. PEARL SCOTT LOUKES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2551) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, line 10, after the word "northeast", to strike out "quarter of the" and insert "quarter," and on page 2, line 2, after the figure "3", to strike out "all of", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes, for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: The southeast quarter, section 12, township 7 south, range 27 east; lot 4, section 7, township 7 south, range 28 east; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 11; the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 16; lots 1, 2, and 3, northeast quar-

ter, east half of the northwest quarter, the east half of the east half of the west half of the northwest quarter, section 17, lots 1, 2, and 3, section 18, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing approximately 628 acres.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

IMPROVEMENT OF POST OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 5750) to provide for the extension and improvement of post-office facilities at Los Angeles, Calif., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEASE OF LAFAYETTE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The bill (S. 2706) to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to lease for commercial purposes certain space in the building located at 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., commonly known as the Lafayette Building, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to lease for commercial purposes for periods not exceeding 10 years and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, such space in the building located at 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., commonly known as the Lafayette Building, as was leased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for commercial purposes on July 30, 1947, the date title to such building was transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the United States of America by section 306, title III, Public Law 263, Eightieth Congress. The rentals received pursuant to this act may be deposited into a common fund account or accounts in the Treasury, and notwithstanding the provisions of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 303b), shall be available to pay the cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair of the space so leased and for the establishment of necessary reserves therefor: *Provided*, That except for such necessary reserves, the unobligated balances of rentals so deposited into the Treasury shall be covered at the end of each fiscal year into miscellaneous receipts.

ISSUANCE OF PATENTS FOR CERTAIN LANDS

The bill (H. R. 6090) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVISION AND CODIFICATION OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3190) to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

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

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill contains a large volume of amendments. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill? This is a long bill, containing 475 pages.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I assure the distinguished Senator I shall not take much time, and that we shall not spend much time on the bill.

The House has sent to the Senate the revision of title 18. It was my privilege and duty to appoint a very distinguished subcommittee to go over the matter. The subcommittee was headed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELLY].

The purpose of the bill is to codify and revise the laws relating to Federal crimes and criminal procedure.

With the amendments proposed by the committee the bill includes all pertinent laws to January 5, 1948, and is made effective September 1, 1948.

The bill makes it easy to find the criminal statutes because of the arrangement, numbering, and classification. The original intent of Congress is preserved. A uniform style of statutory expression is adopted. The new Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure are keyed to the bill and are reflected in part II of title 18.

Obsolete and executed provisions are eliminated. Uncertainty will be ended and there will no longer be any need to examine the many volumes of the Statutes at Large as the bill, upon enactment, will itself embody the substantive law which will thus appear in full in the United States Code.

It is one of the constructive things we have been endeavoring to accomplish, and I think the bill accomplishes it. I should like to see the amendments adopted en bloc. If any further specific information is desired, I shall ask the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri to explain it, but I think, in view of the fact that the work has been gone into by some of the best experts in codification in America, in conjunction with the House committee, the committee has proposed a number of amendments, most of which are insubstantial, some of which are substantial. They will necessitate, I assume, if we pass the bill, a conference with the House. I hope the measure can be disposed of without a great deal of debate. As I said, it is along the line of bringing together the Federal criminal statutes into one place, so as to avoid the necessity of going from one volume to another in order to ascertain what the criminal law of the Nation is.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc?

There being no objection, the amendments were considered and agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Page 3, following "13. Laws of States adopted for areas within Federal jurisdiction," insert: "14. Applicability to Canal Zone."

Page 5, line 4, after "States" insert: "except the Canal Zone."

Page 8, after line 15, insert: "§ 14. Applicability to Canal Zone."

"In addition to the sections of this title which by their terms apply to and within the Canal Zone, the following sections of this title shall likewise apply to and within

the Canal Zone: 6, 8, 11, 331, 371, 472, 474, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 485, 488, 489, 490, 499, 502, 506, 594, 595, 598, 600, 601, 604, 605, 608, 611, 612, 703, 756, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 915, 917, 951, 953, 954, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 1017, 1073, 1301, 1364, 1382, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1584, 1621, 1622, 1761, 1821, 1914, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2199, 2231, 2234, 2235, 2274, 2275, 2277, 2384, 2385, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 3059, 3105, 3109."

Page 91, strike out "610. Contributions by national banks or corporations." and insert: "610. Contributions or expenditures by national banks, corporations, or labor organizations."

Page 104, strike out lines 4 to 21, inclusive, and insert:

"§ 610. Contributions by national banks, corporations, or labor organizations.

"It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any of the foregoing offices, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section.

"Every corporation or labor organization which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization, who consents to any contribution or expenditure by the corporation or labor organization, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

"For the purposes of this section 'Labor organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exist for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work."

Page 117, line 8, strike out all after "receiver," down to and including "System," in line 15.

Page 118, line 18, strike out all after "care," down to and including "institution," in line 23.

Page 134, line 19, after "both" insert: "or if he negligently suffers such person to escape, he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

Page 158, after line 12, insert: "While any foreign government is a member both of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, this section shall not apply to the sale or purchase of bonds, securities, or other obligations of such government or any political subdivision thereof or of any organization or association acting for or on behalf of such government or political subdivision, or to making of any loan to such government, political subdivision, organization, or association."

Page 367, strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive, and insert: "The district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States, of all offenses against the laws of the United States."

"Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof."

Page 415, line 10, after "Zone," insert "District of Columbia."

Page 415, after line 17, insert:

"Nothing in this title, anything therein to the contrary notwithstanding, shall in any way limit, supersede, or repeal any such rules heretofore prescribed by the Supreme Court."

Page 416, after line 21, insert:

"Nothing in this title, anything therein to the contrary notwithstanding, shall in any way limit, supersede, or repeal any such rules heretofore prescribed by the Supreme Court."

Page 443, lines 24 and 25, strike out "the Revised Statutes (1 U. S. C., sec. 1)" and insert: "Title 1 of the United States Code."

Page 456, strike out lines 3 to 21, inclusive.

Page 456, line 22, strike out "19" and insert "18."

Page 457, line 3, strike out "20" and insert "19."

Page 457, strike out lines 8 to 15, inclusive, and insert:

"Sec. 20. This act shall take effect September 1, 1943."

Page 457, line 16, strike out "22" and insert "21."

Page 463, about middle of page, strike out:

"July 3.....[128] 4, 5 [40/755, 756] 16] 705, 706"

Page 467, below middle of page, strike out:

"June 20.....[634] 4 [49] 1556] 16] 705
Do.....[635] 1, 2 [49] 1557] 22] 248"

And insert:

"June 20.....[635] 1, 2 [49] 1557] 22] 248"

Page 470, after

"June 8.....[178] 1, 2, 3 [59/234, 235] 18] 241, 241a, 242" insert:

"June 31.....[339] 9 [59] 51/6 31] 804b"

Page 471, at the end of the schedule of repeals on this page, insert:

"1947—
Apr. 16. 39.....[61] 52 [18] 411
May 16. 73.....[61] 97 [18] 744h-1
June 21. 111.....[61] 134 [18] 244
June 23. 120.....[61] 159 [2] 251"

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will presently name the conferees.

Mr. WILEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I have been credibly informed that the House will accept our amendments. In view of that information, I ask that the action taken to rescind on my motion to appoint conferees in respect to the bill (H. R. 3190) be rescinded.

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

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (S. 2764) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act was announced as next in order.

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

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

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky offers an amendment which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 14, after the word "buy", it is proposed to strike out "July 31, 1949", and insert "April 30, 1949."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I request an explanation of the bill.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the bill proposes to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act. That section, among other things, authorizes the Alien Property Custodian to return property to an alien if he deems that the alien was a persecutee. It has developed that some of these persons to whom property would be returned are dead, and there are no known heirs. In such case I assume the property would escheat to this country.

The bill provides that the President may designate approved organizations under certain limitations and conditions, and that such organizations may receive the property of a deceased persecutee alien and use it for the benefit of the group to which the persecutee belonged. I think it is a very humane measure. It was introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(h) The President may designate one or more organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons, who, if alive, would be eligible to receive returns under the provisos of subdivision (C) or (D) of subsection (a) (2) hereof. An organization so designated shall be deemed a successor in interest by operation of law for the purposes of subsection (a) (1) hereof. Return may be made to an organization so designated (a) prior to July 31, 1949, or 2 years from the vesting of the property or interest in question, whichever is later, if the President or such officer or agency as he may designate determines from all relevant facts of which he is then advised that it is probable that the former owner is dead and is survived by no person eligible under section 32 to claim as successor in interest by inheritance, devise, or bequest; and (b) after such later date, if no claim for the return of the property or interest is pending.

"No return may be made to an organization so designated unless it files a claim on or before January 1, 1952, and unless it gives assurances satisfactory to the President that (1) it will use the property or interest returned to it for the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons who suffered substantial deprivation of liberty or failed to enjoy the full rights of citizenship within the meaning of subdivisions (C) and (D) of subsection (a) (2) hereof, by reason of their membership in the political, racial, or religious group of which the former owner was a member; (2) it will transfer, at any time within 2 years from the time that return is made,

such property or interest or the equivalent value thereof to any person designated as entitled thereto pursuant to this act by the President or such officer or agency; and (3) it will make such reports and permit such examination of its books as the President or such officer or agency may from time to time require.

"The filing of a claim by an organization so designated shall not bar the payment of debt claims under section 34 of this act."

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 33 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 33. No return may be made pursuant to section 9 or 32 unless notice of claim has been filed, (a) in the case of any property or interest acquired by the United States prior to December 18, 1941, by August 9, 1948, or (b) in the case of any property or interest acquired by the United States on or after December 18, 1941, by April 30, 1949, or 2 years from the vesting of the property or interest in respect of which the claim is made, whichever is later: *Provided*, That return may be made to successor organizations designated pursuant to section 32 (h) hereof if notice of claim is filed by January 1, 1952."

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The bill (S. 2080) to provide for the establishment of the Philadelphia National Historical Park, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is identical with Calendar No. 1764, House bill 5053.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask that the House bill be substituted for Senate bill S. 2080, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5053) to provide for the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2080 is indefinitely postponed.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 3 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

The bill (H. R. 6412) to codify and enact into law title 3 of the United States Code, entitled "The President," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN ARMY EQUIPMENT TO NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2698) to authorize the transfer of horses and equipment owned by the United States Army to the New Mexico Military Institute, a State institution, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "authorized", to insert "upon the request of the institution"; in line 7, after the word "institution", to insert "to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., and to Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va."; on page 2, line 1, before the word

"together", insert "except those used in the remount breeding program"; in line 3, after the word "by", insert "each of the"; at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "military institute" and insert "institutions"; and in line 5, after the word "purposes", to insert "Provided, That the receiving institution in each case agrees to arrange for the proper pension and old-age care of the donated horses."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized, upon the request of the institution, to transfer without reimbursement, to the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex., a tax-supported State institution, to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., and to Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., all horses, except those used in the remount breeding program, together with their records and equipment, property of the United States Army, located at and utilized by each of the said institutions for military training purposes: *Provided, That the receiving institution in each case agrees to arrange for the proper pension and old-age care of the donated horses.*

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the transfer of horses and equipment owned by the United States Army to the New Mexico Military Institute, a State institution, and for other purposes."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2860) to provide for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from lynching and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CONNALLY and other Senators. Over.

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

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS IN PARK COUNTY TO WYOMING

The bill (H. R. 4462) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in Park County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming was announced as next in order.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, this bill is identical with Calendar No. 1661 (Senate bill 1821) to which the Senator from Idaho made objection. The Senator now advises me he withdraws his objection. I ask for the consideration of House bill 4462.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill H. R. 4462?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I originally objected to the bill. I have gone into the matter with the Senator from Wyoming and I find that what the bill is designed to do is to correct what amounts to an error in a survey line, which, after all, is an error on the part of the Federal Government. Therefore, I shall not object.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1821 is indefinitely postponed.

XCIV—550

STAMPS TO COMMEMORATE THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 223) to authorize the issue of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance in May 1949 a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

The bill (S. 2816) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to the State of Oklahoma was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this bill is identical with Calendar 1811, House bill 5861. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the House bill in lieu of the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5861) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to the State of Oklahoma was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2816 is indefinitely postponed.

TRANSPORTATION BY VESSELS OF CANADIAN REGISTRY BETWEEN HYDER, ALASKA, AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 4690) to amend the act of July 30, 1947, permitting vessels of Canadian registry to transport certain merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and points in the continental United States, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRACY MARILUCH

The bill (S. 2050) for the relief of Gracy Mariluch was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Gracy Mariluch, of Paris, France, whose brother is an American citizen, shall be deemed, for the purpose of the immigration laws, to have been born in France rather than in Spain where her parents were temporarily residing at the time the said Gracy Mariluch was born.

FRANTISEK JIRI PAVLIK OR GEORG PAVLIK

The bill (H. R. 1409) for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFONSO FELICE

Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1301) for the relief of Alfonso Felice, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "Felice" and insert "Felici"; on page 1, line 8, to strike out "Felice" and insert "Fe-

lici"; and, beginning in line 10, after the words "United States", to insert "upon the payment of the visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that said quota is available."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed not to issue orders and warrants of deportation in the case of Alfonso Felici, any previous or existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. From and after the date of the approval of this act, Alfonso Felici should be deemed to be lawfully admitted as a resident of the United States, upon the payment of the visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that said quota is available.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Alfonso Felici."

MRS. HARRY A. LIGHT

The bill (H. R. 4587) for the relief of Mrs. Harry A. Light (formerly Mrs. Elsie Purvey) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND HUPPLER

The bill (H. R. 4047) for the relief of Edmund Huppler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The bill (H. R. 5886) to amend sec. 332 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSE BABACE

The bill (S. 1872) for the relief of Jose Babace was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cancel any deportation proceedings which might arise in the case of Jose Babace (Irigoyen), Minden, Nev., legally admitted but who has remained in the United States longer than permitted by law and regulations, and this alien shall be considered as having been admitted for permanent entry as of the date of his actual entry on the payment of the visa fee of \$10 and the head tax of \$8.

Upon enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Spanish quota for the first year that the said Spanish quota is available.

ENGEBERT AXER

The bill (S. 2054) for the relief of Engebert Axer was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General of the United States shall record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Rev. Engebert Axer, Society of Jesus, as of September 26, 1937, the

date on which he was originally admitted to the United States as a student.

DR. CHUNG KWAI LUI

The bill (S. 2360) for the relief of Dr. Chung Kwai Lui was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record Dr. Chung Kwai Lui as having entered the United States in 1936 for permanent residence, upon the payment by her of the visa fee and head tax.

Sec. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued, and to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced, in the case of Dr. Chung Kwai Lui. The Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Chinese quota for the first year that a quota number is available.

WISIA PARYZENBERG

The bill (S. 2075) for the relief of Wisia Paryzenberg was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to cause to be issued to Wisia Paryzenberg, of Warsaw, Poland, the orphan niece of Dr. Joel Mosko, of Denver, Colo., a visa permitting her immediate entry into the United States for permanent residence as a nonquota immigrant. Upon the issuance of such visa, the said Wisia Paryzenberg shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration and naturalization laws.

MILO JURISEVIC ET AL.

The bill (S. 2235) for the relief of Milo Jurisevic, Mrs. Jelena Jurisevic, Svetozar Jurisevic, and Radmila Jurisevic was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, the aliens Milo Jurisevic; Mrs. Jelena Jurisevic, wife of the said Milo Jurisevic; Svetozar Jurisevic and Radmila Jurisevic, son and daughter, respectively, of the said Milo Jurisevic and the said Mrs. Jelena Jurisevic, all of Fresno, Calif., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted, on October 23, 1946, to the United States for permanent residence.

BASQUE ALIENS

The bill (S. 1973) for the relief of certain Basque aliens was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Jose S. Algarra de Carlos, Domingo Asialain Hualde, Patricio Asialain Hualde, Cipriano Aznarren Udi, Gracian Azparren Gascue, Pedro Aspiroz Echechuri, Anastasio Barbarena Elizagaray, Melchor Burusco Domench, Pedro C. Cemborain Garmendia, Angel Dufur Iturri, Bernardo Dufur Iturri, Primitivo Egozcue Seminario, Modesto Elgorriaga Exposito, Felipe Errea Huarte, Esteban Erro Inda, Ambrosio Esnoz Recalde, Lino Golcoa Arozarena, Alberto Ibarregui Iriberrri, Fabio Inda Sagardoy, Felipe Iturri Castilla, Francisco Jorajuria Andiaarena, Joaquin Juanarena Dufur, Francisco Larrea Ibarrola,

Manuel Lecumberri Barber, Silvestro Martinek Exposito, Serpio Mendiguia Lerumbe, Jose Moulian Mendia, Jose Narvarez Berendain, Antonio B. Nuin Exposito, Jose Ochandorena Petricorena, Jose M. Ochandorena Petricorena, Primitivo Olondriz Echeverria, Mateo Pedroarena Barberena, Leandro Urritia Villanueva, Pedro Valencia Llorente, Prisco Villanueva Montoya, Marcelino Villanueva Urrutia, Salvador Viscay Oroz, Demetrio Zubiri Uriz, Pedro M. Recalde Iribarren, Celestino Arozarena Elizagaray, Jose Betelu Zubiriaga, Dionisio Betelu Zubiriaga, Fermin Jorajuria Andiaarena, Thomas Iriarte Lerindegui, Miguel Redin Equiza, Miguel Inda Juandeaburre, and Jose Zubiri Coni, as of the respective dates of their lawful temporary entry into the United States in 1944, if they are found to be admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than those relating to quotas: *Provided,* That if the Attorney General finds that Cipriano Aznarren Udi is otherwise entitled to the benefits of this act, he is authorized and directed to accord him such benefits, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, insofar as it relates to illiteracy. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number for each alien named herein from the quota of the appropriate country for the first year that the said quota is available.

GROWERS FERTILIZER CO.

The bill (H. R. 1930) for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM R. RAMSEY

The bill (H. R. 2551) for the relief of William R. Ramsey was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DENNIS STANTON

The bill (H. R. 2732) for the relief of Dennis Stanton was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUMNER COUNTY COLORED FAIR ASSOCIATION

The bill (H. R. 2918) for the relief of the Sumner County Colored Fair Association was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE CLEVE WILLIAMS

The bill (H. R. 2372) for the relief of George Cleve Williams was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETROL CORP.

The bill (H. R. 3499) for the relief of Petrol Corp. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. BURNS INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY

The bill (H. R. 4441) for the relief of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2850) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officials, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

The bill (S. 2851) to authorize temporary increases in the salary rates of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

INCREASE IN SALARIES OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 5047) to grant a cost-of-living increase in the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia was considered ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

The bill (H. R. 6295) to provide increased pensions for widows and children of deceased members and retired members of the Police Department and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CAIN subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CAIN. I inadvertently failed to hear the call of Calendar 1711, House bill 6295. May I ask what was done with that bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed.

Mr. CAIN. I should like to inquire if that bill can be reconsidered for the purpose of my asking that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has a right to enter a motion if he wishes to do so.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which House bill 6295 was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be entered.

REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR SPECIAL POLICE AND FIRE ASSIGNMENTS

The bill (H. R. 6452) to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6087) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia" was announced as next in order.

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

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

INSANITY PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 6598) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF BARBERS IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (H. R. 4635) to amend section 11 of an act entitled "An act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRACTICE OF CHIROPRACTIC IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 6327) to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6454) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for certain Federal employees, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, some time ago Congress passed an act which provided for an increase in retirement allowances for members of the FBI. There were two reasons behind that action. One was to keep young men in the service, and the other was to provide for a little extra retirement pay for those who have hazardous occupations. This particular bill would extend the same privileges to the Narcotics Division of the Treasury Department and, I think, also to those who have to deal with immigration and who are in a position of hazard. The annuity would be based upon 2 percent of the employee's average salary for 5 years next preceding his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service not to exceed 30 years. If we are to keep men in the Federal service to perform these particularly hazardous jobs, we have to appeal to a group of younger men. After 20 or 25 years' service they frequently must seek other employment because of their physical condition and age. They are not really suited to deal with some of the tough customers with which they have to deal.

Mr. BALL. The Senator's explanation of the bill is satisfactory, and I agree that it is a much-needed measure.

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

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

ROSE MARY AMMERATO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2729) for the relief of Rose Mary Ammerato, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 4, to strike out "\$5,000" and to insert "\$3,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ANTHONY ARANCIO

The bill (H. R. 700) for the relief of Anthony Arancio was considered, ordered

to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

RUDOLPH MAXIMILIAN GOEPP, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3062) for the relief of the estate of Rudolph Maximilian Goepf, Jr., was considered, ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

HIRO HIGA AND KANA HIGA

The bill (H. R. 912) for the relief of Hiro Higa and Kana Higa was considered, ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

VITO ABARNO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2009) for the relief of the estate of Vito Abarno, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

KAM FONG CHUN ET AL.

The bill (H. R. 911) for the relief of Kam Fong Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Dias, Joseph De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ayres, and Jose Oducado was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF SUNDRY VETERANS OF ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 333) for the relief of sundry residents of Alaska, veterans of World War II, was considered, ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF PARKING LOTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 421) to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to investigate and study certain matters relating to parking lots in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EFFECTUATION OF LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. J. Res. 212) to authorize the President, following appropriation of the necessary funds of the Congress, to bring into effect on the part of the United States the loan agreement of the United States of America and the United Nations, signed at Lake Success, N. Y., March 23, 1948.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I offer two amendments to the joint resolution and ask that they be considered en bloc. In this connection, I wish to point out that the two amendments authorize the construction of the buildings to proceed through the borrowing of not to exceed \$25,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Unless this amendment is incorporated in the bill, it will undoubtedly be impossible to proceed this year with the undertaking.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the amendments offered by the Senator from New York.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 9, after "sec. 4.", it is proposed to insert "(a)"; after line 15 to insert:

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to make advances not to exceed in the aggregate \$25,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution and of the loan agreement referred to in section 1 in such manner, and in such amounts, as the President shall determine, and no interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be repaid without interest, for advances made by it hereunder from funds made available for the purposes of this joint resolution and of the loan agreement set forth in section 1.

And on page 3, line 4, after the word "Congress", to insert the words "or the making available of funds as provided in section 4 (b) hereof."

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized, following appropriation of the necessary funds by the Congress, or the making available of funds as provided in section 4 (b) hereof, to bring into effect on the part of the United States, the loan agreement, set forth below, between the United States of America and the United Nations, signed at Lake Success, N. Y., on March 23, 1948, with such changes therein not contrary to the general tenor thereof and not imposing any additional obligations on the United States or relieving the United Nations of any obligations, as the President may deem necessary and appropriate:

LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

It is hereby agreed by the Government of the United States of America and the United Nations as follows:

(1) Subject to the terms and conditions of this agreement, the Government of the United States will lend to the United Nations a sum not to exceed in the aggregate \$65,000,000. Such sum shall be expended only as authorized by the United Nations for the construction and furnishing of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in its headquarters district in the city of New York, as defined in the agreement between the United States of America and the United Nations regarding the headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success, N. Y., on June 26, 1947, including the necessary architectural and engineering work, landscaping, underground construction and other appropriate improvements to the land and approaches, and for other related purposes and expenses incident thereto.

(2) Such sum, or parts thereof, will be advanced by the United States through the Secretary of State, to the United Nations upon request of the Secretary General or other duly authorized officer of the United Nations and upon the certification of the architect or engineer in charge of construction, countersigned by the Secretary General or other duly authorized officer, that the amount requested is required to cover payments for the purposes set forth in paragraph (1) above which either (a) have been at any time made by the United Nations, or (b) are due and payable, or (c) it is estimated will become due and payable within 60 days from the date of such request. All sums not used by the United Nations for the purposes set forth in paragraph (1) will be returned to the United States through the Secretary of State when no longer required

for said purposes. No amounts will be advanced hereunder after July 1, 1951, or such later date, not after July 1, 1955, as may be agreed to by the Secretary of State.

(3) All sums advanced hereunder will be receipted for on behalf of the United Nations by the Secretary General or other duly authorized officer of the United Nations.

(4) The United Nations will repay, without interest, to the United States the principal amount of all sums advanced hereunder, in annual payments beginning on July 1, 1951, and on the dates and in the amounts indicated, until the entire amount advanced under this agreement has been repaid as follows:

Date	Amount
July 1, 1951.....	\$1,000,000
July 1, 1952.....	1,000,000
July 1, 1953.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1954.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1955.....	2,000,000
July 1, 1956.....	2,000,000
July 1, 1957.....	2,000,000
July 1, 1958.....	2,000,000
July 1, 1959.....	2,000,000
July 1, 1960.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1961.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1962.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1963.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1964.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1965.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1966.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1967.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1968.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1969.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1970.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1971.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1972.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1973.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1974.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1975.....	2,500,000
July 1, 1976.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1977.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1978.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1979.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1980.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1981.....	1,500,000
July 1, 1982.....	1,000,000

However, in the event the United Nations does not request the entire sum of \$65,000,000 available to it under this agreement, the amount to be repaid under this paragraph will not exceed the aggregate amount advanced by the United States. All amounts payable to the United States under this paragraph will be paid, out of the ordinary budget of the United Nations, to the Secretary of State of the United States in currency of the United States which is legal tender for public debts on the date such payments are made. All sums repaid to the United States will be receipted for on behalf of the United States by the Secretary of State.

(5) The United Nations may at any time make repayments to the United States of funds advanced hereunder in excess of the annual installments as provided in paragraph (4) hereof.

(6) The United Nations agrees that, in order to give full effect to section 22 (a) of the agreement regarding the headquarters of the United Nations referred to in paragraph (1) above (under which the United Nations shall not dispose of all or any part of the land owned by it in the headquarters district without the consent of the United States), it will not, without the consent of the United States, while any of the indebtedness incurred hereunder is outstanding and unpaid, create any mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance on or against any of its real property in the headquarters district as defined in said agreement. The United Nations also agrees that the United States, as a condition to giving its consent to any such disposition or encumbrance, may require the simultaneous repayment of the balance of all installments remaining unpaid hereunder.

(7) The effective date of this agreement shall be the date on which the Government of the United States notifies the United Nations that the Congress of the United States, with the approval of the President, has made available the funds necessary to be advanced in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof, the Government of the United States of America, acting by and through the United States Representative to the United Nations, and the United Nations, acting by and through the Secretary General, have respectively caused this agreement to be duly signed in duplicate at Lake Success, N. Y., on this 23d day of March 1948.

For the Government of the United States of America:

WARREN R. AUSTIN,
United States Representative to the
United Nations.

For the United Nations:

TRYGVE LIE,
Secretary General.

SEC. 2. Sums advanced to the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of the aforesaid loan agreement shall be disbursed by the United Nations for the purposes for which such sums were advanced within 90 days after their receipt from the United States. Any funds not so disbursed within that period shall be returned to the United States through the Secretary of State within 30 days thereafter.

SEC. 3. So long as the headquarters district is used as the seat of the United Nations, nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to limit the control and authority of the United Nations over such district as exercised pursuant to Public Law 357, Eightieth Congress: *Provided, however, That in the event such district is, for whatever reason, no longer used as the seat of the United Nations, the United States shall, in addition to any rights it enjoys under paragraph (6) of the aforesaid loan agreement and section 22 of the headquarters agreement (Public Law 357, 80th Cong.), be entitled to recover from the land and buildings in the headquarters district, in advance of all other creditors of the United Nations, any indebtedness incurred under the loan agreement which is then outstanding and unpaid.*

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$65,000,000 to accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution. Amounts received in repayment of such loan shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to make advances not to exceed in the aggregate \$25,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution and of the loan agreement referred to in section 1 in such manner, and in such amounts, as the President shall determine, and no interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be repaid without interest, for advances made by it hereunder from funds made available for the purposes of this joint resolution and of the loan agreement set forth in section 1.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The preamble was agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in House Concurrent Resolution 75, passed

unanimously by the House of Representatives December 10, 1945, and agreed to unanimously by the Senate December 11, 1945, invited the United Nations "to locate the seat of the United Nations Organization within the United States"; and

Whereas the General Assembly on December 14, 1946, resolved "that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations shall be established in New York City in the area bounded by First Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, the East River, and East Forty-second Street"; and

Whereas, pursuant to authorization of the Congress in Public Law 357 of the Eightieth Congress, the Agreement Between the United Nations and the United States of America Regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations was brought into effect November 21, 1947, defining the rights and obligations of the United States and the United Nations with respect to the above-mentioned site; and

Whereas plans have been prepared for construction on said site of permanent headquarters of the United Nations to cost not more than \$65,000,000, and the United Nations is ready to proceed with such construction as soon as financing can be provided; and

Whereas the present temporary headquarters of the United Nations are inadequate for the efficient functioning of the organization and retention of its headquarters in the United States can be assured only by the erection of adequate permanent facilities; and

Whereas, owing to the current critical dollar shortage, the other member nations are not able to provide in cash at present their respective shares of the cost of constructing the permanent headquarters; other methods of borrowing the necessary funds have been found impracticable; and the permanent establishment of the headquarters of the United Nations in this country will result directly and indirectly in substantial economic benefits to the United States from the expenditures of the Organization and its member nations; and

Whereas, in view of the foregoing considerations, the United States representative at the seat of the United Nations, in response to an inquiry of the Secretary General of the United Nations regarding the possibility of a United States Government loan, informed the Secretary General, with the authorization of the President, by note dated October 29, 1947, that the President would recommend to the Congress the authorization of a loan from the United States to the United Nations for the construction of the headquarters in an amount not exceeding \$65,000,000; and

Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution of November 20, 1947, authorized the Secretary General to negotiate such a loan with the appropriate officials of the United States Government, expressly recognizing that such loan would require the approval of the Congress; and

Whereas the United States Representative to the United Nations has negotiated and signed, on behalf of the United States an agreement with the United Nations in the form set forth below, providing for an interest-free loan of not more than \$65,000,000 from the United States to the United Nations to be repaid in annual installments, and said agreement is, by its terms, to become effective on notification to the United Nations that the Congress, with the approval of the President, has made available the funds necessary to be advanced in accordance with the provisions of the agreement: Therefore be it

MRS. LORAIN THOMSEN

The bill (H. R. 4590) for the relief of Mrs. Lorraine Thomsen was considered

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

JAMES W. ADKINS AND MARY CLARK ADKINS

The bill (H. R. 2849) for the relief of James W. Adkins and Mary Clark Adkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOUGLAS L. CRAIG

The bill (H. R. 4452) for the relief of Douglas L. Craig was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH M. HENRY

The bill (H. R. 2734) for the relief of Joseph M. Henry was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNESS C. THOMAS

The bill (H. R. 371) for the relief of Jenness C. Thomas was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISS ROSELLA M. KOSTENBADER

The bill (H. R. 1642) for the relief of Miss Rosella M. Kostenbader was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GERALD S. FURMAN

The bill (H. R. 4518) for the relief of Gerald S. Furman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH LEE CREGG

The bill (H. R. 564) for the relief of Sarah Lee Cregg was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUBREY F. HOUSTON

The bill (H. R. 2889) for the relief of Aubrey F. Houston was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM C. REESE

The bill (H. R. 3937) for the relief of William C. Reese was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN WATKINS

The bill (H. R. 6224) for the relief of John Watkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HORACE J. FENTON

The bill (S. 2504) for the relief of Horace J. Fenton, former associate professor at the United States Naval Academy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Horace J. Fenton, formerly an associate professor at the United States Naval Academy, the sum of \$100 per month for the remainder of his life, beginning with the month in which this act is approved, chargeable to such appropriations as may be made for the payment of retirement annuities to civilian members of the teaching staff of the United States Naval Academy and post graduate schools.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS

The bill (H. R. 6089) to amend the act of July 6, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The bill (H. R. 4917) to provide benefits for certain employees of the United States who are veterans of World War II was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 327) to authorize the issuance of a special series of a stamps commemorative of Juliette Low, founder and organizer of Girl Scouting in the United States of America, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TOBEY. Over.

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

THOMAS A. HANLEY

The bill (H. R. 2552) for the relief of Thomas A. Hanley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GUARDIAN OF ROBERT LEE THREATT

The bill (H. R. 1910) for the relief of the legal guardian of Robert Lee Threath, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF DAVID JEFFERSON JANOW, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 2431) for the relief of the estate of David Jefferson Janow, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH R. PENDLETON

The resolution (S. Res. 256) to refer to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 2834) for the relief of Elizabeth R. Pendleton was considered and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2834) entitled "A bill for the relief of Elizabeth R. Pendleton," now pending in the Senate, together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims pursuant to section 151 of the Judicial Code, as amended; and such court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such section and report to the Senate, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

MRS. MARY H. OVERALL AND THOMAS I. BAKER

The bill (H. R. 3427) for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADNEY W. GRAY

The bill (H. R. 581) for the relief of Adney W. Gray was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. CARROLL C. GARRETSON

The bill (H. R. 3261) for the relief of Capt. Carroll C. Garretson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK A. CONSTABLE

The bill (H. R. 2269) for the relief of Frank A. Constable was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

The bill (S. 2869) to amend the act of December 8, 1944, authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This bill is identical with Calendar No. 1810, House bill 6822, and without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of that bill.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6822) to continue the authorization for the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2869 is indefinitely postponed.

TRANSFER OF LAND AT BROWNSVILLE, TEX., TO THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

The bill (S. 2691) authorizing the transfer to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, by the War Assets Administration of a portion of Fort Brown at Brownsville, Tex., and adjacent borrow area, without exchange of funds or reimbursement was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is hereby authorized to accept by transfer without reimbursement or exchange of funds, and to assume permanent custody and control over, in connection with the lower Rio Grande flood-control project under the jurisdiction of said United States Section, that portion of Fort Brown at Brownsville, Tex., and adjacent borrow area, described as follows: Tract 1, Fort Brown—A tract containing two hundred and forty-one and six one-hundredths acres in the Espiritu Santo Grant in Cameron County, Tex., out of and a part of the Fort Brown military reservation as shown on map recorded in volume 8, page 23, of the Map Records of Cameron County, Tex.; tract 2 borrow area—A tract containing seventeen and four-tenths acres in share No. 19 of the Espiritu Santo Grant, Cameron County, Tex., conveyed to the United States of America by deed from Carrie M. Combe, individually and as independent executrix of the estate of Frederick J. Combe, deceased, recorded in volume 322, page 352, of the Deed Records of Cameron County, Tex.; both of said tracts being shown on drawing No. 4311-RC-12, San Benito, Tex., January 15, 1947, of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section, designated "Flood Control Project—Lower Rio Grande, Tex.—Fort Brown Military Reservation" and on field notes attached thereto, which drawing and field notes are on file with said United States Section, and with the War Assets Administration, said property having heretofore been declared surplus to the War Assets Administration; and the War Assets Administration, or other Federal agency in responsible charge, is authorized and directed to transfer said property to the said

United States Section without reimbursement or exchange of funds.

Sec. 2. There shall likewise be transferred to said United States Section, in connection with the transfer of said land, that certain building thereon situate known and numbered as warehouse building 252.

Sec. 3. The improvements on said land, except warehouse building 252, may be sold by the War Assets Administration under its existing authority, for use on the premises where now situated, subject to the provision that such use shall be in conformity with the terms and conditions of licenses to be issued therefor by the Secretary of State under the authority of the act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 906, 22 U. S. C. sec. 277e), and provided that such licenses shall not be inconsistent with the primary purpose of flood control and the use of said land as a floodway, as determined by the Secretary of State. Any such improvements not sold for use on the premises may be sold by the War Assets Administration for removal from the premises within 1 year from the date of sale. To the extent that any such improvements are not sold under the provisions hereof within a period of 1 year from the effective date of this act, title thereto shall remain in the United States, and jurisdiction and control thereover shall vest in the said United States Section.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall, in order to assure beneficial public use of this land not inconsistent with the primary purpose of flood control, grant a license or licenses to the city of Brownsville, Tex., under the authority of the act of August 27, 1935, to use portions of the lands transferred to the United States Section under this act for municipal parks, golf courses, museums, athletic fields, including stadiums, and other public purposes not inconsistent with the primary purpose of flood control and with the use of said land as a floodway, as determined by the Secretary of State and subject to such terms and conditions as may in the opinion of the Secretary of State be necessary to protect the interests of the United States: *Provided*, That application is made by the city of Brownsville for such license or licenses within a period of 1 year from the effective date of this act: *Provided further*, That such license or licenses shall not be inconsistent with those granted under section 3 hereof for the use of the improvements therein specified: *And provided further*, That except for this provision granting to the city of Brownsville a preferential right for 1 year to be granted a license or licenses, nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying or impairing the authority of the Secretary of State over said lands under said act of August 27, 1935.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES FEES

The bill (H. R. 6293) to amend the act of June 19, 1934, providing for the establishment of the National Archives was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STAMP COMMEMORATIVE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Rough Riders of the Spanish-American War was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Over.

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

SURVIVOR ANNUITIES

The bill (S. 2740) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of

May 29, 1930, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, may I ask my colleague whether he conferred with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] about this bill?

Mr. McCLELLAN. No; I did not.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I may explain that the Senator from Maryland introduced this bill, and I was talking to him a moment ago, just before he had to go to a conference, and I volunteered to state his position on the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if my colleague will yield, there is on the calendar order of business 1812, a similar bill, which has been reported by the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I am advised that the House will probably accept the Senate version of the bill, and I was about to suggest that House bill 6641 be taken up for immediate consideration, and then I shall offer the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6641) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for certain surviving spouses of annuitants retired prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I move that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the text of Senate bill 2740.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

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

That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof a new sentence as follows: "Any such annuitant who died during the period beginning on February 29, 1948, and ending on April 30, 1948, leaving a surviving wife or husband, shall be deemed to have made the election authorized in the foregoing proviso and to have named such wife or husband to receive an annuity as provided in such proviso, but no such annuity shall become due or payable to such wife or husband prior to April 1, 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 270 will be indefinitely postponed.

E. BREVARD WALKER

The bill (H. R. 4644) for the relief of E. Brevard Walker was considered for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES D. SIGLER

The bill (H. R. 1220) for the relief of James D. Sigler was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD T. CHARETT

The bill (S. 617) for the relief of Richard T. Charett was considered, ordered

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Signorile, of Stamford, Conn., mother of Richard T. Charett, minor son of Lucien Charett, formerly of the United States Marine Corps Reserve, the sum of \$1,140, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for payment of the amounts which would have been payable on behalf of the said Richard T. Charett under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 for the period of his father's active service in the Marine Corps, if timely application for payment of such amounts had been made: *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 contracts 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.

WINONA MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.

The bill (H. R. 1779) for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALAMO IRRIGATION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2049) for the relief of the Alamo Irrigation Co., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That interest which accrued on said note from August 7, 1946, to June 17, 1947, in the sum of \$1,193.50 is hereby waived and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause the proper entries to be made in the accounting records of the Department of Agriculture to effect such waiver.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

MEDICAL CARE FOR PHILIPPINE VETERANS

The bill S. 2861 was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senators will withhold their objection a moment, I may say that this bill was introduced at the request of Mr. Emmet O'Neal, the American Ambassador to the Philippines. It relates to hospital care for Philippine veterans who are members of the United States Army. For a long time there has been a question as to how far Filipino veterans of the United States Army should be permitted to participate in the GI bill of rights, and in general the benefits have been denied to them. That question has arisen partly because it was felt that it was difficult to identify a good many of the guerrillas and the bill originally introduced covered a great many different fields. The bill now under discussion has been cut down to one field of assistance for these Filipino veterans, that is, in the field of hospitalization.

There is no question that large numbers of Filipinos were wounded, and this

program will provide approximately 3,000 beds in the Philippines for the care of Filipino veterans. It seems to me they are clearly entitled to such care.

There cannot be any question that there may be benefited some guerrillas who were not regular members of the Army, because after all many more than 3,000 Filipino veterans were wounded. There is no question that from the time action started, on Bataan, many thousands of them were wounded, and many thousands of them require hospital care for injuries actually suffered in the battles of the United States against Japan. It seemed to the committee that the very least we could do was to provide a hospital program for these veterans. They were full-fledged members of the United States Army. They fought for the United States. At the time they fought they were American citizens who were members of our Army, but they have since been excluded by reason of the place of their domicile, and by reason of the fact that it was not considered wise to make the provisions made for American veterans applicable to them; so they have been denied hospital service. Pictures were exhibited to the committee showing the squalid conditions in the hospitals where these veterans are.

I feel that anyone who has investigated this situation would be willing to have the \$10,000,000 used for this purpose, which represents a very small fraction of the total veterans' hospital program in the country for the care of these men who fought for the United States.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, section 3 of the bill authorizes grants of \$22,500,000.

Mr. TAFT. Yes; \$22,500,000. I thought it was \$10,000,000.

Mr. CORDON. Section 4 provides for payment for a period of not to exceed 5 years for such reimbursement to the Republic of the Philippines, and then provides that the total sum of the grants shall not exceed \$3,285,000 a year.

Mr. TAFT. That is correct. It was thought that by the end of 5 years we might make some arrangement with the Philippine Government to have them take over the hospitals in some general settlement. For the time being, the hospitals will be operated at a cost of \$3,000,000, and \$22,500,000 is for the construction of three or four new hospitals.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2861) to assist by grants-in-aid the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for certain veterans, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment on page 2, line 24, after the word "made", to insert "for a period not to exceed 5 years", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to assist the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for veterans, as defined in section 2 of this act, who are in need of hospitalization for disabilities, determined by the Veterans' Administration under laws which it administers to be connected with the service described in such

section, the President is authorized, subject to the provisions of this act, to furnish aid in the form of grants to the Republic of the Philippines (a) for the construction and equipping of hospitals in the Philippines to be used exclusively for such medical care and treatment, and (b) for expenses incident to such medical care and treatment in either the hospitals so constructed and equipped or other hospitals in the Philippines.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of section 1 of this act, the term "veterans" means persons who served in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the armed forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941, including among such military forces organized guerrilla forces under commanders appointed, designated, or subsequently recognized by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, or other competent authority in the Army of the United States, and who were discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.

SEC. 3. Any grant for the construction and equipping of a hospital may be made prior to or following its completion: *Provided,* That the total of such grants shall not exceed \$22,500,000.

SEC. 4. Grants for expenses incident to hospitalization may be made for a period not to exceed 5 years to reimburse the Republic of the Philippines for moneys expended for such hospitalization: *Provided,* That the total of such grants shall not exceed \$3,285,000 for any fiscal year.

SEC. 5. The President may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations and impose such conditions on the receipt of financial aid as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and he may delegate in whole or in part the authority conferred upon him by this act to any officer or officers of the United States.

SEC. 6. 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 provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN LOCAL SCHOOL AGENCIES

The bill (S. 2795) to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred or postwar national-defense-incurred enrollments was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over until we reach House bill 6527, Calendar No. 1765. That bill will be reached in a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. House bill 6527 can be taken up at this time in lieu of Senate bill 2795 if the Senator desires to have that done.

Mr. TAFT. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6527 instead of the Senate bill.

The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6527) to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred, or postwar national-defense-incurred, enrollments.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not care to object, but I should want to speak on the amendment. There is an amendment to the Senate bill.

Mr. TAFT. I was about to move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and to insert in lieu thereof Senate bill 2795, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Ohio wish to insert the Senate bill, as amended, in lieu of the House text?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, I offer the Senate bill, as amended, as an amendment to the House bill, and in lieu of the House text.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent to strike out all after the enacting clause of House bill 6527, and to insert the text of Senate bill 2795, as reported with amendments from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am in favor of the purposes of the bill, but the Senate committee adopted an amendment to which I am very much opposed. The situation in my State is as follows. I only cite one outstanding case: At Grand Prairie, Tex., there were, during the war, two large aviation plants constructing airplanes. Workers flocked in from everywhere. The community received school aid from the Federal Government by reason of the increase in population resulting from the war work. Recently, however, the Navy has acquired the properties of the former airplane companies and the plants have been reactivated, and workers are coming from all over the country, flooding in there to work in the plants. Because the property belongs to the Navy the city authorities can derive no taxes from the property for the maintenance of their schools. So we think that is a comparable case to the war situation, because it is a Government activity, it is Government property, it is free of taxes, and we think that school district should be included within the terms of the bill. But under the amendment of the Senate committee it would be excluded. There would be no aid for a situation of that kind. This is an outstanding case, and unless the amendment is rejected the schools in that area will not be able to operate more than 4 or 5 months in the year.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the committee feels very strongly that we should not begin to extend again the business of paying for public schools because of some Federal installation had in peacetime. During the war, because of the tremendous emergency and the great number of camps which were established, as well as the various kinds of plants which were built, we undertook to aid local school districts with Federal money to a certain extent.

The attempt which was made in the language which the committee struck out was that if the Federal Government undertakes a new project, if the Federal Government opens up a new airport, if it starts a new Federal institution within a State, it shall pay the expense of the school districts in the neighborhood which are in some way affected by the tax situation. Certainly I do not think any such general policy should be

adopted through the Federal Works Administration. After all every State comes here begging the Federal Government to establish airports, or erect war plants, and it seems to me that if they want them, and it involves some expense to them, yet there is as against that the tremendous economic advantage which they derive from the establishment of such plants and airports, so the States themselves ought to provide for the payment to the school districts. We have wanted to cut off this program which has dragged on from year to year, which was left over from the war situation, but now it is proposed to open it up again and say that new Federal institutions installed shall begin to pay the cost of the school districts of the neighborhood. Of course the Navy pays for the education of the children of the naval personnel; it pays for the education of the children of its contractors, but when it comes to paying for the education of children of persons who gather around and open stores and generally build up the community, it seems to me the Federal Government should not be involved in any such new program. So the committee feels that the Senate bill should not be amended by reinserting the original provision.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I have no argument with the Senator about the general policy. I think we ought to get out of this thing as soon as we can. But in the situation I mentioned it is not a case of a new project being established at all. It was a war project, and the Government extended aid to the schools. Now instead of remaining with the Army, the Navy takes over title to the property.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I ask the Senator from Texas where the project is about which he is speaking.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is at Grand Prairie, Tex., which is near Dallas. Two tremendous airplane factories were built there during the war.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I make a comment on that?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. In the town of Stratford, Conn., during the war there was a plant making aircraft. That plant employed 8,000 workers. Most of those workers with their families came into the community to work in the plant due to the war situation, and we were going along very nicely with this aircraft development. The town of Stratford and the State of Connecticut did not ask one nickel from the Federal Government to help with the school program.

Now the Chance Vought Co., which builds aircraft, is going to move to Dallas, Tex., and thus take one of the main industries out of our community and move it to Texas, and the State of Connecticut will be asked to contribute to Federal funds to maintain schools for that particular purpose. Mr. President, I shall vote for the committee amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas has 2 minutes left.

Mr. CONNALLY. I yielded to the Senator from Connecticut for a question, and we have listened to an oration from him.

Mr. BALDWIN. The question, Mr. President, is whether substantial justice is involved in a situation of that kind.

Mr. CONNALLY. Except for this particular amendment there is no change in the bill. Under the other provisions of the bill aid is given to schools all over the country. In the case I cited the property involved is Navy property. It is owned by the Navy. The Navy pays not one dollar in taxes to the community. Under the bill, if the amendment is defeated, the expenses of education would not be paid by the Government; it would simply mean that the town of Grand Prairie will continue to levy its taxes and attempt to maintain its schools. But it is fair and sound that the Government should contribute something for the maintenance of these schools, because by the ownership of this Federal property engaged in war work—it may be in peacetime, but it is war work—the Navy is carrying on its activities.

I appeal to the Senate to reject the amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in my own State there is a perfect illustration of this problem, involving a new project started since the war. The Army Air Corps is building a \$25,000,000 air base in a very small town in northern Maine, at Limestone. It has taken almost half of the geographical area of the town, a town of three or four thousand inhabitants. Obviously it is utterly impossible for this community to furnish schooling for the vast number of children who will come there during the 2 years of the construction period. Following that, when it is determined how much of an Army installation will be there—there may be two or three thousand school children—I assume that the project will be worked out on some equitable basis as between the Federal Government and the town. But in the intervening year or two certainly that little community cannot build the school houses and provide the facilities. It is a perfect illustration of the complete equity of the Federal Government being authorized to take care of a situation such as that.

I hope that those responsible may devise some way in which the problem can be met. If it is not met it will be most unfortunate for everyone concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 2795?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2795) to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred, or postwar national-defense-incurred enrollments, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "that" to strike out "(a)"; on page 2, line 5, after "facilities" to strike out the comma

and "or (b) have become overburdened with defense-incurred school enrollments as the result of the reactivation or expansion of any defense establishment or the operation of any new defense establishment"; and in line 12, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to make, in the same manner as heretofore authorized, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, contributions for the operation and maintenance of school facilities to local school agencies requiring assistance that are still overburdened with school enrollments caused by war activities and the transition from war to peacetime conditions and have received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, Federal contributions administered by the Federal Works Administrator for the operation and maintenance of their school facilities.

Sec. 2. In order to carry out this act, including administrative expenses therefor, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, not to exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments to the Senate bill. Therefore the first question submitted to the Senate will be in connection with Senate bill 2795. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, after the word "that", it is proposed to strike out "(a)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 5, it is proposed to strike out the comma after the word "facilities," and down to and including the word "establishment" in line 8.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 12, to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas asks for a division. On which amendment does the Senator from Texas desire a division?

Mr. CONNALLY. On the amendment on page 2, beginning in line 5.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Announcement of the vote has been made. Is there objection to returning—

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, that was the vote on the first amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has announced, in both cases, that the amendments of the committee have been agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. I called for a division.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair now asks the Senate if it has any objection to reconsideration of the vote by which the first committee amendment was agreed to, for the purpose of a division? The Chair hears none.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote on the other committee amendment will stand.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer. First I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is the Senate still considering Senate bill 2795?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is undertaking to perfect Senate bill 2795 before substituting it for the text of House bill 6527.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is an amendment in order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An amendment is in order.

Mr. CAPEHART. On behalf of my colleague [Mr. JENNER] and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana on behalf of himself and his colleague will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 12, before the period it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated not less than \$14,500 shall be available for contributions to the Charlestown Township School (Pleasant Ridge School), Charlestown, Ind."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I shall be obliged to oppose this amendment. We could have a great list of special schools if we were to start enacting special legislation for individual school districts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] for himself and his colleague [Mr. JENNER].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the request of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to substitute the amended text of Senate bill 2795 for the text of House bill 6527, after striking out all after the enacting clause in the latter bill. Is there objection to the consideration of House bill 6527?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6527) to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred or postwar national-defense-incurred enrollments.

INFLATION INCREASES COST OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think this is about as good an opportunity as any other to invite the attention of the Senate to the underlying cause of these increasing demands upon the Federal Treasury for expenditures for local purposes.

Every Member of Congress knows that bill after bill is presented, and bill after bill is passed, increasing the expenditures of the Federal Government to take care of functions which ordinarily are performed by local government or State government.

The primary reason for this is the fact that Congress has chosen to do nothing whatever about the continued concentration of control over our economy in the hands of a few large industrial and commercial groups.

Another cause is the fact that the Congress has deliberately chosen to do nothing about inflation. I hold in my hand a copy of the Journal of Commerce, published in New York, issue of yesterday. The lead story is devoted to an interview given the day before by President Charles E. Wilson, of the General Electric Co., at a press conference, in which Mr. Wilson undertook to explain why, in his opinion, it has become necessary for the General Electric Co. to increase its prices. Only a few months ago the General Electric Co. filled the newspapers of the country with expensive advertisements announcing a reduction of prices on some products.

I sought at that time to bring about some action by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to look into the method by which the management of concentrated business fixes the prices the public must pay. My efforts to date have been altogether unsuccessful. Now prices are rising again. And Congress is about to adjourn.

According to the New York Journal of Commerce, Mr. Wilson, at his press conference announcing the rise, pointed to what he called two outstanding facts:

1. The company has been hit by an additional \$72,000,000 annual bill in the form of higher wages, salaries, materials, and transportation costs, which is being only partially offset by the price rises.
2. The company can hold the line at these new levels only providing expenses, including the costs of parts and components bought from suppliers, don't skyrocket further.

Then the story goes on as follows:

Mr. Wilson made it plain that about the only hope he now saw for resuming the price-cutting trend lay in the direction of technological improvements in production and in distribution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article in the New York Journal of Commerce may be printed at length in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, from the article which I have just read, it would appear that we can depend only on technological improvements for any fight against inflation, according to Mr. Wilson.

However, I think Mr. Wilson is wrong. It is my conviction, from the information at my disposal, that the profits of the General Electric Co. and of other industrial giants are so great that they can absorb all or most of the increased wages which are necessary if their employees and the masses of the people are to be enabled to continue to purchase the products of industry at steadily rising price levels.

This contention I think is supported by a very interesting article appearing in the United States News and World Report for June 18, on concentration of buying power. As everyone knows, the United States News cannot be regarded as a radical publication. Mr. David Lawrence, whose opposition to radicalism is well known, is the editor of this very valuable weekly magazine.

The article to which I refer shows that 14 percent of the people whose incomes were \$5,000 or more received, in 1947, 40 percent of the total money income received by all individuals, before taxes. Even more striking than that is the fact that, according to this article, the top one-fifth of the population received 48 percent of the income, and the top three-tenths received 60 percent. Of course that means that seven-tenths of the people, the vast majority, received only 30 percent of the total money income in 1947. It is this disproportion, this maldistribution of income, which lies at the basis of all economic unrest. This is the underlying fact which makes it absolutely essential that the Congress of the United States take some action to prevent continued rise of prices. Unless it is stopped it will destroy the market upon which General Electric and all the other industrial giants depend.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of the United States News article on concentration of buying power be published in the RECORD immediately following the article from the New York Journal of Commerce.

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

(See exhibit B.)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, under the 5-minute rule there is not time for me to discuss this matter as fully as it should be discussed. I am having prepared an analysis of the income and profits of the General Electric Co. I shall seek another opportunity to lay the results of that analysis before the Senate.

I shall do this because I believe that this Congress should not adjourn without taking positive and constructive action to prevent the continuing increase of prices, of which the announcement by General Electric this week is only a single instance. Congress is neglecting its duty to the masses of the people by its failure to do anything about inflation.

It is absurd for Congress to allow itself to be driven to increase Government spending as we do by this bill, reported by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] because we fail to do anything about inflation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

EXHIBIT A

GE LIFTS PRICES AS WAGE-LINE FIGHT COLLAPSES—"THIRD ROUND" DECIDES ISSUE AFTER PROLONGED EFFORT TO TURN SPIRAL (By Shelly Pierce)

A general upward revision of prices is being placed into effect by General Electric Co., Charles E. Wilson, president, announced here yesterday.

Behind that announcement lies a story of a desperate and losing battle by industry to stem the rising tide of inflation by holding the wage line and cutting prices. Such industrial giants as United States Steel, Westinghouse, and General Electric spearheaded the drive.

And yesterday's General Electric announcement confirmed the fears, which had been expressed in many quarters, that the effect of the "third-round" of wage rises would be too much. Speculation was stimulated as to how long Big Steel could hold out against

the demands of the CIO for a reopening and upward revision of its wage contract.

REASONS FOR MORE

Two outstanding facts were spotlighted by Mr. Wilson at the press conference announcing the rise:

1. The company has been hit by an additional \$72,000,000 annual bill in the form of higher wages, salaries, materials and transportation costs, which is being only partially offset by the price rises.

2. The company can hold the line at these new levels only providing expenses, including the costs of parts and components bought from suppliers, don't skyrocket further.

Mr. Wilson made it plain that about the only hope he now saw for resuming the price-cutting trend lay in the direction of technological improvements in production and in distribution.

The price increases announced by Mr. Wilson wiped out partially, and in some cases completely, the two major price reductions announced earlier this year.

IRREGULAR ADVANCES

In a few cases, the advances will exceed the amount of the original announcements.

Fractional horsepower electric motors will remain at a price level 5 percent below the 1947 price, for instance, by virtue of the withdrawal of one of the two 1947 cuts of 5 percent each. Switch gear and distribution transformers have had the price cuts withdrawn.

Certain radio models are higher. For example, a table model television set is now priced at \$325 compared with \$299.50 earlier this year. But an AM-FM table-model radio remains unchanged at \$69.95 compared with \$89.15 in December 1947. All standard washing machines are \$10.20 higher. But in a long list of such items as electric ironers, toasters, coffee makers, vacuum cleaners, and the like, no changes at all have been made.

It was stressed by the General Electric head that the upward revision of prices will not take the form of a uniform across-the-board percentage rise. Every line, he explained, will be separately considered and prices adjusted in terms of the effect of higher labor, material, and transportation costs. New schedules for certain products have been determined and already put into effect; others are undergoing analysis.

COST FACTORS

Reemphasizing the reluctance with which he announced the collapse of the GE hold-the-line price policy, Mr. Wilson detailed the factors which made it impossible to go on. The recent 8-percent wage rise (9 to 15 cents an hour) was the biggest factor. It was estimated that new wage and salary increases will add more than \$50,000,000 a year directly to labor costs.

And it was in giving this figure that Mr. Wilson significantly underscored the fact that the price changes announced and now being computed do not provide for still higher costs which may arise from wage demands upon GE suppliers.

In addition to the wage rises, Mr. Wilson said, there has been added to GE costs some \$22,000,000 a year by virtue of higher transportation costs and higher prices for the things that GE buys from its suppliers.

Though Mr. Wilson did not name the motor companies (which announced third-round rises), it was plain that he had them in mind when he expressed the keenest regret over his company's failure to sell at lower prices and resist wage demands.

SOUGHT WIDER MARKET

"We were fighting for a price level that would encourage the widest possible market," he said. "We wanted to provide the needed facilities for more jobs and to reduce the cost of living for everyone."

"Unfortunately, not every segment of industry was able to hold the line and we are

now faced with the necessary adjustments due to the cost of doing business."

"During the past several months we have exerted our best efforts within our organization in the communities in which we operate and with other companies and industries to fight inflation with increased production, expanded facilities, and lowered manufacturing costs," he said.

LED MOVE FOR CUTS

The action of General Electric in revising prices now is particularly significant in view of the fact that the company through Charles E. Wilson, president, took the lead in efforts to reverse the inflationary spiral by effecting two price reductions earlier this year. Mr. Wilson said that industry must take the initiative in the matter.

General Electric's efforts to stabilize the price level follow similar attempts early in 1947 by the Ford Motor Co. and the International Harvester Co.

FIRST PRICE CUT

The first price reduction announced by General Electric went into effect January 1 and it ranged from 3 to 10 percent, and averaged better than 5 percent. It was estimated that it would result in savings to consumers of better than \$50,000,000 a year. It covered a number of appliances in popular demand such as refrigerators, radios, and television receivers and electric ranges. Prices were also cut on components which were supplied to other manufacturers in order to encourage price reductions on their finished products as well.

The company left a loophole for a reversal of its new policy at that time, however. Mr. Wilson's announcement stated that the company expected to maintain the lower prices unless the company is faced with further increases in labor costs, the situation which has now occurred.

SECOND REDUCTION MADE

Another price reduction was announced effective April 16. This was a 5-percent cut in prices of fractional horsepower motors, switch gear, conventional transformers, lightning arresters, feeder regulators, cut-outs, and power capacitors. It was estimated that these reductions would save customers about \$10,000,000 a year on a \$200,000,000 volume.

The company's annual report said that during 1947, as a consequence of the continuing upward spiral of wages and prices generally, and notwithstanding the fullest possible utilization of advantages offered by large volume, technological improvements, and modern plant facilities, it was impossible for the company to absorb all of the higher operating costs.

EXHIBIT B

CONCENTRATION OF BUYING POWER—TENTH OF FAMILIES WITH THIRD OF INCOME

(Income still is concentrated in the hands of relatively few United States families. Big pay raises won by millions of workers have not produced any real leveling of incomes. Official survey shows this. In 1947, 10 percent of families had 33 percent of total personal income. That is where the big market is to be found for durable goods.)

The big pay increases won by millions of workers in 1947 failed to produce the marked leveling of incomes that many expected. Buying power, as measured by the distribution of personal incomes, still is massed in the hands of relatively few families.

A new Nation-wide sampling survey of "spending units"—households in which incomes and expenses are pooled—makes this clear. This survey is the third annual sampling of consumers, made for the Federal Reserve Board by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

As shown by part II of that study, just made public, here is what happened to income distribution in 1947:

High-income people still make up only a small portion of the population, but they account for a major part of the national total of personal incomes.

Above \$5,000 of annual income, as the chart on this page shows, there were only 14 percent of the 48,400,000 spending units in 1947. This 14 percent of the people got 40 percent of the total personal income.

In 1946, the survey showed that spending units with more than \$5,000 of income made up 10 percent of the population and got 31 percent of the income.

Above \$7,500 of income, there were 5 percent of the spending units in 1947. This 5 percent got 24 percent of the personal income.

In 1946, the group above \$7,500 of income made up 4 percent of the spending units. This group got 20 percent of the total personal income that year.

Middle-income people, in spending units with \$3,000 to \$4,999 of income, accounted for 27 percent of the population and 31 percent of the income in 1947.

In 1946, people in this income group made up 25 percent of the population, and got 33 percent of the income.

Low-income people, in spending units with less than \$3,000 of income, were by far the most numerous group. At this income level, there were 59 percent of the spending units in 1947, and they got 29 percent of the total personal income.

In 1946, this group contained 65 percent of the total of spending units, and accounted for 36 percent of the income.

Concentration of income is shown even more strikingly when the population is divided into tenths that are classified according to income received.

The top tenth consists of spending units with more than \$5,700 of income. These received 33 percent, or almost exactly one-third, of the total personal income in 1947.

The second tenth—those with \$4,200 to \$5,700 of income—got 15 percent of the total in 1947.

The third tenth—the spending units with \$3,500 to \$4,200 of income—received 12 percent of the total in 1947.

Here, then, are 30 percent of United States families or spending units getting 60 percent of the personal incomes earned by the whole population. This 30 percent represents 14,520,000 spending units. The remaining 33,880,000 spending units divide up to 40 percent of the personal income.

The relative share of each tenth of the population from top to bottom was almost exactly the same in 1947 as in 1946.

Thus, even though many families in the lower and middle brackets moved up into higher brackets in 1947, the relative distribution of income among the whole population remained just about unchanged.

Moreover, as the survey report points out, millions of workers, including many who moved into the upper-income bracket, found that their income gains barely kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. This suggests that the market for high-priced goods may not be so broad as might be inferred from the bare figures on income increases.

Income changes in 1947, as reported by the survey, showed this:

About 24,000,000 spending units, or half the total covered by the survey, earned more money in 1947 than in 1946. Only about 9,000,000 earned less.

Personal earnings increased about \$20,000,000,000.

The number of spending units earning as much as \$5,000 a year increased by about 2,500,000 during 1947. There was a similar reduction in the number below \$3,000. Because they are rounded, the official percentage figures on the changes at each income level do not produce exactly these totals.

Despite these shifts, there still were six households with less than \$5,000 for every-

one with more than \$5,000. There were three times as many below \$4,000 as above \$4,000, and nearly half again as many below \$3,000 as above \$3,000. Only one out of 20 spending units had as much as \$7,500 of income in 1947.

The top 2,400,000 spending units made twice as much money as the bottom 17,400,000 units.

Occupational groups varied widely in the amount of their pay increases in 1947 over 1946.

This is shown by what happened to the median income of spending units headed by persons in the various occupations. Median income is the middle income for each group—in other words, half earn more than the median, half less. Changes in the median for each group are shown in the chart below.

Business executives, managers, and self-employed persons, got the biggest gains. The median rose from \$3,700 in 1946 to \$4,500 in 1947. In this group, 45 percent got more than \$5,000, and only 30 percent got less than \$3,000.

Professional people just about held their own. The median for both 1946 and 1947 was \$4,000. Forty percent got more than \$5,000, and 27 percent got less than \$3,000.

Clerks and salesmen got a \$300 gain in median income, from \$2,600 to \$2,900. In this group, 15 percent earned more than \$5,000, and 52 percent earned less than \$3,000.

Skilled and semiskilled workers advanced from a \$2,700 to a \$3,000 median income. Nine percent got more than \$5,000.

Unskilled workers got an increase in median income from \$1,600 to \$1,800. Almost none received more than \$5,000, and 86 percent earned less than \$3,000.

Farm operators, on the basis of cash income only, had a median of \$1,500 in 1947, a \$200 advance over 1946. In cash, 8 percent of the farmers got more than \$5,000, and 79 percent got less than \$3,000. However, this does not accurately picture the condition of farmers, as their nonmoney income is not included.

The big market for new automobiles, new houses and other high-priced goods appears, on the basis of current income, to be among business and professional people.

More than half the spending units headed by these two groups are in the upper 24 percent of the population, which commands 53 percent of the total of personal income.

Professional persons merely held their own in 1947, so far as median income was concerned, yet they still rank next to the business group.

Business executives seem to be the ones who are riding out this period of high living costs most comfortably. Median income of the managerial and self-employed group rose \$800 in 1947. The top median increase for any other occupational group was only \$300.

This suggests that the most concentrated buying power is to be found among the 50 percent of business managers and self-employed persons whose 1947 earnings were above the \$4,500 median for the whole group.

Other points that should be noted in appraising the market outlined by the consumer survey are these:

Median income for all spending units in 1947 was \$2,530. It was \$2,300 in 1946 and \$2,020 in 1945.

Pay increases were reported for 1947 by three-fifths of all spending units with incomes above \$3,000. Forty-five percent of those between \$1,000 and \$3,000 got increases. Only one-quarter of those below \$1,000 got raises.

Big gains in income were reported most frequently in the group between \$5,000 and \$7,500. In that group, 26 percent said they had at least 25 percent more income in 1947 than in 1946. In the group from \$4,000 to \$5,000, 23 percent had increases of more than one-fourth. The same report was made by

18 percent of those above \$7,500, which also was the average for all units.

Big losses in income were reported least frequently by high-income groups. Among those over \$5,000, only 4 percent suffered as much as a 25-percent decrease in income last year. Out of the whole number of spending units, 8 percent had decreases of that amount.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN LOCAL SCHOOL AGENCIES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6527) to provide assistance to certain local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred, or post-war national-defense-incurred, enrollments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming interrupted the Chair's recital of the rather complicated order in connection with House bill 6527 and Senate bill 2795.

Without objection, the arrangement will be perfected as indicated in the previous announcement. That is to say, without objection, House bill 6527 is amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the text of Senate bill 2795 as now amended.

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

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2795 is indefinitely postponed.

The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

SECONDARY MARKET FOR GI HOME LOANS

The bill (S. 2790) to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio, who is in charge of the bill, whether this bill will be necessary if a housing bill is passed.

Mr. TAFT. It seemed wise to have this bill passed. The most serious check on housing today apparently is the piling up of GI loans in the banks. This bill provides a secondary market for GI housing loans. There is such a provision, on a rather more elaborate scale, in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill; but we are not certain whether that bill will be enacted.

I think this particular feature is the most important feature, certainly to veterans, of that bill.

We think this bill should be passed and at least be available for passage by the House if the general housing bill, which probably will go to conference, is not agreed upon or if this particular feature of it should be eliminated. This feature is not in the bill which the House is proposing to pass.

So it seems wise to pass a separate bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, on page 1, beginning in line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 511. (a) The Administrator is authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, consistent with this act, to purchase, at a price equal to the unpaid principal plus accrued interest, hereinafter referred to as "par," any real estate loan guaranteed under section 501 or 502 of this title: *Provided*, That, (1) such loan is offered to the Administrator for purchase within 5 years of the date of its origin by the lender to whom the evidence of guaranty was originally issued, (2) the original amount of any loan hereafter made shall not exceed \$10,000, (3) the loan shall not be in default at the time of purchase, and (4) the seller shall enter into an agreement with the Administrator that at the option of the Administrator the seller will service the loan in return for a service charge at such rate, not in excess of 1 percent per annum of the unpaid balance, as may be provided in such agreement: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may sell any loan purchased under this section at a price not less than par, with the primary right of repurchase reserved to the original mortgagee.

And insert:

SEC. 511. (a) The Administrator is authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, consistent with this act, to purchase at a price equal to the unpaid principal plus accrued interest, hereinafter referred to as "par," any real-estate loan guaranteed under section 501 or 502 of this title: *Provided*, That (1) such loan is offered to the Administrator for purchase within 5 years of the date of its origin by the lender to whom evidence of guaranty was originally issued; (2) the original dollar amount of loans purchased from any seller pursuant to this section shall not exceed 66⅔ percent of the aggregate original dollar amount of all loans eligible for purchase pursuant to this section which such lender has originated, nor more than 66⅔ percent of the original dollar amount of the loans originated by such lender during any one calendar year; (3) the original amount of the loan shall not exceed \$10,000; (4) the loan shall not be in default at the time of purchase; (5) no loan financing the purchase price of a dwelling on which construction is begun subsequent to August 1, 1948, shall be eligible for purchase unless such dwelling has been built and inspected in conformity with minimum construction standards prescribed by the Administrator; (6) the Administrator shall refuse to purchase any loan which in his judgment does not reflect acceptable credit or security standards in its origination; (7) loans made after August 1, 1948, shall be eligible for purchase only if made on standard forms prescribed by the Administrator; and (8) at the option of the Administrator, the seller shall enter into an agreement with the Administrator that the seller will service the loan in return for a service charge at such rate, not less than one-half of 1 percent nor more than 1 percent per annum, as may be provided in such agreement. The Administrator may sell any loan purchased under this section at a price not less than par, without recourse, and upon such terms and conditions, including restoration of the guaranty, as the Administrator may determine.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is hereby further amended by inserting immediately after

section 510 thereof the following new sections:

"SECONDARY MARKET

"SEC. 511. (a) The Administrator is authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, consistent with this act, to purchase at a price equal to the unpaid principal plus accrued interest, hereinafter referred to as 'par,' any real-estate loan guaranteed under section 501 or 502 of this title: *Provided*, That (1) such loan is offered to the Administrator for purchase within 5 years of the date of its origin by the lender to whom evidence of guaranty was originally issued; (2) the original dollar amount of loans purchased from any seller pursuant to this section shall not exceed 66⅔ percent of the aggregate original dollar amount of all loans eligible for purchase pursuant to this section which such lender has originated, nor more than 66⅔ percent of the original dollar amount of the loans originated by such lender during any one calendar year; (3) the original amount of the loan shall not exceed \$10,000; (4) the loan shall not be in default at the time of purchase; (5) no loan financing the purchase price of a dwelling on which construction is begun subsequent to August 1, 1948, shall be eligible for purchase unless such dwelling has been built and inspected in conformity with minimum construction standards prescribed by the Administrator; (6) the Administrator shall refuse to purchase any loan which in his judgment does not reflect acceptable credit or security standards in its origination; (7) loans made after August 1, 1948, shall be eligible for purchase only if made on standard forms prescribed by the Administrator; and (8) at the option of the Administrator, the seller shall enter into an agreement with the Administrator that the seller will service the loan in return for a service charge at such rate, not less than one-half of 1 percent nor more than 1 percent per annum, as may be provided in such agreement. The Administrator may sell any loan purchased under this section at a price not less than par, without recourse, and upon such terms and conditions, including restoration of the guaranty, as the Administrator may determine.

"(b) For the purpose of this section the Secretary if the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make available to the Administrator such sums as he may request from time to time between the effective date of this section and the expiration of the period of time in which loans may be offered for purchase pursuant to the terms of this section. Such sums, together with all moneys received by the Administrator under this section, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a special deposit account, to be disbursed through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department. On sums so advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, less those amounts deposited in miscellaneous receipts under subsection (d) hereof, the Administrator shall pay semiannually to the Treasurer of the United States interest at the rate or rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the deposit.

"(c) In order to make such sums available to the Administrator the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, as a public-debt transaction, the proceeds of the sale of any security hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act as now in force or as hereafter amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act as now in force or as hereafter amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act as now in force or as hereafter amended are hereby extended to include such purposes.

"(d) The Administrator shall from time to time cause to be deposited into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, such of the funds in the special deposit account referred to in subsection (b) hereof, as in his judgment are not needed for the purposes hereof, and after the last day on which the Administrator may purchase loans under this section, he shall, with due allowance for outstanding commitments, cause to be so deposited all sums in said account, and all moneys received thereafter, representing the repayment or recovery of the principal of obligations purchased pursuant to this section. Interest collected by the Administrator in excess of the amount payable by the Administrator to the Treasurer pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, together with any miscellaneous receipts or credits the disposition of which is not otherwise provided for herein, shall constitute a reserve for payment of losses, if any, and expenses incurred in the liquidation of said loans. Without regard to any other provisions or limitations of law or otherwise except the provisions of this title the Administrator shall have authority in carrying out the functions hereby or hereunder vested in him to exercise any and all rights of the United States, including without limitation, the right to take or cause to be taken such action as in his judgment may be necessary or appropriate for or in connection with the custody, management, protection, realization, and liquidation of assets, to determine the necessary expenses and expenditures and the manner in which the same shall be incurred, allowed, paid, and accounted for and audited, to invest available funds in obligations of the United States, to make such rules, regulations, requirements, and orders as he may deem necessary and appropriate, and to employ, utilize, compensate, and delegate any of the functions hereunder to, such persons and such corporate or other agencies, including agencies of the United States, as he may designate.

"INCONTESTABILITY

"SEC. 512. Any evidence of guaranty or insurance issued by the Administrator shall be conclusive as to the eligibility of the loan for guaranty or insurance under the provisions of this title and as to the original amount of such guaranty or insurance, except that nothing in this section shall preclude the Administrator from establishing, as against a holder, defenses based on the fraud or material misrepresentation of such holder, and except that the Administrator shall not, by reason of anything contained in this section, be barred from establishing, under regulations in force at the date of such issuance or disbursement, whichever is the earlier, defenses to payment of any part of the guaranty or insurance."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4816) to amend section 624 of the Public Health Service Act so as to provide a minimum allotment of \$250,000 to each State for the construction of hospitals, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, on page 2, in line 3, after the words "less than", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend section 624 of the Public Health Service Act so as to provide a minimum allotment of \$100,000 to each State for the construction of hospitals."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendment; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ANDREWS of New York, Mr. SHORT, Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. BATES of Massachusetts, Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. KILDAY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6248) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities; to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HOPE, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin, Mr. FLANNAGAN, Mr. COOLEY, and Mr. PACE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

S. 239. An act to provide for a Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy and for a Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4071. An act to amend sections 301 (k) and 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended;

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution for acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment, and further authorizing an appropriation for payment of the United States share of the expenses of membership and for expenses of participation by the United States; and

S. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to change the name of the Potholes Dam in the Columbian Basin project to O'Sullivan Dam.

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof.

and for other purposes, together with a message from the House insisting upon its amendment and requesting a conference with the Senate thereon:

That (a) this act may be cited as the "Selective Service Act of 1948."

(b) The Congress declares that an adequate armed strength must be achieved and maintained to insure the security of this Nation.

(c) That Congress further declares that such armed strength, to be adequate, requires an increase at the earliest practicable date in the number of persons on active service in the armed forces to not to exceed the manpower strengths authorized in section 2 of this act.

(d) The Congress further declares that if at any time such requisite manpower strengths are not attained and maintained by voluntary means, the national security requires that they be provided through a system of compulsory selective service.

(e) The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of such service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selection as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of persons on active service in the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to be 837,000; in the Navy, including the Marine Corps, the present statutory authorized strength of 666,882; and in the Air Force of the United States, 502,000: *Provided*, That the number of persons provided for in this section shall be construed to mean the daily average number of persons in the armed forces during the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the number of persons who are serving on active duty for training purposes only and the number of officer candidates shall be excluded in computing the number of persons within these authorized strengths or on active service.

SEC. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every other male person residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of 18 and 31, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by proclamation of the President and by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, except those aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens thereof, who is between the ages of 19 and 26 at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 19 after having been required to register pursuant to section 3 of this act, shall be liable for service in the armed forces of the United States. The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United States for service in the manner provided in this act such number of persons as may be required to provide and maintain manpower strengths of the respective armed forces not to exceed those authorized by section 2 of this act: *Provided*, That no person shall be inducted or ordered into active service without his consent under this act until the President proclaims not earlier than 75 days after the date of enactment (1) that an insufficient number of persons is on active service in the armed forces to maintain an adequate national defense, and (2) that a sufficient number of such persons cannot, in his judgment, be attained by voluntary enlistment and by voluntary request for call to active duty. Immediately upon the issuance of such proclamation the provisions of this act authorizing the induction of persons

into the armed forces and the ordering of persons into active service without their consent shall be effective, but no person shall be inducted or ordered into active service without his consent under this act prior to 90 days after the date of its enactment: *Provided*, That no person shall be inducted under this act before January 31, 1949: *Provided further*, That no person shall be inducted under this act on or after January 31, 1949, unless the President shall first find that the requisite manpower strengths of the armed forces have not been attained or maintained by an intensified voluntary enlistment campaign: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are hereby authorized and directed to initiate and carry forward an intensified voluntary enlistment campaign. For the purposes of such campaign and notwithstanding any other provisions of law (a) original enlistments in the armed forces for periods of 2 years shall be accepted from among all age groups suitable for military service, with such enlistment privileges as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, as the case may be, which shall be the same or similar to the enlistment privileges now provided for enlistments for periods of more than 2 years and (b) reenlistments in the armed forces for periods of 1 or 2 years, at the option of the person so enlisted, shall be accepted with such reenlistment privileges as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, as the case may be, which shall be the same or similar to the enlistment privileges now provided for reenlistments for longer periods, and the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Air Force are further directed to report to the Congress before January 31, 1949.

No person shall be inducted for service under this act unless and until he is acceptable to the armed forces for such service and his physical and mental fitness for such service has been satisfactorily determined under standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

No person shall be inducted for such training and service until adequate provision shall have been made for such shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations, for such persons, as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to public and personal health.

Persons inducted into the land forces of the United States pursuant to this act shall be deemed to be members of the Army of the United States; persons inducted into the naval forces of the United States pursuant to this act shall be deemed to be members of the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, as appropriate; and persons inducted into the air forces of the United States pursuant to this act shall be deemed to be members of the Air Force of the United States.

No person, without his consent, shall be inducted for service under this act except as otherwise provided herein, after he has attained the 26th anniversary of the day of his birth.

(b) Each person inducted under the provisions of this section shall serve for a period of 12 months, unless sooner discharged in accordance with standards and procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) No persons shall be inducted under paragraphs (1) and (2) above until and unless the President shall find, and so advise the President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, not before 3 months after the date of enactment of this act, that insufficient numbers of doctors of medicine, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, osteopaths, and pharmacists have volunteered for service in the armed forces

to maintain the ratios specified in said subsections. Upon such advice to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the authority in said subsections to induct persons into the armed forces shall become effective immediately.

(d) (1) Under the provisions of applicable laws and regulations any person between the ages of 19 and 26 shall be offered an opportunity to enlist in the Regular Army for a period of service equal to that prescribed in subsection (b) of this section.

(2) Any enlisted member of any Reserve component of the armed forces may, during the effective period of this act, apply for a period of service equal to that prescribed in subsection (b) of this section and his application shall be accepted: *Provided*, That his physical and mental fitness for such service meet the standards prescribed by the head of the department concerned: *And provided further*, That active service performed pursuant to this section shall not prejudice his status as such member of such Reserve component.

(e) The passing requirement for the General Classification Test shall be fixed at 70 points or less. The monthly requisitions on the President under this act by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made.

(f) Each person who hereafter is inducted, enlisted, or appointed and serves for a period of less than 3 years in one of the armed services and meets the qualifications for enlistment or appointment in a Reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, shall be transferred to a Reserve component of the armed forces of the United States and shall be deemed to be a member of such Reserve component until he attains the age of 35, or until the expiration of a period of 5 years after such transfer, or until he is discharged from such Reserve component, whichever occurs first, and shall be subject to such additional service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law for such component: *Provided*, That any person who completes at least 24 months of service in the armed forces under subsection (b), and who thereafter serves satisfactorily on active duty in the armed forces under a voluntary extension for a period of at least 1 year, which extension is hereby authorized, or in an organized unit of any Reserve component of any of the services for which he is entitled to receive pay for attendance at drill or equivalent duty for a period of at least 36 consecutive months, shall, in time of peace, be relieved from any liability under this subsection to serve in any Reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such persons, while in a Reserve component of such forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces in accordance with other applicable laws.

SEC. 5. (a) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, enlisted men, and aviation cadets of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Navy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; members of the Reserve components of the armed forces, the Coast Guard, and the Public Health Service, while on active duty; and foreign diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and other consular agents of foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States, and members of their families, and persons in other categories to be specified by

the President, residing in the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for service under section 4 (b).

(b) (1) No person who has been awarded the Purple Heart or who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 12 months or more in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or the Public Health Service on active duty with the armed forces or the Coast Guard, or in the armed forces of any country allied with the United States in World War II prior to September 2, 1945, shall without his consent be liable for induction for service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this act.

(2) Any person who, for service in the armed forces between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, has been authorized to wear any badge, award, or decoration or other authorized evidence of exceptional valor in the face of the enemy, bravery in combat, or continued service in combat, as determined under regulations prescribed by the President, shall be exempt from induction for service or call to active duty under this act, but not from registration.

(3) No person who has served honorably on active duty after September 16, 1940, for a period of 90 days or more but less than 12 months in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, or the Public Health Service on active duty with the armed forces or the Coast Guard, or in the armed forces of any country allied with the United States in World War II prior to September 2, 1945, shall without his consent be liable for induction for service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this act, if—

(A) the local board determines that he is regularly enlisted or commissioned in an organized unit of a Reserve component of the armed force in which he served, provided such unit is reasonably accessible to such person without unduly interrupting his normal pursuits and activities, including attendance at a college or university in which he is regularly enrolled or in a Reserve component (other than in an organized unit) of the armed force in which he served in any case in which enlistment or commission in such organized unit is not available to him; or

(B) the local board determines that enlistment or commission in a Reserve component of the armed force in which he served is not available to him.

(c) For the purposes of computation of the periods of active duty referred to in subsection (b) of this section, no credit shall be allowed for—

(A) periods of active duty for training purposes;

(B) periods of active duty in which the service consisted solely of training under the Army specialized training program, the Army Air Force college training program, or any similar program under the jurisdiction of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard;

(C) periods of active duty as a cadet at the United States Military Academy or United States Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, or in a preparatory school after nomination as a principal, alternate, or candidate for admission to any of such academies, or

(D) periods of active duty in any of the armed forces while being processed for entry into or separation from any educational program or institution referred to in paragraphs (B) or (C).

(d) (1) Persons who on the effective date of this act, or who, prior to the date they

are ordered to report for induction for service under this act, are members of the federally recognized National Guard, the federally recognized Air National Guard, the Officer's Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Reserve Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast Guard Reserve, or the Public Health Service Reserve, and are not on active duty, and who serve therein for a total period of 6 years, during which they satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, shall be exempt from service by induction under the provisions of this act, but not from registration.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (b) and except as hereinafter provided, no person who shall become a member of a reserve component after the effective date of this act shall thereby be exempt from registration or service by induction or call to active duty under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That persons who, prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months, are appointed to or enlisted in an organized unit of any of the reserve components of the armed forces mentioned in paragraph (1) of this subsection, which participate in scheduled drills and training periods throughout the year, shall, so long as they continue to be members of any of such components, be exempt from service by induction under the provisions of this act, but not from registration.

(e) (1) Any person who, on the effective date of this act, is enrolled in the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or is a member of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps and has entered upon the junior or senior year, or is a midshipman, United States Naval Reserve, shall be deferred from induction for service under this act until the completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long thereafter as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall be required to register under section 3, but after completion or termination of the course of instruction may be ordered to active duty without his consent as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection.

(2) Within such number as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense any person who, on or after the effective date of this act, is selected for enrollment or elects to continue in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or who is appointed a midshipman, United States Naval Reserve, or is a member of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps and who is selected for enrollment or elects to continue in the course after the effective date of this act, and who agrees, in writing, to accept a commission if tendered and to serve, subject to call by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, for the same period of time as is required of an inductee under the terms of this bill on active duty after receipt of a commission, shall be deferred from induction for service under this act until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long thereafter as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall be required to register under section 3.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or of this act except subsection 4 (a) and paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of this section, the President is hereby authorized to order into the active service of the armed forces of the United States, for a period not to exceed 24 consecutive months each, members of any or all Reserve components of the armed forces of the United States without their consent who prior to the effective date of this act have had less than 90 days' continuous active service in

the armed forces of the United States, exclusive of periods of active training duty: *Provided*, That with respect to ordering members of the National Guard of the United States into the active service of the United States, the consent of the Governor of the State or Territory concerned, in each case, and for the District of Columbia, the consent of the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, shall first be secured: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not be construed as repealing or abridging any existing law which authorizes the ordering of members of Reserve components into active service.

(f) Fully qualified and accepted aviation cadet applicants of the Army, Navy, and Air Force who have signed an agreement of service shall, in such numbers as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense, be deferred, during the period covered by the agreement but not to exceed 4 months, from induction for service under this act, but shall be required to register under section 3.

(g) The Vice President of the United States; the governors of the several States, Territories, and possessions, and all other officials chosen by the voters of the entire State, Territory, or possession; members of the legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and possessions; judges of the courts of record of the United States and of the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from service under this act in the armed forces of the United States.

(h) (1) The Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force are authorized and directed to accept enlistments for periods of 1 year in the Army of the United States, the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, and the Air Force of the United States, respectively, from among qualified male persons between the ages of 18 and 19: *Provided*, That no person who is enlisted in the Army of the United States under the provisions of subsection (h) shall be permanently assigned to duty at any place outside of the continental limits of the United States; and no person who is enlisted under the provisions of such subsection in the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, or the Air Force of the United States shall be assigned to duty at any naval or air force installation which is located on land outside of the continental limits of the United States.

(2) Each person who hereafter is enlisted under the provisions of subsection (h) (1) above and who meets the qualifications for enlistment or appointment in a Reserve component of the armed forces shall, upon discharge from such enlistment under conditions other than dishonorable, be transferred to a Reserve component of the armed forces of the United States and shall serve therein for a period of 6 years or until sooner discharged. Each such person shall so long as he remains a member of such Reserve component, be liable to be ordered to active duty only in time of war or national emergency as declared by the Congress and shall not be subject to any further service under this act.

(i) Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, Christian Science Readers and practitioners, and students preparing for the ministry under the direction of recognized churches or religious organizations, who are satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction in recognized theological or divinity schools, or who are satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction leading to their entrance into recognized theological or divinity schools in which they have been pre-enrolled, or who are recognized by the officials of their churches or synagogues or sect as having given a definite and acknowledged intention of entering into full-time religious work, shall be exempt

from service (but not from registration) under this act.

(j) (1) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from service under this act in the armed forces of the United States of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose continued service in an office (other than an office described in subsection (g)) under the United States or any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or whose activity in other endeavors is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest: *Provided*, That no person within any such category shall be deferred except upon the basis of his individual status. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from service under this act in the armed forces of the United States (1) of any or all categories of persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of any or all categories of those persons found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of any person is advisable, because of his status with respect to persons dependent upon him for support, any payments of allowances which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the armed forces of the United States shall be taken into consideration, but the fact that such payments of allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from service under this act in the armed forces of the United States of any or all categories of persons who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. No deferment from such services shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual. There shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of each local board a list setting forth the names and classifications of those persons who have been classified by such local board.

(2) Anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment, by age group or groups, from service under this act in the armed forces of the United States, of those persons whose age or ages are such that he finds their deferment to be advisable in the national interest: *Provided*, That the President may, upon finding that it is in the national interest terminate the deferment by age group or groups of any or all of the persons so deferred.

(k) (1) Any person who, while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning, is ordered to report for induction under this act prior to his graduation from such school or institution, shall, upon his request, have his induction under this act postponed (A) until the time of his graduation therefrom, or (B) until he attains the twentieth anniversary of his birth, or (C) until he ceases to satisfactorily pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earliest. The induction of any such person shall not be postponed under this subsection beyond the date so determined.

(2) Any person who, while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of higher learning, is ordered to report for induction under this act after the beginning and prior to the end of one of his academic years, shall, upon his request, have his induction under this act postponed (A) until the end of such academic year or (B) until he ceases to satisfactorily pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier.

(l) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant service (which for the purposes hereof includes training for combatant duties) in the armed forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. Religious training and belief in this connection means an individual's belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation, but does not include essentially sociological or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant service because of such conscientious objections whose claim is sustained by the local board shall, if he is inducted into the armed forces under this act, be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or shall, if he is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, be deferred. Any such person claiming such exemption from combatant service because of such conscientious objections shall, if such claim is not sustained by the local board, be entitled to an appeal to the appropriate appeal board. Upon the filing of such appeal, the appeal board shall refer any such claim to the Department of Justice for inquiry and hearing. The Department of Justice shall hold a hearing with respect to the character and good faith of the objections of the persons concerned, and such person shall be notified of the time and place of such hearing. The Department of Justice shall, after such hearing, if the objections are found to be sustained, recommended to the appeal board that (1) if the objector is inducted into the armed forces under this act, he shall be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or (2) if the objector is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, he shall be deferred. If after such hearing the Department of Justice finds that his objections are not sustained, it shall recommend to the appeal board that such objections be not sustained. The appeal board shall, in making its decision, give consideration to, but shall not be bound to follow, the recommendation of the Department of Justice together with the record on appeal from the local board. Each person whose claim for exemption from combatant service because of conscientious objections is sustained shall be listed by the local board on a register of conscientious objectors.

(m) No exception from registration, or exemption or deferment from service, under this act, shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

(n) No person shall be relieved from service under this act by reason of conviction for a criminal offense, except where the offense for which he has been convicted may be punished by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

(o) In the case of any registrant whose principal place of employment is located outside the appeal board area in which the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant is located, any occupational deferment made or denied under subsection (i) of this section may, within 10 days after such deferment is made or denied, be submitted for review and decision to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the principal place of

employment of the registrant. Such decision of the appeal board shall be final unless modified or changed by the President, and such decision shall be made public.

(p) Where one or more members of a family were killed in action or died in line of duty while serving in the armed forces of the United States, or subsequently died as a result of injuries received or disease incurred during such service, the sole surviving son of such family shall not be inducted for service under the terms of this act.

SEC. 6. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in or be inducted into the armed forces of the United States: *Provided*, That the clothing or enlistment allowances authorized by law shall not be regarded as bounties within the meaning of this section. No person liable for service in such forces shall be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; no substitute as such shall be received, enlisted, enrolled, or inducted into the armed forces of the United States; and no person liable for service in such forces under section 4 shall be permitted to escape such service or be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his period of such service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from such service or liability therefor.

SEC. 7. (a) The selection of persons for service under section 4 shall be made in an impartial manner, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, from the persons who are liable for such service and who at the time of selection are registered and classified, but not deferred or exempted: *Provided*, That in the selection of persons for service under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color: *Provided further*, That in the classification of registrants within the jurisdiction of any local board, the registrants of any particular registration may be classified, in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President, before, together with, or after the registrants of any prior registration or registrations; and in the selection for induction of persons within the jurisdiction of any local board and within any particular classification, persons who were registered at any particular registration may be selected, in the manner prescribed by and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President, before, together with, or after persons who were registered at any prior registration or registrations.

(b) Quotas of men to be inducted for service under this act shall be determined for each State, Territory, possession, and the District of Columbia, and for subdivisions thereof, on the basis of the actual number of men in the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof, who are liable for such service but who are not deferred after classification, except that credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who are in the armed forces of the United States on the date fixed for determining such quotas. After such quotas are fixed, credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who subsequently become members of such forces. Until the actual numbers necessary for determining the quotas are known, the quotas may be based on estimates, and subsequent adjustments therein shall be made when such actual numbers are known. All computations under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 8. (a) The training under this act shall be administered and carried out on the highest possible moral, religious, and spiritual plane.

(b) It shall be unlawful within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, or training or mobilization place, where training under this act is being given, as the Secretary of National Defense may determine to be necessary to the protection of the health, morals, and welfare of such persons who are receiving training under this act and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to establish or keep houses of ill fame, brothels, bawdy houses, or places of entertainment which are public nuisances, or other like facilities detrimental to the health and morals of persons who are being trained under this act, or to receive or permit to be received for immoral purposes any person in any vehicle, place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within said distance determined by the Secretary of Defense or to knowingly rent, lease, or permit the use of any property for such purposes.

SEC. 9. (a) Any person inducted into the armed forces under this act for service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of service under section 4 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. The Secretaries of Army, Navy, or Air Force shall furnish to the Selective Service System hereafter established a report of separation for each person separated from active duty. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the armed forces under this act for service shall be given a physical examination upon separation and, upon his written request, shall be given a statement of physical condition by the Secretary concerned: *Provided*, That such statement shall not contain any reference to mental or other conditions which in the judgment of the Secretary concerned would prove injurious to the physical or mental health of the person to whom it pertains.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such service, has left or leaves a position (other than a temporary position) in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes written application for reemployment within 90 days after he is relieved from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year—

(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories, or possessions or political subdivisions thereof, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or, if such position no longer exists, to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer or his successor in interest shall restore such person to such position, or, if such position no longer exists, to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or, if such position no longer exists, to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

(c) If any such person is not qualified to perform the duties of such position by reason of disability sustained during such period of service but is qualified to perform the duties of some other position, then, in the case of paragraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b) he shall (and in the case of paragraph (C) of subsection (b) it is hereby declared the sense of Congress that he should) be employed at such other position as may provide the nearest possible similarity in seniority, status, and pay.

(d) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) or of subsection (c) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of service in the armed forces, shall be entitled to all promotions, increases in pay, vacation rights not otherwise regulated by law, and accumulations of seniority to which he would have been entitled had he been working for the employer during his period of service in the armed forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within 1 year after such restoration.

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b), subsection (c), or subsection (d), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, specifically to require such employer to comply with such provisions and to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action: *Provided*, That any such compensation shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such provisions. The court shall order speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: *Provided*, That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against any person who may apply for such benefits: *Provided further*, That only the employer shall be deemed a necessary party to any such action.

(f) In case the United States Government or any of its Territories or possessions, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b), subsection (c), or subsection (d) of this section and section 9 (b) (4), the United States Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed, upon finding that such failure or refusal is in violation of the said provisions, to require specific compliance with such provisions to require compensation to any person entitled to the benefits of such provisions for any loss of salary or wages suffered by reason of failure to comply with said provisions, less any amounts received by him through other employment or from unemployment compensation including readjustment allowances. The United States Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to issue rules and regulations giving full force and effect to the provisions of this act governing restoration, and such rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law; and it shall be mandatory for the agency concerned to take such corrective action as the Commission recommends: *Provided*, That where any agency refuses to take the corrective action recommended by the Commission, the district court of the United States for the district in which the person entitled to such benefits was employed shall have jurisdiction, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other ap-

propriate pleading by such person so entitled, to require specific compliance with the recommendation of the Commission and the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section by, and to enter judgment against, the United States Government or any of its Territories or possessions, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, to compensate such person for any loss of salary or wages suffered by reason of failure to comply with said recommendation and provisions, less any amounts received by him through other employment or from unemployment compensation, including readjustment allowances: *Provided further*, That any such compensation directed to be paid by the Commission or the court shall be in addition to and shall not be deemed to diminish any of the benefits of such recommendation or provisions, and shall be paid by the head of the governmental agency concerned out of appropriations currently available for salaries and expenses of the agency, and such appropriations shall be deemed available for such purposes. No fees or court costs shall be taxed against any person who may apply for such benefits. The court shall order speedy hearings in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar.

(g) The Director of Selective Service shall establish adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty in the armed forces of the United States.

(h) Any person who, subsequent to the effective date of this act and while it remains in effect, enters upon active service in the armed forces of the United States and is released under honorable conditions from such active service shall be entitled to all the reemployment benefits and other rights of this section, except that the 90-day period prescribed in section 8 (b) shall commence (1) in the case of enlisted personnel, from the date of termination of the first enlistment (excluding extensions thereof) entered into subsequent to the date of enactment of this act; (2) in the case of officer personnel, from the date of the third anniversary of reporting for active service subsequent to the date of enactment of this act; and (3) in the case of officer and enlisted personnel who are discharged or released from active service prior to the afore-mentioned dates, from the date relieved from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year.

(i) As between two or more persons entitled to be restored to the same position under the provisions of this act or of any other law relating to similar reemployment benefits, the person who left such position first shall have the prior right thereto, without prejudice to the rights of the other person or persons to be restored to a position of like seniority, status, and pay with the employer, if such position exists and is not occupied by a person having greater seniority.

SEC. 10. (a) (1) There is hereby established in the executive branch of the Government an agency to be known as the Selective Service System, and a Director of Selective Service who shall be the head thereof.

(2) The Selective Service System shall include a national headquarters, at least one State headquarters in each State, Territory, and possession of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and the local boards, appeal boards, and other agencies provided for in subsection (b) (3) of this section.

(3) The Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,500 per year.

(4) The functions of the Office of Selective Service Records (established by the act of March 31, 1947) and of the Director of the Office of Selective Service Records are hereby transferred to the Selective Service System and the Director of Selective Service, respectively. The personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances (available or to be made

available) of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Office of Selective Service Records are hereby transferred to the Selective Service System. The Office of Selective Service Records shall cease to exist upon the taking of effect of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That, effective upon the termination of this act, and notwithstanding such termination in other respects, (a) the said Office of Selective Service Records is hereby reestablished on the same basis and with the same functions as obtained prior to the effective date of this act, (b) said reestablished Office shall be responsible for terminating any other outstanding affairs of the Selective Service System, and (c) the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances (available or to be made available) of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such reestablished Office of Selective Service Records.

(b) The President is authorized—

(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act;

(2) to appoint, upon recommendation of the respective governor or comparable executive official, a State director of the Selective Service System for each headquarters in each State, Territory, and possession of the United States and in the District of Columbia who shall represent the governor and be in immediate charge of the State headquarters of the Selective Service System. The President may order to active duty with their consent and assign to the Selective Service System those officers of the Selective Service section of the State headquarters and headquarters detachments of the federally recognized National Guard of the United States and members of other Reserve components, and may employ such number of civilians as may be necessary for the administration of the national and of the several State headquarters of the Selective Service System;

(3) to create and establish within the Selective Service System civilian local boards, civilian appeal boards, and such other agencies, including agencies of appeal, as may be necessary to carry out its functions with respect to the registration, examination, selection, assignment, delivery for induction, and maintenance of records of persons registered under this act, together with such other duties as may be assigned under this act, and shall provide for the classification of registrants under this act on the basis of availability for service. He shall create and establish one or more local boards in each county or political subdivision corresponding thereto of each State, Territory, and possession of the United States, and in the District of Columbia. Each local board shall consist of three or more members to be appointed by the President from recommendations made by the respective governors or comparable executive officials: *Provided*, That an intercounty local board consisting of at least one member from each component county or corresponding subdivision may be established for an area not exceeding five counties or political subdivisions corresponding thereto within a State or comparable jurisdiction when the Director determines, after considering the public interest involved and the recommendation of the governor or comparable executive official or officials, that the establishment of such local board area will result in a more efficient and economical operation, such intercounty local board within its area to have the same power and jurisdiction as a local board has in its area. No member of any local board shall be a member of the armed forces of the United States, but each member of any local board shall be a civilian who is a citizen of the United States residing in the county or political subdivision corresponding thereto in which such local board has jurisdiction, and each intercounty local board shall have at least one member from each county or political sub-

division corresponding thereto included within the intercounty local board area. Such local boards, under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, shall have the power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal to the appeal boards herein authorized, all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, service under this act, of all individuals within the jurisdiction of such local boards. The decisions of such local board shall be final, except where an appeal is authorized and is taken in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. There shall be at least one appeal board for each State. Appeal boards within the Selective Service System shall be composed of civilians who are citizens of the United States and who are not members of the armed forces. The decision of such appeal boards shall be final in cases before them on appeal unless modified or changed by the President. The President, upon appeal or upon his own motion, shall have power to determine all claims or questions with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from service under this act, and the determination of the President shall be final. No person who is a civilian officer, member, agent, or employee of the Office of Selective Service Records, or the Selective Service System, or of any local board or appeal board or other agency of such Office or System, shall be excepted from registration or deferred or exempted from service, as provided for in this act, by reason of his status as such civilian officer, member, agent, or employee;

(4) to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers, agents, and employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That the compensation of employees of local boards and appeal boards may be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That any officer on the active or retired list of the armed forces, or any Reserve component thereof with his consent or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this act (except to offices or positions on local boards or appeal boards established or created pursuant to section 9 (b) (3)) may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss of or prejudice to his status as such officers in the armed forces or Reserve component thereof, or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States;

(5) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and possessions, and subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia and volunteer welfare organizations in the execution of this act;

(6) to purchase such printing, binding, and blankbook work from public, commercial, or private printing establishments or binderies upon orders placed by the Public Printer or upon waivers issued in accordance with section 12 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, as amended, and to obtain by purchase, loan, or gift such equipment and supplies for the Selective Service System as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, with or without advertising or formal contract;

(7) to prescribe eligibility, rules, and regulations governing the parole for service in the armed forces, or for any other special service established pursuant to this act, of any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act;

(8) to procure such space as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this

act and Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, approved March 31, 1947, by lease, pursuant to existing statutes. The provisions of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517; 40 U. S. C. 278a), shall not apply to any lease entered into under the authority of this act;

(9) to determine the location of such additional temporary installations as he may deem essential; to utilize and enlarge existing installations; to construct, install, and equip; and to complete the construction, installation, and equipment of buildings, structures, utilities, and appurtenances, including the necessary grading and removal, repair, or remodeling of existing structures and installations; and, in order to accomplish the purpose of this act, to acquire lands, and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, for temporary use thereof, by donation or lease, and to prosecute construction thereon prior to the approval of the title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended;

(10) to utilize, in order to provide and furnish such services as may be deemed necessary or expedient to accomplish the purposes of this act, personnel of the armed forces and of Reserve components thereof, with their consent, and such civilian personnel as may be necessary, notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of the act of May 24, 1946, entitled "Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946" (Public Law 390, 79th Cong.) with respect to the maximum limitations as to the number of civilian employees.

(c) The President is authorized to delegate any authority vested in him under this act, and to provide for the subdelegation of any such authority.

(d) In the administration of this act, voluntary services may be accepted.

(e) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is authorized to act as the fiscal, disbursing, and accounting agent of the Director in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(f) The Director is authorized to make final settlement of individual claims, for amounts not exceeding \$50, for travel and other expenses of uncompensated personnel of the Office of Selective Service Records, or the Selective Service System, incurred while in the performance of official duties, without regard to other provisions of law governing the travel of civilian employees of the Federal Government.

SEC. 11. Under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President, all funds appropriated for operation and maintenance under this act are also available for the payment of actual and reasonable expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the provisions of this act, but such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case.

SEC. 12. Any members of the Selective Service System or any other person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said act, rules, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate regarding or bearing upon a classification or in support of any request for a particular classification, for service under the provisions of this act,

or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades registration or service in the armed forces or any of the requirements of this act, or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this act, or rules or regulations made pursuant to this act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or who conspires to commit such offense, shall, upon conviction in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may be tried by court martial, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct. No person shall be tried by court martial in any case arising under this act unless such person has been actually inducted for the service prescribed under this act or unless he is subject to trial by court martial under laws in force prior to the enactment of this act. Precedence shall be given by courts to the trial of cases arising under this act, and such cases shall, upon request of the Attorney General, be advanced on the docket for immediate hearing.

SEC. 13. (a) Nothing in section 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203), in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99), in section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 119 (e)), or in the second sentence of subsection (a) of section 9 of the act of August 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 1148), entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," as amended, shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment under authority of this act or the regulations made pursuant thereto, as an uncompensated official of the Selective Service System, or as an individual to conduct hearings on appeals of persons claiming exemption from combatant or noncombatant training because of conscientious objections.

(b) All functions performed under this act shall be excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) except as to the requirements of section 3 of such act.

SEC. 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 604 of the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1191), nor the provisions of section 4 of the act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 239, 80th Cong.), all of the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, including specifically article IV thereof, shall continue in effect and be applicable as to all persons in the armed forces of the United States, including all persons inducted into the armed forces pursuant to this act, until such time as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, is repealed or otherwise terminated by subsequent act of the Congress: *Provided*, That wherever under any section or provision of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, a proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting, or other transaction has been authorized or provided with respect to military service performed while this act is in force by any person inducted into the armed forces under this act, such section or provision shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so long as may be necessary to the exercise or enjoyment of such proceeding, remedy, privilege, stay, limitation, accounting, or other transaction.

SEC. 15. With respect to the persons inducted for service under this act, there shall

be paid, allowed, and extended the same pay, allowances, pensions, disability and death compensation, and other benefits as are provided by law in the case of other enlisted men of like grades and length of service of that component of the armed forces to which they are assigned. Section 3 of the act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 239, 80th Cong.), is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following: "Act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148), as amended." The act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143-148), is hereby made applicable to persons inducted into the armed forces pursuant to this act.

SEC. 16. Nothing contained in this or any other act shall be construed as forbidding the payment of compensation by any person, firm, or corporation to persons inducted or enlisted into the armed forces of the United States for service under this act, or to members of the Reserve components of such forces now or hereafter on any type of active duty, who, prior to their induction, enlistment, or commencement of active duty, were receiving compensation from such person, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 17. Any person inducted into the armed forces for service under this act shall, during the period of such service, be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot in any general, special, or primary election occurring in the State of which he is a resident, whether he is within or outside such State at the time of such election, if under the laws of such State he is otherwise entitled so to vote in such election; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require granting to any such person a leave of absence or furlough for longer than 1 day in order to permit him to vote in person in any such election: *Provided*, That no person inducted into, or enlisted in, the armed forces for training and service under this act shall, during the period of such service, as a condition of voting in any election for President, Vice President, electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, be required to pay any poll tax or other tax or make any other payment to any State or political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 18. (a) The President is empowered, through the Secretary of Defense, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required by the armed forces, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry. Under any such program of national procurement, the President shall recognize the valid claim of American small business to participate in such contracts, in such manufactures, and in such distribution of materials, and small business shall be granted a fair share of the orders placed, exclusively for the use of the armed forces or for other Federal agencies now or hereafter designated in this section. For the purposes of this section, a business enterprise shall be determined to be "small business" if (1) its position in the trade or industry of which it is a part is not dominant, (2) the number of its employees does not exceed 500, and (3) it is independently owned and operated.

(b) Compliance with all such orders for products or material placed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the respon-

sible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the armed forces, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment for the armed forces, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the armed forces, as ordered by the Secretary of Defense, or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of arms or ammunition, or other supplies or equipment for the armed forces, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of Defense, then, and in either such case, the President, through the Secretary of Defense, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the appropriate branch, bureau, or department of the armed forces to manufacture therein such product or material as may be required for the armed forces, and any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 3 years and a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(c) The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for its products or material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be deemed to render inapplicable existing State or Federal laws concerning the health, safety, security, and employment standards of the employees in such plant.

(d) (1) The President is empowered, through the Secretary of Defense, to require all producers of steel in the United States to make available, to individuals, firms, associations, companies, corporations, or organized manufacturing industries having orders for steel products or steel materials required by the armed forces, such percentages of the steel production of such producers, in equal proportion deemed necessary for the expeditious execution of orders for such products or materials. Compliance with such requirement shall be obligatory on all such producers of steel and such requirement shall take precedence over all orders and contracts theretofore placed with such producers. If any such producer of steel or the responsible head or heads thereof refuses to comply with such requirement, the President, through the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to take immediate possession of the plant or plants of such producer and, through the appropriate branch, bureau, or department of the armed forces, to insure compliance with such requirement. Any such producer of steel or the responsible head or heads thereof refusing to comply with such requirement shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 3 years and a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

(2) The President shall report to the Congress on the final day of each 6-month period following the date of enactment of this act the percentage figure, or if such information is not available, the approximate percentage figure, of the total steel production in the

United States required to be made available during such period for the execution of orders for steel products and steel materials required by the armed forces, if such percentage figure is in excess of 10 percent.

SEC. 19. (a) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 3.

(b) It shall be the duty of every registrant to keep his local board informed as to his current address and changes in status as required by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

(c) If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

(d) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal, amend, or suspend the laws now in force authorizing voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in the armed forces of the United States, including the Reserve components thereof, except that, whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperilled, voluntary enlistment or reenlistment in such forces, and their Reserve components, may be suspended by the President to such extent as he may deem necessary in the interest of national defense.

SEC. 20. When used in this act—

(a) The term "between the ages of 18 and 31" shall refer to men who have attained the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth and who have not attained the thirty-first anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms designating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

(b) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, shall be deemed to mean the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(c) The term "armed forces" shall be deemed to include the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard (when during World War II it served, or when in the future it shall serve, under the Department of the Navy).

(d) The term "district court of the United States" shall be deemed to include the courts of the United States for the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(e) The term "local board" shall be deemed to include an intercounty local board in the case of any registrant who is subject to the jurisdiction of an intercounty local board.

(f) The term "Director" shall be deemed to mean the Director of the Selective Service System.

(g) The term "organized unit," when used with respect to a Reserve component, shall be deemed to mean a unit in which the members thereof satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 21. (a) Except as provided in this act, all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended to the extent of such conflict for the period in which this act shall be in force.

(b) All of the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 1, 2, 4 (b), 4 (e), 8, 9, (a) (4), 14, 20 (b); and 22, shall become inoperative and cease to apply 2 years after the date of enactment of this act except as to offenses committed prior to the termination date.

(c) 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 provisions of this act.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to amend any provision of the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495).

SEC. 23. The Congress declares, in accordance with our traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, both Ground and Air, as an integral part of the first-line defenses of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured.

To this end, it is the intent of the Congress that whenever Congress shall determine that units and organizations are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular components of the Ground Forces and the Air Forces, and those in active service under this act, the National Guard of the United States, both Ground and Air, or such part thereof as may be necessary, together with such units of the Reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

SEC. 24. This act shall be effective upon its enactment.

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, it has been decided to have a meeting of the conferees at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MR. TAYLOR. I object.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. Did the Chair correctly understand that the Senator from Idaho objects?

MR. TAYLOR. I object.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota can make a motion to that effect.

MR. WHERRY. Mr. President, if that motion carries, will it displace the unfinished business?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is purely a privileged matter, and does not displace the unfinished business.

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MR. TAYLOR. Mr. President, is the motion debatable?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

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

MR. TAYLOR. I yield, on condition that I do not lose the floor.

MR. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

MR. WHERRY. Is the motion debatable to exceed 5 minutes, under the rule which we are operating?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. This matter is entirely outside the Consent Calendar, and the motion is debatable.

MR. WHERRY. It is a privileged matter, and the motion is debatable, just as any other motion would be?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

MR. GURNEY. I know that all Members of the Senate are anxious to have the call of the calendar completed. I assume that it will be finished in an hour.

That still will allow us to start the conference at 2 o'clock, possibly.

So I ask the acting majority leader if it will be satisfactory for me to withdraw my motion until the end of the calendar.

MR. WHERRY. I understand that until action is taken on a motion, that is the privilege of the one who makes the motion. Such a course is perfectly agreeable to me.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota is in control of his motion, and he can withdraw it if he wishes to do so.

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, temporarily I withdraw the motion.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

Does the Senator from Idaho withdraw his objection?

MR. TAYLOR. I am happy to cooperate.

CARL PIOWATY AND W. J. PIOWATY

The bill (S. 2524) for the relief of Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty are hereby relieved of liability for the payment of (1) any indebtedness, including interest, arising out of war crop advances made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to the said Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty; (2) any promissory notes evidencing such indebtedness made by the said Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty to the Regional Agricultural Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia; and (3) any judgments, including attorney's fees and court costs, obtained by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, against the said Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty upon any such indebtedness or any such promissory notes; The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause any such promissory notes or other evidences of such indebtedness to be canceled and to cause the acknowledgment of satisfaction of any such judgments.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940 AS AMENDED

The bill (H. R. 6507) to amend subsection 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize renewal of level premium term insurance for a second 5-year period, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2754) to reorganize and simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to make it plain that this bill is being called because it was put at the end of the calendar at the last call. Therefore it is not a bill in order in serial number, and the Chair wishes to be sure the Senate understands what has been called.

MR. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, are there any other bills of the same character coming along?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. No.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the unanimous-consent agreement was based upon the fact that the Senate would not go further back than Calendar No. 1504. If consideration of the bill which has just been called constitutes a violation of that agreement, I shall be forced to object, regardless of whether any other Senator objects, because there are other Senators who wish to have measures previous to Calendar No. 1504 considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair completely agrees with the viewpoint of the Senator from Nebraska, and recognizes the validity of his objection.

Therefore, under objection, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

POSTHUMOUS CITIZENSHIP FOR VASO B. BENDERACH

The bill (S. 2662) conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Vaso B. Benderach was announced as next in order.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN ALASKA

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in speaking under the 5-minute rule, I wish to say that I desire to have the Senate return to Calendar No. 1421, Senate Joint Resolution 162. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will reserve the right to object, and will permit me to speak for 5 minutes on this matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. The Senator is speaking under the 5-minute rule, anyway.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator repeat his request?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to Calendar No. 1421, Senate Joint Resolution 162, to rescind certain orders of the Secretary of the Interior establishing Indian reservations in the Territory of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I reserve the right to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington wish to be recognized for 5 minutes?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. President, several bills which were passed over at the last call of the calendar are not controversial. Some of them were passed over at the request of certain Senators who since have discussed the matter further, and now do not intend to object. In other words, there is unanimous agreement as to some of the bills.

However, it seems now that because someone got mixed up with oleomargarine and butter, the Senate will give priority to other bills which were placed on the calendar later than the bills to which I have referred, which were reported practically unanimously.

If the Senate is going to take up and pass other bills on the calendar, I see no reason why the Senate cannot go back

to the bills I have in mind. They are important, and their consideration will take only 15 or 20 minutes. As a matter of fact, if any priority is involved, the priority should go to the bills which were placed on the calendar ahead of the bills being called today.

I want the RECORD to show that Senate Joint Resolution 162 involves the whole economy of Alaska, and I want the RECORD to show where the objection comes from.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Washington to proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1421, joint resolution (S. J. Res. 162).

Mr. MAGNUSON. I still have the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has the floor for two more minutes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have the floor for 2 or 3 minutes, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I see no reason for propounding a unanimous consent request for the consideration of bills not objected to which have been on the calendar for weeks and months, and should have priority. There is no reason why the Senate should not take up important bills behind the bill where the call of the calendar started today. I want the RECORD to show and I desire to know where the objection comes from, to Calendar 1421, Senate Joint Resolution 162, which affects the whole economy of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. MAGNUSON. As a matter of fact—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I reserved the right to object, and I feel, because I did so, I should have 5 minutes at this time on the bill, to answer the distinguished Senator from Washington.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico objects to what?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In order to inform the Chair, so he may be satisfied, I am objecting to the motion of the Senator from Washington. I hope the President understands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico objects. The Chair understood the Senator was objecting to the Senator from Nebraska having the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, is the objection to my request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico objects to the request of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is a bill that everyone agrees to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. The clerk will call the next bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the next bill, after which the Chair will recognize the Senator from Nebraska.

VASO B. BENDERACH

The bill (S. 2662) conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Vaso B. Benderach was recognized as next in order.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I merely want the RECORD to show that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico is making an objection to the consideration of Calendar 1421, Senate Joint Resolution 162. Is that correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. The responsibility will be placed where it belongs.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly. Now, that is the answer I would make to the Senator from Washington, in the event he needs an answer. I want to say further we have had the finest cooperation in the Senate and the reason we started with the consideration of Calendar No. 1504, House bill 5882, was because we left off at that number, and because everybody agreed to it in the unanimous-consent order. It is impossible now to go back, regardless of what the bill may be, without violating the confidence under which the unanimous-consent agreement was entered into. I know the Senator from Washington is aware of that, and will cooperate with me. If we should go back of Calendar No. 1504, after Senators had relied on the agreement, the procedure would be unfair.

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

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. The Senator had his 5 minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to have 5 minutes more.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall yield to the Senator. We cannot go back beyond Calendar 1504 without violating the agreement under which the unanimous consent was entered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of Calendar 1768, Senate bill 2662?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Reserving the right to object—

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, of course I understand the position of the Senator from Nebraska. I understand the necessity for propounding unanimous-consent requests, but I also understand the reason we do not go back to certain bills which are important is because the Senator desires to close on Saturday night.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, no. That is a very unfair statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have the floor.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. That is a very, very unfair statement. When the unanimous-consent request was entered into, 3 days ago, I believe, the Senator was absent on business; of course, official business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is very kind.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator could have objected to it then, had he been present, but the Senator knows he has cooperated with the Senator from Nebraska many times, and that there are others who would like to do the same thing he desires to do. But it is impossible to do that and continue to enjoy the confidence the leadership must maintain and must have with every Senator, if certain rights are to be preserved.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator knows I discussed the matter with him. I cannot see the Senator's reason. I said to the Senator, "Why can we not go back to bills that are noncontroversial?" The Senator replied, "If we go back to those bills, we might get back to controversial bills, and we have got to close here Saturday night."

Mr. WHERRY. The bill is controversial.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Those are his exact words. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may be allowed to go back on the calendar to the consideration of noncontroversial bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has made his request. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator objects. A bill has been called by the clerk. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill S. 2662?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2662) conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Vaso B. Benderach was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Vaso B. Benderach, a Yugoslav filer, who served honorably with the Fifteenth Air Force of the United States, and who died on May 7, 1948, while a patient at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colorado, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

STEFAN MAGURA AND MICHAL MAGURA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2709) for the relief of Stefan Magura and Michal Magura, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 8, after the date "1948", to insert "upon payment of visa fees and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Stefan Magura and Michal Magura, of Donora, Pa., who were admitted into the United States on temporary visas, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of April 29, 1948, upon payment of visa fees and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer

to deduct two numbers from the nonpreference category of the first available immigration quota for Czechoslovakia.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

HERMAN A. BENNINK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1982) for the relief of Herman A. Bennink, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "act", to insert "and any period of residence of the said Herman A. Bennink outside the United States which is occasioned principally by his specialized study in Holland of the growing of American corn shall be deemed to bring the said Herman A. Bennink within the provisions of section 406 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (relating to loss of nationality by naturalized citizens), Herman A. Bennink, a naturalized citizen of the United States temporarily residing in Apeldoorn, Holland, shall not be considered to have lost his United States citizenship by reason of any period of residence outside the United States prior to the date of enactment of this act, and any period of residence of the said Herman A. Bennink outside the United States which is occasioned principally by his specialized study in Holland of the growing of American corn shall be deemed to bring the said Herman A. Bennink within the provisions of section 406 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CLARIS U. YEADON

The bill (S. 2382) for the relief of Claris U. Yeadon was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, relating to the issuance of immigration visas for admission to the United States for permanent residence and relating to admissions at ports of entry of aliens as immigrants for permanent residence in the United States, that provision of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (c)), which excludes from admission into the United States "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude," shall not hereafter be held to apply to Claris U. Yeadon (nee Claris U. Davis), the wife of Cecil S. Leadon, an American citizen. If she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, an immigration visa may be issued and admission granted to the said Claris U. Yeadon under this act upon application hereafter filed.

GHETEL POLLAK KAHAN ET AL.

The bill (S. 411) for the relief of Ghetel Pollak Kahan, Magdalena Linda Kahan (wife), and Susanna Kahan (daughter, 10 years old) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturaliza-

tion laws, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record Ghetel Pollak Kahan, Magdalena Linda Kahan (wife), and Susanna Kahan (daughter, 10 years old), as having entered the United States on August 21, 1945, for permanent residence. The said Ghetel Pollak Kahan, Magdalena Linda Kahan (wife), and Susanna Kahan (daughter, 10 years old), shall not be subject to deportation by reason of such entry.

GEORGE HANIOTIS

The bill (H. R. 4199) for the relief of George Haniotis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COS.

The bill (S. 1691) for the relief of First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos. was announced as next in order.

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

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

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this is one of the 1,200 bills considered by the committee, and my recollection of this particular bill is that it was referred to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and on his suggestion, a thorough study was made. The purpose of the bill is to confer authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the three different steamship companies the balance of sums deposited by them in 1920. The bills have gone back and forth several times, as I remember. The committee considered the report of the Senator from Nevada, which is rather an exhaustive report for the Judiciary Committee to make on claims. I personally have not become thoroughly acquainted with the facts, because of the numerous bills we have had to consider. I believe possibly the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] may have some of the facts. The purpose of the bill is to confer authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to pay back the balance of certain sums deposited by the three companies when, under the law in 1920, they were building ships for the Government, and it is found that in equity and justice they are entitled to these sums.

Mr. LUCAS. Do I correctly understand that the claim has been pending since 1920?

Mr. WILEY. It has been pending back and forth. It was in the Court of Claims. It has been in the courts. A complete recitation of the facts is found in the report.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the Treasury Department approve the claim?

Mr. WILEY. My recollection is that some department did not approve it.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a reply, before asking that the bill go over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. The matter was brought to my attention, and I introduced the bill. I have made an extensive study of the matter and have asked that a statement be prepared so the Senate would

understand a little more of the detail of it. I regret that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is not present, because he attended all the hearings.

Let me state that the purpose of the proposed legislation is to confer authority on the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$384,256.26 to the First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos., which sum represents the balance due out of a deposit made in the year 1920 with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Over a period of years, four separate congressional committees have investigated the merits of this claim and have recommended remedial action thereon. In addition, the claimants have diligently pursued their remedies, both before administrative bodies and in the courts. In one instance it was necessary to take a collateral matter relating to the claim to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final, favorable determination.

The administrative agencies concerned have at various times interposed defenses to recovery by these claimants, and as the claimants have successfully met and overcome each ground of defense, the executive department has come forward with new defenses not previously raised.

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

Mr. SMITH. Let me finish the statement, and then I shall be glad to yield for a question.

The Congress, recognizing the evident merit of the claim, submitted the case to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact and with special instructions as to the matters of fact to be developed. As a result of this proceeding, and based on the report to Congress, it was made clear that all of the defenses raised by the Government in previous years were without merit and it was so stated by the Court of Claims. This court, however, contrary to the instructions from the Congress, of its own volition, raised a new point and rendered judgment on the case on the theory that it was a matter of *res adjudicata*.

The Committee on the Judiciary, having taken all the afore-mentioned facts under consideration, are of the opinion that the companies are entitled to the refund in the amount stated in the bill and have so recommended to the Senate.

It will be noted that no allowance has been made for interest or other compensation to the companies for the long withholding of moneys rightfully theirs over a period of years by the Government.

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

Mr. SMITH. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to ask the Senator, in view of his statement that four separate committees have examined this matter, and recommended action, whether the amount involved in the pending bill is the amount involved in the preceding bills.

Mr. SMITH. That is my understanding, although I am not familiar with all the details. The report of the committee shows the facts in answer to the Senator's question.

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

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

ROBERT E. GRAHAM

The bill (H. R. 2193) for the relief of Robert E. Graham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EAST COAST SHIP & YACHT CORP., OF NOANK, CONN.

The bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of the East Coast Ship & Yacht Corp., of Noank, Conn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DIMITRI PETROU

The bill (H. R. 4881) for the relief of Dimitri Petrou was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2096) to amend section 11 of the act approved June 5, 1942, relating to Mammoth Cave National Park, in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, since the bill went on the calendar there has been a conference with interested parties, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] proposes an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this authorization be used for road development or construction until after all the lands within the maximum boundaries, as authorized by the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 636), have been acquired by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

The resolution (H. J. Res. 427) correcting act establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROHIBITION OF MAILING OF CERTAIN PROPAGANDA

The bill (S. 2339) to prohibit the mailing of propaganda disseminated by agents of foreign principals, unless the source of such propaganda is identified therein, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whoever knowingly places or causes to be placed in any post office, or station thereof, or street or other letter box of the United States, or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the post office establish-

ment of the United States, any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, circular, or other publication, published by or for any agent of a foreign principal, which does not have printed on the first page thereof in legible English characters the statement, "This publication is published by —, an agent of —, registered with the Secretary of State under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States and for other purposes', approved June 8, 1938, as amended," shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. The first blank space within the quotation marks in the preceding sentence shall be filled with the name under which the agent of a foreign principal is registered with the Secretary of State and the second blank space shall be filled with the name of the foreign principal of such agent. As used in this act the term "agent of a foreign principal" has the same meaning as it has when used in such act of June 8, 1938, as amended.

Sec. 2. All matter the deposit of which in the mails is made punishable by the first section of this act is hereby declared to be nonmailable.

RECLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

The bill (S. 2677) to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) subsection (d) of section 16 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 9, 1945 (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 39, sec. 866 (d)), is hereby amended (1) by inserting "(1)" after "(d)"; (2) by striking out the words "and air mail field railway post offices" wherever such words appear in such subsection; and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Clerks assigned to air mail field railway post offices shall be promoted successively to grade 11; and after 3 years of faithful and meritorious service in grade 11 shall be promoted to grade 12; after 5 years of faithful and meritorious service in grade 12 shall be promoted to grade 13; and after 7 years of faithful and meritorious service in grade 13 shall be promoted to grade 14. Clerks in charge of air mail field railway post offices with one to four employees and of tours in such air mail field railway post offices shall be of grade 15. Clerks in charge of air mail field railway post offices with 5 to 19 employees shall be of grade 16 and clerks in charge of tours shall be of grade 15. Clerks in charge of air mail field railway post offices with 20 or more employees shall be of grade 17 and clerks in charge of tours shall be of grade 16 and clerks in charge of crews within tours shall be of grade 16; *Provided*, That in air mail field railway post offices having 20 or more employees there shall be appointed for each clerk in charge, including clerks in charge of tours and crews, a clerk of one grade lower than the lowest grade clerk in charge in each organization and such clerks shall act as clerks in charge during the absences of the clerk in charge for whom designated: *Provided further*, That in air mail field railway post offices with 19 or fewer employees and having 2 or more clerks in charge regularly assigned a relief clerk in charge may be appointed in grade 15."

(b) The second sentence of subsection (g) of section 16 of such act of July 6, 1945 (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 39, sec. 866 (g)), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Assistant chiefs of sections in offices of division superintendents and clerks in charge of units in offices of regional superintendents of Air Mail Service, and in offices of chief clerks, shall be of grades 16 or 17: *Provided*, That all clerks in charge and those clerks designated to act as clerks in charge during absences of clerks in charge, in offices of division superintendents, regional superintendents Air Mail Service, chief clerks, class A runs, and terminal railway post offices, shall be required to progress through the automatic grades to and including grade 9 before being eligible to receive the salary provided herein for the various grades of clerks in charge and clerks who will act as clerks in charge: *Provided further*, That clerks in charge and clerks designated to act as clerks in charge during absences of clerks in charge in transfer offices and air mail field railway post offices, and clerks in charge assigned to class B runs, shall be required to progress through the automatic grades to and including grade 11 before being eligible to receive the salary provided herein for the various grades of clerks in charge and clerks who will act as clerks in charge."

REFUND OF TAXES TO BREWERS ON BEER LOST IN BOTTLING OPERATIONS

The bill (H. R. 6808) to permit refund or credit to brewers of taxes paid on beer lost in bottling operations was announced as next in order.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the House, in February, I think, passed a bill to relieve churches of excise taxes on musical instruments, especially church organs. Since the bill was passed, I called it to the attention of the chairman of the Finance Committee. I have repeatedly written him about the bill since then, and I have personally conferred with him. I should like to take this occasion to ask the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee how it is that his committee has found an opportunity favorably to report to the Senate a bill to relieve brewers of the Nation of an excise tax, but has found no time to report to the Senate a bill to relieve churches of excise taxes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, there is certainly no desire on the part of the Senate Committee on Finance to discriminate against any church in connection with the tax on church organs, or otherwise. This bill, in substance, takes off a tax on something which does not enter commerce. That is the purpose of the bill. It relieves against taxes on a product which does not enter into commerce, and, therefore, there is no just ground for the tax.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Does the Senator from Colorado take the position that there is a just ground to tax church organs now, when the tax was imposed, I think unintentionally, as a war emergency tax?

Mr. MILLIKIN. A tax exists on church organs which go into commerce. The chairman of the Finance Committee has repeatedly stated that he would like to eliminate all the excise taxes, or reduce many of them; but I think all of us more

or less agree that once we open up that subject there are a great many amendments ready to pop up.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. May I ask the Senator why we cannot put a rider on any tax bill, if that is the only reason the committee did not report a bill relieving church organs of taxes?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I believe the reason why riders are not put on tax bills is because of a sense of restraint on the part of the Members of the Senate to realize that there is a large field of excise taxes which do injustice, and which ought to be eliminated or reduced when the opportunity presents itself.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I call attention to the fact that I felt that every Member of the Senate would feel so deeply concerned over the welfare of our churches that a bill would be brought out to relieve the churches of the tax on organs. I thought that a decent sense of restraint would apply to the tax on church organs. I have been assured by numerous Members of the House, and even by Members of the Senate, that an amendment would be accepted in conference. I think we are all in favor of repealing the tax on church organs.

Mr. MILLIKIN. We are besieged by all sorts of requests to repeal excise taxes. We receive them from trunk and suit case manufacturers, telegraph companies, and various other companies. I think the Senator is to be congratulated on his sense of restraint in the matter. Once we enter upon this field, we will get into a completely uncontrollable situation.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am thoroughly sympathetic with the Senator's attitude in regard to this subject, but the Committee on Finance has felt that when we get into the field of excise taxes there is no way by which to limit it. We on the committee are all besought to relieve excise taxes on jewelry, furs, leather goods, and many other articles. In the first place, we have no way to consider that subject in the Senate until the House acts on a revenue bill. There is no way to prevent these amendments coming in on the floor, but the committee has felt it would be better to wait until we get the subject of excise taxes generally before us before attempting to relieve any one item from the excise tax.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I can understand the situation, but I thought it would be very well for the Record to show it so that the public would understand why it was that we could give tax relief to breweries, and were not in a position to do it for others.

Mr. BARKLEY. That comparison is not precisely accurate. This is a bill which refunds taxes already paid on the products of breweries which are wasted in the process of bottling, so that they never get into commerce, and therefore should not bear the tax.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I do not wish to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The objection is withdrawn.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I object.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I ask the distinguished Senator from South Carolina if there is any explanation which could be made that might satisfy the Senator at this time?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I do not think so, on this bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the bill will go over.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX ON IMPORTED BEER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6162) an act to make imported beer and other similar imported fermented liquors subject to the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquor which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, on page 2, line 8, after the word "shall," to strike out "also be subject to the war excise tax prescribed in section 1650 of the Internal Revenue Code", and to insert "during the continuance of the war-tax rate on fermented malt liquors prescribed in section 1650, be subject to tax at such rate in lieu of the rate hereinbefore prescribed."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHECKAGE OF PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN NAVAL OFFICERS

The bill (S. 2180) to prevent retroactive checkage of payments erroneously made to certain retired officers of the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the term "Reserve components" as used in section 6 of the act approved February 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 27; 34 U. S. C. 410b), shall include officers on the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve established by section 309 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended (34 U. S. C. 855h).

SEC. 2. This act shall be effective from February 21, 1946.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS WITH SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6633) to authorize an exchange of lands and interests therein between the city of San Diego, Calif., and the United States, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "Secretary", to insert "after receiving the written approval of the Attorney General as to the titles, leases, and other mutual conveyances connected therewith"; and on page 6, line 11, after the word "Navy", to strike out "and not used and occupied, or if in the event that said Navy shall fail to occupy and actually use said lands for such Navy purposes as are necessary in the maintenance of said United States Navy base within said Eleventh Naval District, then and in that event said lease shall terminate, be canceled and be of no further effect, and the

city shall have the right to immediately reoccupy the lands so abandoned or the use of which by said Navy has ceased: *Provided*, That if and when any waterfront parcel covered by this lease shall no longer be required for naval purposes, its use by another branch of the armed services for purposes requiring waterfrontage shall be permissible hereunder." and"; and to insert "and shall cease to be used for a period of 2 years by any branch of the armed services of the United States for military or naval purposes, then and in that event, the said lease shall terminate, be canceled, and be of no further effect, and the city shall have the immediate right to reoccupy said lands."; and."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2867) to amend and supplement section 2 of the act approved August 30, 1935, relating to the construction and financing of toll bridges over the Delaware River, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with an amendment, on page 2, line 20, to strike out the proviso, as follows: "That the tolls for the use of any such bridge or bridges in any such project may be applied by said Commission, if and to the extent permitted by its contract with the holders of its bonds, to the payment of all or a part of the cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating any bridge or bridges now operated by said Commission free of tolls"; and on page 3, line 5, after the word "tolls", to strike out "or the rates of tolls shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide funds not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of such bridge or bridges, and any bridge or bridges now operated by said Commission free of tolls", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to extend the times for commencing and/or completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, amended and supplemented by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"(e) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this section or of any other act of the Congress, the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized (1) to fix and charge tolls for transit over any bridge heretofore or hereafter constructed by it across the Delaware River in accordance with the provisions of the original compact or agreement between said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and said State of New Jersey which is set forth in section 9 of said act approved August 30, 1935, as amended, with the consent of Congress by the compact or supplemental agreement which is set forth in the act approved August 4, 1947; and (2) to unite or group any such bridges into a single project for financing purposes and to continue to fix and adjust the tolls for the use of the bridges in such project and pledge such tolls in accordance with the provisions of said

original compact or agreement as so amended: *Provided, however*, That after the cost of any such bridge or of the bridges in any such project shall be amortized, such bridge or bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, 22 years ago a bridge was constructed across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden. The increased traffic requires the erection probably of another bridge. This bill merely grants authority to do that work. It relates entirely to financing, because it will be a toll bridge, self-liquidating.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

AID TO THE BLIND

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6818) to amend title X of the Social Security Act (relating to aid to the blind) so as to provide greater encouragement to blind recipients thereunder to become self-supporting.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I have no desire to object to passage of H. R. 6818. Earlier in the session, I introduced legislation to amend the Social Security Act to provide more adequately for the blind persons of our Nation. I am thoroughly sympathetic with the purpose of this bill, and at this late day I have no wish to jeopardize prompt action upon it. It is my sincere regret, however, that the bill is so limited in scope.

The present law deters blind people from becoming self-supporting because it requires that the amount of income earned apart from the social-security benefits be deducted from the aid received. H. R. 6818 improves this unfortunate provision, but H. R. 6818 must not be considered an adequate solution to the problem of assuring the blind that they may engage in satisfying and appropriate work without limiting their income by doing so. Of the 65,000 persons under the Federal program, it is estimated that only 300 to 400 will gain from the provisions of this bill which permits a blind person to earn \$40 per month without reducing his benefits from the social-security program.

When I introduced S. 2590, I felt that a substantial revision in the method of determining social-security payments to the blind should be made. Although I am in favor of H. R. 6818, I still feel that the law should be further liberalized either by the formulas in my bill or by the method which study will show to be most workable, fair, and liberal.

This measure is a short step in the right direction, and I would not imperil the chance of passing it by seeking to amend it when time is so short and human hours are at a premium. I do want to make it very clear for the record, nonetheless, that at the earliest opportunity I intend to press for further liberalization in the law so that blind persons may have every encouragement to be self-supporting.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I do not wish to object to the bill. As the distinguished Senator from New York has said, it is a step in the right direction. I also introduced a bill earlier in the session which would be more liberal, and which I hope may be enacted at the next session. I hope the pending bill will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

DISASTER RELIEF

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2831) to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I do not object to the consideration of the bill, but as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I may say that it has been called to my attention that the Committee on Public Works has reported an amendment which turns over the administration of emergency aid to the Secretary of National Defense. The Secretary of National Defense has a very limited office staff—in fact, it is too limited even to do the work connected with the national defense. The Committee on Armed Services is considering that subject, and it would be very unwise to impose on the Secretary of National Defense at this time the additional burden which the amendment of the committee would require. I hope the bill may be passed, because I think it has merit, without the amendment transferring the duties from the Public Works Agency, headed by General Fleming, to the Secretary of National Defense, Mr. Forrestal.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, being conscious, like the Senator from Massachusetts, of the very understandable attitude of the Secretary of Defense, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], agreed to offer an amendment which would leave to the President the function of coordinating Federal activities and the selection from within Federal agencies of the particular agencies which in his opinion were best qualified to undertake any disaster work and relief work. He has agreed to offer an amendment which would leave to the President the function of coordinating Federal activities and the selection from within Federal agencies of particular agencies which in his opinion are best qualified to undertake any disaster work and relief.

Mr. President, I offer amendments to change the phrase "Federal Works Administrator" in the title of the bill, and the phrase "Secretary of National Defense" as it is found in several instances throughout the bill, to the phrase "President of the United States."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the Senator from Washington, as he has just stated them.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 10, before the word "activities", it is proposed to insert "relief."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Washington what the amendment he has just offered would accomplish.

Mr. CAIN. The amendment just offered by the Senator from Washington would charge the President of the United States with the responsibility which was originally assigned to the Federal Works Administrator under the committee bill. The President of the United States in his discretion can select either the Federal Works Administrator or the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce, or the Department of Defense, as he sees fit.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, does the Senator from Washington feel that this amendment would authorize the President to designate any other agency of Government to carry out this work?

Mr. CAIN. The bill is so written that whoever is charged with the responsibility of designating particular agencies and selecting others would have that authority, and it necessarily follows that this amendment will give to the President the authority which was intended for the Secretary of National Defense.

Mr. AIKEN. With that understanding I think the bill is all right.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as I understand, this is an authorization bill.

Mr. CAIN. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We expect to offer to the Congress today or tomorrow the bill containing appropriations to carry out this authorization or similar authorizations in disaster areas.

Mr. CAIN. That is the understanding of the junior Senator from Washington.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly hope this bill be passed. As I understand this is the only measure we now have which, if passed, will provide some Federal machinery to help in carrying on the work of clearing up and emergency repairing of the damage resulting from the present floods in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and will also provide machinery for giving emergency aid elsewhere in the event disasters result from hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, or other natural disturbances. The provisions of the bill are limited to 1 year because the committee realized that there was not time to work out the program carefully, but it was thought we should give power to the Federal Government to gather the supervision of all its relief activities under one head, and then to authorize the contracting of up to \$10,000,000 worth of obligations to meet the cost of immediate relief activities. Without trying at all to go into the permanent reconstruction, this measure will give some Federal assistance not only where it is needed so badly now, but in other places later, if needed during the year.

Last fall in Florida we found that after the terrible flood that occurred, there

was needed some machinery through which the various Federal agencies could find unified leadership and could tie together their extremely worth-while activities, personnel, and facilities, and at the same time be supplied with funds to meet the emergency needs.

The bill represents considerable study. It is not in the form we want to make permanent, but it will provide some constructive machinery to operate in this field for the limited period of 1 year.

I hope the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next committee amendment was, on page 3, line 3, to strike out:

(c) reconstruct, repair, restore, or replace facilities owned by Federal departments and agencies, for which purposes funds are not otherwise available; and

(d) make grants to States and local public agencies, including counties, cities, towns, districts, and other local public entities, to assist them in defraying the cost of emergency protection work, and the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing public facilities owned by them: *Provided*, That no such grant shall be made to any local public agency unless the Administrator determines that such agency needs the grant and cannot otherwise defray such cost without creating an excessive tax or debt burden.

And insert in lieu thereof:

(c) make grants to local public agencies, including counties, cities, towns, districts, and other local public entities, to assist them in defraying the cost of emergency protection work, and the cost of temporary repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of public facilities owned by them and necessary for public health and safety and maintenance of vital public services: *Provided*, That no such grant shall be made to any local public agency unless the Governor of the State certifies and the Secretary of National Defense determines that such local agency needs the grant and cannot otherwise defray such cost without creating an excessive tax or debt burden.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 12, after the word "this", to strike out "section" and insert "act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 23, after the word "this", to strike out "act; and" and insert "act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 24, to strike out "(e) To prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 9, after the word "hereunder", to strike out "in order" and to insert "to the extent necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 23, to strike out:

(b) In addition to any such appropriation, authority is hereby granted to the Federal Works Administrator to enter into contracts or otherwise to incur obligations, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for the purposes of this act in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$10,000,000 at any one time.

And insert:

(b) Authority is hereby granted to the Secretary of National Defense to enter into contracts or otherwise to incur obligations, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$10,000,000, for the purposes of this act when funds appropriated therefor have been exhausted or are determined to be inadequate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 10, to insert a new section 7, as follows:

Sec. 7. The authority contained in this act shall remain in effect until June 30, 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill (S. 2831) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the coordination of emergency and relief activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas, and for other purposes."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, Senate bill 2831 has just been passed. I am very glad it was passed, because it is a measure which was reported within the last few days after consideration had been given to it by the Committee on Public Works. It was found, as is shown by the report, that a measure of this kind was urgently needed in order to meet an emergency. The measure does not provide, however, for permanent relief or permanent construction, but its purpose is to meet those needs which arise suddenly throughout the country by reason of natural disasters. I will say that not only will it be of value in assisting in disasters of the nature described, but of disasters of any nature. The bill will be in effect for only 1 year. I am very glad indeed that the report of the Committee on Public Works has been approved by the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say to the Senator from West Virginia, who is chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Senate, and to his colleagues on that committee, and I say it in behalf of the Senators from both Washington and Oregon, that we deeply appreciate the fine and wonderful cooperation which the Senator's committee has given to us in respect to this bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I want to thank the Senator from Oregon and to say that the measure will be helpful no doubt to the Northwest, but it is a bill which covers the whole country.

MOORE DRYDOCK CO., OF OAKLAND
CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 4516) for the relief of the Moore Drydock Co., of Oakland, Calif., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

G. C. HEDRICK

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of G. C. Hedrick was considered, ordered to

a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OTTO KRAUS, RECEIVER

The bill (H. R. 2696) for the relief of Otto Kraus, receiver, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHESTER O. GLENN

The bill (H. R. 1076) for the relief of Chester O. Glenn was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARK.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2849) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey a certain tract of land in the State of Arkansas to Washington County, Ark., which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments on page 1, line 4, after the word "directed", to insert "subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe,"; and on page 2, after line 16, to insert a new paragraph as follows:

The deed shall reserve to the United States all interest in and to any oil, mineral, or fissionable material in said land, and shall provide for reversion to the United States if the land ceases to be used for hospital purposes.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed, subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, to convey by quitclaim deed to Washington County, Ark., without consideration, the following-described tract of land, which is a part of the lands of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Fayetteville, Washington County, Ark.:

A part of the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 9 and a part of the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 10, township 16 north, range 30 west, fifth principal meridian, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of southeast quarter of northeast quarter of said section 9, running thence north two hundred feet; thence east five hundred and thirty feet; thence north fifty degrees eighteen minutes east two hundred and thirty-four and eighty-three one-hundredths feet; thence east seven hundred and forty-four and seventeen one-hundredths feet to the center of said United States Highway Numbered 71; thence south two degrees two minutes west along center of said United States Highway Numbered 71 three hundred and fifty and twenty-four one-hundredths feet; thence west one thousand four hundred and forty-two and forty one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning, containing nine and eighty one-hundredths acres.

The deed shall reserve to the United States all interest in and to any oil, mineral, or fissionable material in said land, and shall provide for reversion to the United States if the land ceases to be used for hospital purposes.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5040) to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to provide that claims under section 17 must be filed within 6 months to be allowable, to stop further accrual of such claims,

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

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

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

The bill (H. R. 6634) to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps in honor and commemoration of Moina Michael, originator of Flanders Field memorial poppy idea, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS OF CERTAIN PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3999) to authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military order, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 3, after the words "jurisdiction to" to strike out "adjudicate" and insert "determine according to law"; on the same page, line 7, after the word "otherwise" to strike out "and is substantiated in such manner as the Attorney General may prescribe,"; on the same page, line 10, after the word "limitation" to insert "as to amount"; on page 2, line 13, after the word "therefrom" and the period, to strike out "Existence or intervention of other causes affecting the damage or loss, including action or nonaction by the claimant or his representatives, shall be considered by the Attorney General in determining the amount of relief that will be fair and equitable according to the facts as they appear in each case."

On page 3, line 3, after the word "or", to strike out "who is otherwise resident in a foreign country" and insert "by and on behalf of any alien who on December 7, 1941, was not actually residing in the United States,"; on the same page, line 15, after the word "amended," to strike out "and"; on the same page, line 18, after the word "mental", to strike out "suffering" and the period, and insert "suffering; and"; on the same page, line 19, to insert "(5) For loss of anticipated profits or loss of anticipated earnings"; on page 4, line 1, after "(b)", to strike out "Any relative evidence having probative value shall be considered by the Attorney General in his inquiries,"; on the same page, in line 10, after the word "General.", to strike out "Any person appointed to examine witnesses may be authorized by the Attorney General to issue subpoenas, to procure attendance of witnesses or production of documents, and to appoint an officer to serve the same."

On the same page, line 19, after the words "proof of", to strike out "service, as shall be the returned receipt or telegraph receipt when service is by registered mail or telegraph, respectively. On request the" and insert "service. The"; on page 5, line 3, after the word "shall", to strike out "dispose of" and insert "adjudicate"; on the same page, line 14, after the word "name", to insert "and address"; on the same page, line 17, after the word "case", to insert "and the reasons for each adjudication."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill (H. R. 3999) was read the third time and passed.

REFUND OR CREDIT TO BREWERS OF CERTAIN TAXES

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to order No. 1782, House bill 6808, for the purpose of offering an amendment which is agreeable to the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee [Mr. MILLIKIN] and agreeable to the Senator who objected to the bill when it was reached on the calendar.

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. I simply wish to say that the agreement will confine itself to that amendment, and that I shall object to anything else that comes up in connection with the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. If any Member tries to extend the bill I shall vote against such endeavor myself, but I cannot believe any Member will take the position that he wants to tax the church or to prevent the church from receiving the relief it seeks, by trying to place some other amendments on the bill.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, a few moments ago I objected to this bill. I do not agree to the bill at the present time, but I do want to relieve church organs from the imposition of further taxes. For that reason I am withdrawing my objection at this time, with the understanding that there will be no further amendments.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely wish to state that since there was objection to the bill insofar as the liquor interests were concerned, I did not object, although I had intended to because objection had already been made. While I regret to see the tax exemption of church organs as an amendment to this bill, I am a coauthor with the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia, and hope that the bill will pass. After all, churches need tax relief far more than some others. I had hoped we could have passed a separate bill but we have no chance at this late time in this session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 6808?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6808) to permit refund or credit to brewers of taxes paid on beer lost in bottling operations.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia on behalf of himself and other Senators. Because of the explanation already made, without objection the amendment will be printed in the RECORD at this point without reading.

The amendment was as follows:

On page 3, after line 7, to insert:

"Sec. 5. That section 3404 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to manufacturers' excise taxes on musical instruments) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) Musical instruments, but the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to musical instruments sold for the use of any religious or nonprofit educational institution for exclusively religious or educational purposes. The right to exemption under this subsection shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe by regulations."

"Sec. 6. Section 3443 (a) (3) (A) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credits and refunds) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) resold for the exclusive use of any State, Territory of the United States, or any political subdivision of the foregoing, or of the District of Columbia, or, in the case of musical instruments embraced in section 3404 (d), resold for the use of any religious or nonprofit educational institution for exclusively religious or educational purposes."

"Sec. 7. The amendments made by sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be applicable with respect to sales made after the date of enactment of this act."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] on behalf of himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

ELLEN HUDSON, ADMINISTRATRIX

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2726) for the relief of Ellen Hudson, as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$7,500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ellen Hudson, as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson, deceased, the sum of \$7,500, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Walter R. Hudson as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle, near Pittman, Nev., on April 4, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

LUTHER BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6428) to reimburse the Luther Bros. Construction Co., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of loss, if any, sustained by Luther Bros. Construction Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., under Reclamation Bureau contract No. 12r-15757 arising out of or attributable to the alleged failure of the Government to supply materials as provided for in said contracts.

SEC. 2. The court shall cause such findings to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the amount set forth in said findings to the Luther Bros. Construction Co.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JAMES & PHELPS CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2705) to reimburse the James & Phelps Construction Co., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district court of the western district of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of loss, if any, sustained by James & Phelps Construction Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., Reclamation Bureau contracts No. 12r-15920 and 12r-15994 arising out of or attributable to the alleged failure of the Government to supply materials as provided for in said contracts.

SEC. 2. The court shall cause such findings to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the amount set forth in said findings to the James & Phelps Construction Co.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is as follows: This contracting company had a contract to build a portion of an irrigation dam at the so-called Altus-Lugert irrigation project. The name has since been changed to the W. C. Austin project. Because of the failure of the Government to furnish both steel and concrete during the war, the work could not proceed. Under the contract, the Government was to furnish certain commodities. It did not furnish those commodities. The commodities could not be obtained. The purpose of the bill is to reimburse the

contractor for the loss. As I understand, the bill is so drawn that the reimbursement may not exceed a certain amount. The amount to be allowed is yet to be determined, in the event that something is to be allowed. This is similar to another bill which passed the Congress a few days ago.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. As I understand, the bill only confers jurisdiction upon the district court to hear and determine the claim.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I have no objection.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

GABEL CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1734) for the relief of Gabel Construction Co., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render findings of fact as to the amount of loss and damages, if any, sustained by Louis E. Gabel, an individual, trading as Gabel Construction Co., of Orlando, Fla., under contract No. NOY-9336 of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Department of the Navy arising out of or attributable to the alleged delay in supplying materials as provided for in said contracts: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction conferred by this section shall be confined to questions of fact.

SEC. 2. The court shall cause such findings to be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the amount set forth in said findings to Louis E. Gabel, trading as Gabel Construction Co.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL ORES, ETC.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2756) to stimulate the production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals in the interest of national defense was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEM and Mr. WILLIAMS. Over. Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in the interest of saving time on this subject, I should like to make an explanation, if the Senator will withhold his objection for that purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am glad to do so.

Mr. MALONE. The bill as drafted is designed to supplement the existing Stock-Piling Act (60 Stat. 596, 50 U. S. C., sec. 98 et seq.) by stimulating the production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals for stock-piling purposes in the interest of national defense, and to establish a mine

incentive payments division within the Department of the Interior. It is the opinion of the committee that more metal is required immediately for stock-piling purposes and that a long-range conservation development and exploration program is vital to the national defense and security of this country.

The committee is deeply concerned over the reported shortages of strategic and critical metals in the military stock pile.

Mr. President, I defer to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] for further explanation of the bill.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I think it is a matter of common knowledge in the Senate that, practically speaking, we have no stock piles of many strategic materials. We are now at the mercy of importations with respect to many of those materials. During the war we found that that was a very risky procedure.

I have managed on the floor of the Senate within the past year several bills to remove the duty from importations of certain minerals and metals—for example, zinc and lead. That points up the whole purpose of this bill. It emphasizes our critical domestic shortage of certain strategic materials, including the ones I have just mentioned.

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Let us bring this bill into perspective with what we are doing in other fields. We are in process of passing draft legislation. We have already made enormous commitments for the maintenance and enlargement of our Military Establishment. We are making extraordinary expenditures in our foreign affairs in the hope that what we are doing along those lines will be an antidote to war.

All the things we are doing are perfectly futile unless they have the support of domestic stock piles and developed mineral resources. In an emergency, with our foreign supplies shut off, we could not move a wheel; we could not get our planes up; we could not make artillery or other armaments; we could not support these programs to which we are committed unless we have the necessary stock piles and developed mineral resources. We cannot rely on foreign imports.

This is a very modest bill intended to stimulate exploration, and to make it worth while to explore and develop strategic materials. I earnestly hope that Senators who objected to the bill will, in the interest of the national defense, and in the light of the emergencies which confront us, withdraw their objection, so that we may build up an adequate domestic supply of minerals and metals, not only useful for our military purposes but, I respectfully suggest, vital to our peacetime economic development.

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is it not a fact that if these strategic metals and minerals were imported into the United States, we should be taking metals and minerals away from foreign countries

where they are needed in our program to help them rehabilitate their economies and get on their feet?

Mr. MILLIKIN. It would have exactly that effect.

Mr. McFARLAND. This is the only way in which we can get a stock pile of strategic metals and minerals without hurting our own industry or the industries of foreign countries.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, so far as the amount of money involved in the bill is concerned, it would be entirely inconsequential compared with the loss of only a few ships carrying to us strategic materials in the event of another war, which I hope we shall not have. We learned that lesson during the last war, when ships carrying metals and minerals which we needed in this country were torpedoed.

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

Mr. MILLIKIN. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. It is my understanding that this metal subsidy is proposed in order to permit the continued exploration and development of known or probably known ores within the United States. As I understand, the subsidy is not to be spent to give those who already have well developed mines additional profits, but it is to be used for the purpose of increasing exploration and development of other mines in the country, mostly smaller mines. As I understand, the additional product to be derived as a result of this subsidy is to be used for stock piling, for the purpose of enhancing the security of the Nation.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator is entirely correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let the bill go over.

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

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, am I entitled to recognition under the 5-minute rule? If so, I wish to say that although I do not know which Senator made objection to consideration of the bill, I still hope that the objection may be withdrawn and that action may be taken on the bill.

I shall take only a moment or two to quote from an editorial appearing in the June 15 issue of the Denver Post. The editorial says in part:

The United States still has huge underground reserves of strategic minerals but most of them are in the form of low-grade ores which are expensive to mine and to treat.

Marginal mines cannot operate profitably at present metal prices. Those prices are set in competition with higher-grade ore deposits in foreign countries. The United States needs all the metal it can get from abroad as well as all the metal it can produce at home.

Yet in the United States 13,000 mines have gone out of production since 1930. Colorado had 313 operating lead and zinc mines in 1939. Today it has only 70. Fifty-two Colorado mines closed in the last half of 1948 following the termination of the wartime premium-price plan for metals.

The failure of Congress to pass the Russell bill or some similar measure, will be a serious blow to the West. The greatest dam-

age, however, will be to the Nation's long-range defense plans.

Mr. President, I certainly hope that the Senator who made the objection will permit this bill to be passed.

At this time I ask unanimous consent that the entire editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

STRATEGIC ERROR

Congressional proposals to stimulate the mining of strategic minerals have become casualties of the rush to adjourn. In spite of pleas by Representative J. EDGAR CHENOWETH, Republican, of Colorado, the autocratic House Rules Committee has refused to put the Russell premium-payment program for metals on the calendar for the few remaining days of the expiring session.

It seems strange that after voting billions for various defense purposes Congress would not find either the time or the inclination to vote a few million dollars to assure the country of an adequate stock pile of the metals it would have to have if another war broke out.

The Stock Piling Act of 1946 has failed to fulfill its purpose. One reason is that it forbids the stock piling of metals which are in short supply for civilian consumption.

The United States still has huge underground reserves of strategic minerals, but most of them are in the form of low-grade ores which are expensive to mine and to treat.

Marginal mines cannot operate profitably at present metal prices. Those prices are set in competition with higher-grade ore deposits in foreign countries. The United States needs all the metal it can get from abroad as well as all the metal it can produce at home.

Yet in the United States 13,000 mines have gone out of production since 1930. Colorado had 313 operating lead and zinc mines in 1939. Today it has only 70. Fifty-two Colorado mines closed in the last half of 1947 following the termination of the wartime premium-price plan for metals.

The failure of Congress to pass the Russell bill, or some similar measure, will be a serious blow to the West. The greatest damage, however, will be to the Nation's long-range defense plans.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to concur in what the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] has said with respect to the need for lead in our national defense. We are passing a draft law, which is a very drastic act, indeed, so we know something about the need for national defense. However, we need lead, not only for national defense but for our national economy. As a matter of fact, four factories of the National Lead Co. are forced right now to close their doors because they do not have enough lead to permit them to proceed with production. Not only that, but it is suggested that lead be withdrawn from the manufacture of ethyl gasoline and from the manufacture of batteries. Those are both important considerations to this country.

So I sincerely hope that the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] will withdraw his objection, in view of the great need for lead in the national defense, and also the need for lead for our domestic purposes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the

RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a brief statement on this question.

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

The production of the strategic and critical metals and minerals from the mines of Colorado was necessary to furnish the sinews of war. The same is true of the mines of all the Western, Middle Western, Central, and Eastern States. A large percentage of these mines operated under the premium price plan, which was used during the war to get out greater production of war metals. On no other basis could they have operated.

The Eightieth Congress enacted legislation during its first session to continue this program to supply the metals necessary to meet the industrial requirements of the Nation. At the time, this legislation met the approval of Congress. Unfortunately the President felt that there was no immediate emergency, and also that there were certain objections to the legislation which justified a veto.

However conditions have changed to such an extent that it is obvious that legislation of this nature is vital for the national defense.

In my book a stock pile of critical metals is the most vital part of our national defense and the need for building a reserve of strategic and critical metals for the purpose of meeting any emergency which may confront America must not be lightly set aside. Large appropriations have been approved by Congress for this purpose, but in spite of these appropriations, the stock pile of metals is very low—so low that in the national interest it is highly desirable that we enact legislation to stimulate the production, exploration, and conservation of our strategic and critical ores.

Conditions in the mining industry in my State are such that I feel there is a real need for this legislation today. For example, although the National Lead Co. advises me that it is shutting down four plants by reason of the shortage of lead. The second largest lead mine in Colorado has, within the last month, been forced to shut down. I refer to the Imperious Mining Co., at Creede, Colo. Ores which netted \$1 to \$3 a ton prior to the war are now mined at a loss to the company of from \$2 to \$5 a ton. Numerous examples of recent shut-downs of mines producing those metals which are needed, not only for stock-piling purposes, but for industrial requirements, could be given.

Illustrations of the benefits received under this plan are numerous and I desire here to cite only one. In Gunnison County, Colo., is located the Akron mine of the Callahan Zinc & Lead Co., Inc. It would still be an abandoned camp were it not for the benefits derived from legislation such as this. During the administration of the program a prosperous community has developed. There was a very large outlay of capital by the company which resulted in an operation contributing 700 tons of lead concentrates, and 1,300 tons of zinc concentrates per quarter to our peace and security requirements. Without this legislation this community may revert to a ghost town and the Nation lose vital supplies of lead and zinc.

Out of 113 mines receiving benefits in Colorado only 70 are in operation today, and many of these are depending upon Congress to reenact this legislation. This situation prevails throughout the mining camps of other States, and it is well for Congress to realize that in refusing to pass this legislation it is sounding a death knell to the independent small producing segment of the mining industry which, unfortunately, has the opposition of the big low-cost producers such as the St. Joe Lead Co., at Bonne Terre, Mo., and the Kennecott Copper Corp., which has a strangle hold on the copper industry with fabricating plants in Connecticut.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on the point on which the able Senator from Colorado has spoken, I wish to say that my attention has been called to the very critical shortage of lead in the United States.

I wish to ask the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado whether this bill, if enacted, will increase to any appreciable extent, the supply of lead in the United States for commercial uses.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, in my opinion the bill would increase the production of lead to a most appreciable extent.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Within what length of time would that increase be obtained? Can the Senator tell us?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should say if the administrative set-up provided for in the bill gets under way promptly, mines that have the prospect of successful exploration or development would commence to get busy at once.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I understand the situation, the bill is not in any sense a subsidy to going concerns or large companies, but in fact is to stimulate production from what are known as marginal mines—the small mines—and also to increase interest in the operation of new mining properties. Is that correct?

Mr. MILLIKIN. The emphasis of the bill is on the encouragement of exploration and development by small mines. Under the formula proposed in the bill, the benefits might reach beyond that; but I repeat the principal emphasis is on the smaller operations.

Mr. President, let me ask the Senator to yield long enough to permit me to make a statement.

If the Senators who have objected will not withdraw their objection, I wish to serve notice now that those of us who are interested in this bill will press to bring up the matter for debate, and we shall ask for, let us say, an hour's time, with an agreement to vote at the end of an hour.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Colorado for making that statement. The Finance Committee went over this bill rather thoroughly and there can be no question as to the need to stimulate the production of strategic and critical ores and metals and minerals in the national defense. This should be done now. We should not pursue the same course that we pursued prior to Pearl Harbor, in reference to the stock piling of critical materials needed for national defense.

This bill is most important, and I am happy that the Senator is taking the position of preparing to have the bill called up at the proper time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been made, the bill is passed over.

The clerk will call the next measure on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (H. R. 4044) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. CAPEHART and other Senators. Over.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Has House bill 4044, Calendar No. 1802, been passed over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been passed over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] would like to have whatever Senator objected to consideration of the bill withhold the objection so that an explanation of the bill can be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kentucky wish to be heard?

Mr. COOPER. I should like to be heard, if there is a chance of persuading the distinguished Senator from Indiana to withdraw his objection.

This bill has been for several months the subject of a great deal of work by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and also by the full Judiciary Committee.

After World War I a Mixed Claims Commission was established to consider and determine claims asserted by citizens of the United States against enemy countries and alien funds held by the Alien Property Custodian. Almost 3 years have passed since the close of World War II, yet there is no agency of the United States constituted to receive claims of citizens of the United States against Japan and Germany, although approximately \$260,000,000 of enemy funds are held by the Alien Property Custodian.

This bill proposes the establishment of a commission to which certain types of claims can be immediately referred for determination, and which is directed to recommend to the Congress procedures for receiving, hearing, and determining all types of war claims. The commission would consist of three members, and it would be required to make a first report to the Congress, not later than 6 months after its organization, setting out its recommendations as to the types and amounts of claims which should be considered by it, the priorities which should apply in the payment of claims, and suggested methods of administration and payment.

The bill does not provide for the immediate payment of any claims other than those which I shall now discuss.

The subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee agree that there are three groups which should receive immediate consideration. The first group—some 1,308 in number—is that group of workers who were induced to go to Wake Island, Guam, and other possessions of the United States to construct military installations. They were captured, and those that lived were treated as internees or prisoners of war. The bill provides that they shall be paid under the contractor's cost-plus contract with the Government the amounts which were promised them in their contracts, excluding overtime. In addition, death and

disability benefits are made available under the amended Longshoremen's Act. It is estimated these charges would amount to approximately \$2,500,000.

The second group is made up of approximately 13,000 American citizens who were interned in the Philippine Islands and other possessions of the United States.

American citizens in other sections of the world were advised or directed to return to this country by the State Department before the war. Members of this group inquired if they should return from the Philippines to the United States.

They were not told to return, and lulled into security. They were caught when the war with Japan commenced, and for nearly three and a half years lived under most miserable conditions, but gave strength to the people of the Philippines. This bill would give them some relief. Each person over 18 will receive \$50 a month and each person under 18 will receive \$20 a month for the term of their detention. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 would be required.

A third group is comprised of the 29,000 American soldiers who were captured by the Japanese and who were subjected for 3 years to brutal and barbarous treatment in contravention of the laws of war. The committee took complete testimony. General MacArthur's Chief of Staff, General King, testified that it was the design of the Japanese high command to starve these troops. We provide that if the Commission shall determine that the Japanese violated the terms of the Geneva Convention, which Japan announced it would observe, and which guaranteed certain standards of food, that for such violation the Japanese, out of the alien funds, shall be charged \$1 a day for the violation. It is a small item in proportion to their injuries, and this item is estimated to cost \$40,000,000. None of these claims will be paid from tax revenues of this country. They will be paid out of the Japanese and German funds held by the Alien Property Custodian. These people have waited too long and should have this inadequate measure of consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the able Senator from Kentucky. I was a member of the subcommittee, which spent many weeks on the bill. We held hearings in Albuquerque, N. Mex., beginning as far back as last December. The hearings were conducted there, for the reason principally that most of the men involved came from the New Mexico National Guard, which participated in the horrible death march from Bataan. All the bill does is to set up a means of procedure whereby the former prisoners of war, internees, contractors' employees and our own American soldiers would have some slight recompense from the Japanese funds amounting to some \$270,000,000, now impounded by the Alien Property Custodian.

What we are doing is almost niggardly. We are for instance under the bill giving

to the American soldiers who spent from 36 to 40 months under the most horrible conditions ever imposed by one man on another, in Japanese prison camps, compensation at the rate of \$1 per day for their subsistence. That would be what it would have cost the American Government had they been in the American Army. We provide that a commission shall be set up similar to the Mixed Claims Commission which was created after World War I, with whom claims may be filed over and above the amounts received under the bill for maltreatment in violation of the Geneva Conference while in Japanese prisons.

The bill has been carefully considered for some weeks by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. It is not perfect. The beneficiaries of the bill have waited a long time. The contractors' employees should get what they would have been paid had they remained at work instead of being confined in Japanese prisons. We also provide that civilian internees shall have a right to file claims again, over and above the provisions of the Geneva Conference. For instance, if a civilian were kept in an internment camp in Japan and a Japanese guard gouged out his eyes, it is provided that a claim may be filed for the destruction of the claimant's sight, in violation of the Geneva Conference. I could stand on the floor of the Senate for 2 or 3 hours reciting horrible instances of things that would nauseate Senators. It cannot be realized that one human being could treat another the way the Japanese treated our soldiers. The Japanese have \$270,000,000 in this country. I think people within the specified groups are entitled to file claims for at least some slight recompense, to be paid out of that amount. I hope no one will object to the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The junior Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am sure the senior Senator from Indiana would not have objected to the bill if he had understood it. I know the senior Senator wants to do what is right by everyone. I am satisfied he wants to do his share at least to bring about some kind of equity to the men, especially military personnel, who went through the agonies of the damned and who suffered at the hands of the Japanese while in prison.

If the senior Senator from Indiana wants to have it on his conscience, it is all right with me. I know boys in my State who had hot wires driven clear through their feet. I know boys in my State who had nails driven into their heads. I know boys in my State who are blind. They are all former military prisoners of war. They are not only in my State but also in Illinois. In a little town just out of Chicago, in Peoria, in St. Joseph, Mo., in Salinas, Calif., and elsewhere these men can be found. I wish the senior Senator from Indiana would go there and see the agony of those youngsters. Now, because the Committee on the Judiciary dares to advocate the establishment of a Claims

Commission through which those boys would receive a little recompense, there are objections to the bill. I am sure if the Senator from Indiana would only go with me, I could take him to 200 of the men within a day, in the city of Albuquerque.

We pass laws here subsidizing industry, subsidizing the farmer, authorizing money for the relief of Europe, but those who suffered in the Philippines must wait; the bill must be subject to an objection.

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

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. There are other phases of the bill than those to which the Senator referred, which caused me to object. I was about ready to suggest I should like to talk to the author of the bill and see if it could not be sent to the foot of the calendar for later consideration. However, since the Senator has taken it upon himself to make a speech directed at me, in very strong terms, I am not so sure that I wish to do that. I was not objecting to the phase of the bill to which the Senator refers, but there are other phases of it which I wish to have explained. There is to be another call of the calendar tomorrow, I hope, and I am sure I shall have no objections. If the Senator will only have a little patience and allow the bill temporarily to go to the foot of the calendar, I think we can get it straightened out.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I agree to that.

Mr. CAPEHART. I did not know until now that it was a sin to object to a bill, or at least to request an opportunity to look into it, if there was some question.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know it is not a sin to object to a bill, but I do think it is a sin to object to a bill that is meritorious without knowing what the bill contains.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

The bill will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I hardly dare trust myself to speak on this subject. However, the horrors and injuries which my colleague has related are not one-tenth of the story.

I rise to express my thanks to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who took their Christmas holiday period last year to go to Albuquerque, where they heard the most horrifying stories they had ever heard in their lives, stories more horrible than any man had ever heard before. I trust no man will ever hear them again.

I express my thanks and appreciation to the distinguished and able committee which has performed this work and has reported the bill. Tomorrow I hope I may include my thanks to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] for withdrawing his objection and permitting the bill to pass.

ESTATE OF L. L. McCANDLESS

The bill (H. R. 915) to confer jurisdiction upon the district court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of the executors and trustees of the estate of L. L. McCandless,

deceased, as their interests may appear, against the United States of America, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLA L. BROWNING

The bill (S. 2299) for the relief of Ella L. Browning was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ella L. Browning, Bar Harbor, Maine, the sum of \$3,552.50, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for damages to a swimming pool and stone terrace wall situated at Pointe d'Acadie, on Mount Desert Island, in connection with experimental work with ordnance materials conducted by the United States Navy at Bald Porcupine Island, Hancock County, Maine, in and after 1943, while such Bald Porcupine Island was occupied by the Naval Establishment under lease (NOy (R)-33877) executed by said Ella L. Browning, on September 15, 1943: *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.

HAWAIIAN DREDGING CO., LTD.

The bill (H. R. 6186) for reimbursement of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COS.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 1774, Senate bill 1691, for the relief of First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos. I have conferred with all of the Senators who raised objections and asked to have the bill go over, and I think that now we are in the clear to have the bill passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1691) for the relief of First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from New Jersey if he talked with the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SMITH. I did not know the Senator from Minnesota had an objection.

Mr. WHERRY. It may be that I have the wrong Senator in mind. Perhaps it was the Senator from Vermont [Mr. ARKEN].

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Vermont now assures me that there is no objection to consideration of the bill by any Senator who made objection at the time it was first called on the calendar. I have conferred with every Senator who I was told by my aide had objected. They have withdrawn their objections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee amendment will be stated.

The amendment was, on page 2, in line 14, after the words "Fleet Corporation," to strike out "and (b) an amount on account of interest equal to the interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum upon the aforesaid sum from January 5, 1921, to the date of payment of the aforesaid sum; and (c) an amount on account of interest equal to the interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum upon the sum of \$250,000 from January 5, 1921, to October 7, 1935, this being the date on which this sum was returned to the companies by the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, a successor of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation," so as to make the bill read:

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, jointly or severally to the First National Steamship Co., the Second National Steamship Co., and the Third National Steamship Co., corporations organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as the balance of the refund to said companies and as reimbursement and compensation to said companies the sum total of the following amounts, namely: (a) The amount of \$384,256.26, being the balance on account of certain sums deposited by or on behalf of those companies in the year 1920 with the United States Shipping Board and/or United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and on account of certain further sums expended by said companies for and on behalf of the United States Shipping Board and/or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the year 1920 in connection with the vessels *Independence*, *Hoxie*, and *Scottsburg*, then owned by the United States Government and/or the United States Shipping Board and/or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

SALARIES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL TEACHERS, ETC.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 1708, Senate bill 2850, for the reason that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who had objected, has authorized me to say that he has withdrawn his objection. He thought the bill was a teachers' pay raise bill, which it is not. It is simply designed to correct certain inequities which developed through the operation of the teachers' bill passed by the Congress in 1947.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2850) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officials, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That article II of title I of the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officials, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved July 7, 1947, be and the same

hereby is amended by striking out the following words and figures:

"CLASS 13—PRINCIPALS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WITH 16 OR MORE ROOMS, AND PRINCIPALS IN AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

"A basic salary of \$4,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,300 per year is reached."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"CLASS 13—PRINCIPALS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS IN AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

"A basic salary of \$4,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,300 per year is reached."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (ap) of section 6 of title III of said act is hereby amended by inserting the following at the end of said paragraph: "No longevity increases for placement as provided in this paragraph shall be granted to any probationary or temporary teacher, librarian, research assistant, counselor, or instructor in the teachers colleges appointed after June 30, 1948, to group C in salary classes 1 to 8, inclusive, in article I of title I, unless credit for such increases is based upon approved teaching or other service rendered after the master's degree had been conferred upon the appointee: *Provided,* That this limitation on placement credit shall not apply to appointments made from current eligible lists effective on July 1, 1948."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of title III of said act is further amended by inserting at the end thereof a new paragraph to be lettered "(ar)" and to read as follows: "Every permanent and probationary teacher, librarian, research assistant, counselor, and instructor in the teachers colleges in the employ of the Board of Education on June 30, 1947, who either possessed a master's degree on June 30, 1947, or shall have received a master's degree during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and whose salary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, was less than \$3,500, shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof a salary of \$3,000 per annum plus longevity increases for placement in group C in salary classes 1 to 8, inclusive, in article I of title I, of \$100 for each year of like service in the public schools of the District of Columbia acceptable to and approved by the Board of Education, including military leave and educational leave with part pay, subsequent to probationary appointment and prior to July 1, 1947, but for not more than the fifth year of such service, to be effective as of July 1, 1947, or on the first day of the month immediately following the date on which the master's degree was conferred, whichever is later, and shall be entitled to receive annual increases thereafter in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of this act. The provisions of this paragraph shall not operate to reduce the amount of annual compensation of any teacher, librarian, research assistant, counselor, or instructor in the teachers colleges, below the amount of annual compensation received by him during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948."

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (b) of section 21 of title V of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: "After the effective date of this act, the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of the public-school teachers in the District of Columbia,' approved August 7, 1946, shall apply to permanent employees of the Board of Education whose salaries are fixed by this act, and all references in said act to the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, as amended, shall be interpreted to apply to this act. Nothing in this subsection shall require the recomputation of the annuity of any person retired under the act of August 7, 1946, prior to the effective date of this act, or of any person retired prior to the effective date of the act of August 7, 1946, whose annuity is computed in accordance with the provisions of that act."

(b) This section shall be effective as of July 1, 1947.

SEC. 5. This act, except as otherwise provided herein, shall become effective on July 1, 1948.

GEORGE BAILEY

The bill (S. 1995) for the relief of George Bailey was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George Bailey, of Indianapolis, Ind., the sum of \$115.12, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for loss or damages on account of property damage and minor personal injuries to Mrs. George Bailey, sustained as a result of a collision wherein his vehicle was struck by an Army vehicle in Indianapolis, Ind., on November 30, 1945, driven by an enlisted man in the Army of the United States not acting within the scope of his office or employment: *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.

NAVAJO-HOPI INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 1666, Senate bill 2686.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I shall object if we return to all the bills which have been passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is at the mercy of the Senate in that respect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

CHARLES M. DAVIS

The bill (H. R. 4103) for the relief of Charles M. Davis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 1802, House bill 4044.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I object.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The bill (H. R. 6860) to amend the Federal Airport Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN WIDOWS OF VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The bill (H. R. 4962) to provide pensions for certain widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CYPRESS CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

The bill (H. R. 2395) for the relief of the Cypress Creek Drainage District of

the State of Arkansas was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARITAL DEDUCTIONS FOR ESTATE-TAX PURPOSES

The resolution (H. J. Res. 429) relating to the marital deductions for estate-tax purposes, in the case of life-insurance or annuity payments, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CLAIMING CREDIT FOR REFUND IN CONNECTION WITH WAR LOSSES

The resolution (H. J. Res. 428) providing an extension of time for claiming credit or refund with respect to war losses was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WIDOW OF ROBERT V. HOLLAND

The bill (S. 605) for the relief of the widow of Robert V. Holland was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Air Force shall cause to be paid, out of funds appropriated for pay of the Air Force current at the time of payment, to the widow of Robert V. Holland (ASN O-32325), late a major in the United States Air Force, who died on December 5, 1947, such sum as would otherwise have been paid to said widow as a death gratuity under the act of December 17, 1919, as amended (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 903), had the said Robert V. Holland died while in a pay status and while holding the rank of major on the date of his death.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION TO ALASKA

The resolution (S. J. Res. 219) to continue until December 31, 1949, the authority of the United States Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to, from, and within Alaska was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Over.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the present act will expire on June 30 unless some action is taken. If it does expire, we shall have a critical situation existing with respect to Alaska shipping. However, if the Senator from South Carolina wishes to object and wishes to eliminate Alaska shipping, it is perfectly all right with me.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I wonder if there is any objection to the joint resolution being placed at the foot of the calendar?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will go to the foot of the calendar.

AMENDMENT TO MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP ACT OF MARCH 16, 1934

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2482) to amend sections 2, 4, and 8 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with

amendments, on page 2, beginning in line 5, to strike out:

And (3) by inserting before the last period in such subsection the following proviso: "Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior not to exceed 25 percent, at any one time, of the total of the areas acquired in accordance with the provisions of this act, may be administered primarily as wildlife management areas not subject to the prohibitions against the taking of birds, or nests or the eggs thereof, as contained in section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222; 16 U. S. C. 7151), as amended, except that no such area shall be open to shooting when the population of birds frequenting such areas or in the migrations utilizing such areas is on a decline and no newly acquired or newly established area shall be open to shooting until the same has been fully developed as a management area, refuge, reservation, or breeding ground."

On pages 2 and 3, to strike out sections 4 and 5, as follows:

SEC. 4. Section 8 of said act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "and he may cooperate with the appropriate officials and agencies of any country which is a party to a treaty with the United States for the protection of migratory birds in the development and protection of such birds and their habitat, in such manner as he may deem advisable, including but not limited to the grant of funds to carry out such cooperative efforts."

SEC. 5. Section 5 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929, as amended, is further amended by inserting the words "wildlife management and" immediately before the words "inviolate sanctuaries for migratory birds" as they appear therein.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U. S. C. 718b), as amended, is further amended by inserting the figure "\$1" as it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$2."

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 4 of said act is amended (1) by deleting the words "Not less than 90 percent shall be available", and (2) by inserting the words "wildlife management and," immediately before the words "inviolate migratory-bird sanctuaries" as they appear therein.

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 4 of said act is amended by deleting the words "The remainder shall be available."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend sections 2 and 4 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451, 16 U. S. C. 718 (b)), as amended."

CANNON VALLEY MILLING CO.

The bill (H. R. 1780) for the relief of Cannon Valley Milling Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STATUE OF COMMODORE JOHN BARRY

The resolution (H. J. Res. 297) to increase the sum authorized to be appropriated for the presentation to Eire of a statue of Commodore John Barry was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE

The bill (H. R. 5252) to extend the time for commencing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Rio Grande City, Tex., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO PERFORM CERTAIN FUNCTIONS

The bill (H. R. 4330) to authorize the Secretary of State to perform certain consular-type functions within the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE

The bill (H. R. 4367) authorizing the Hidalgo Bridge Co. and assignees to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad toll bridge across the Rio Grande was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6829) making supplemental appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. EASTLAND. Over.

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

PERMANENT APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6039) to authorize the permanent appointment in the Regular Army of one officer in the grade of general and to authorize the permanent appointment in the Regular Air Force of one officer in the grade of general, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment, on page 2, line 10 to insert:

The President is further authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint in the Regular Navy one officer in the permanent grade of admiral from among any officers on the active list of the Regular Navy who served in the temporary grade of admiral from February 4, 1944, to the present date, and commanded a major combatant unit of the United States Fleet in the Pacific Theater of Operations during all or any part of the Second World War.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6707) to amend the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the laws requiring retirement of Regular Army and Regular Air Force officers because of age shall not apply to officers of

the Regular Army or Regular Air Force appointed in the grade of General of the Army pursuant to the act of March 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 59). The President may, in his discretion, upon the request of the officer concerned, restore to the active list of the Regular Army or Regular Air Force any officer of the Regular Army or Regular Air Force on the retired list who was appointed in the grade of General of the Army pursuant to the act of March 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 59).

Officers appointed in the grade of General of the Army pursuant to the act of March 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 59), shall not be counted within the limited number of officers authorized to be serving on active duty in grades above lieutenant general as provided in section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.) unless they be serving as Chief of Staff or in command of any territorial or tactical subdivision of the Army or the Air Force.

Sec. 2. In addition to the number of officers authorized to serve after July 1, 1948, on the active list in the grade of General in the Army and Admiral in the Navy pursuant to sections 504 and 413 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, officers now on the active list of the Army in the grade of general whose dates of rank in such grade are between March 8, 1945, and April 15, 1945, inclusive, and of the Navy in the grade of admiral whose dates of rank in such grade are prior to April 4, 1945, may, at the discretion of the President, be continued in such grades until July 1, 1950, unless sooner retired and the total number of officers authorized by these sections to have the grade, rank, title, pay, and allowances of vice admiral or admiral and lieutenant general or general, is temporarily increased accordingly: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section in no way affect the status of the officer who may be serving as Chief of Staff in the Army on the effective date of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INSTRUCTION AT NAVAL ACADEMY OF CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The bill (H. R. 6698) to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding four persons at a time from the Republic of the Philippines, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, apparently the call of the calendar has been concluded. I should like very much if such an order could be entered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The call of the calendar has been concluded; and, for the record, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

EXTENSION OF TERMS OF MEMBERS OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2589) to provide for extension of the terms of office of the present members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION TO ALASKA

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar 1817, Senate Joint Resolution 219.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I shall have to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina objects.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have been requested to object until the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is back on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, the call of the calendar has been concluded, and I think I shall make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is such a motion in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not in order under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will not the Senator from South Carolina reserve his objection?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An objection has been made and not withdrawn. Is there any other bill any Senator wishes to have the Senate return to?

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I do not wish to have the Senate return to the consideration of the bill, but at the time Calendar No. 1507, Senate bill 2644, was called, it went to the foot of the calendar, and I now ask that I may be permitted to speak 5 minutes regarding the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is entirely correct in his statement. The Senator asked that the bill be passed to the foot of the calendar, and the Senator from Maine is now recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, this is a measure reported as a result of the studies of the Joint Congressional Aviation Policy Board. The bill has been on the Calendar for some time, and there are at least one or two Senators who have some question regarding it, so that I shall not ask for its further consideration at this time. I did wish, however, to explain its purpose to the Senate, with the earnest hope that before the Senate recesses or adjourns there might be opportunity for its consideration.

Mr. President, under the present procedure the development of new types of transport aircraft is utterly impossible so far as private agencies are concerned. At the close of the war, with the optimism which prevailed, certain airplane manufacturing companies and air lines went forward, at an expense of 25 to 40 million dollars, with the development of the so-called prototype plane. They literally lost their shirt. The Government lost its shirt, because the Government was subsidizing the air lines.

It became perfectly evident to those studying this problem that there would be no further development of this type of aircraft unless some form of government development were undertaken, and what is provided in this bill seemed the most practical way.

I may point out that our English friends are now developing an 8-engine jet-type transport aircraft, presumably with our funds, which, if successful, will supersede all current aircraft in overseas work, and long-range craft.

Nothing comparable has been or can be undertaken by any private agencies in this country, because of the expense involved, and the utter hopelessness of coming out even. They could go forward and simply increase their demands upon the Government through the means of the existing postal subsidy, but they fully concur with the representatives of Congress that such a course would not be wise.

Therefore, Mr. President, this bill was developed, with the full cooperation of all Government agencies concerned and of all private agencies concerned, as the only practical means of proceeding. At the present time the Export-Import Bank has under consideration, and I understand possible commitment, a loan of \$30,000,000 to the BOAC, or the British Overseas Airlines, for the purchase of 25 Constellations, which will exceed those possessed by any American company, and enable them literally to sweep the skies in this latest type of transport. Meanwhile they are evolving new types.

I am not quarreling with this procedure, although I think it is extremely unfortunate, but I am saying that if the progress of American aviation in this field, both for military and civilian transport, is not to be halted, something must be done. Under the proposal, the prototype will be developed by the Government, and as far as further developments are concerned, it is anticipated that several thousand of these planes would be purchased by private industry, would be used in private industry, and would be instantly available in the event of any national emergency.

This is why it seems so wise that we should proceed in the way suggested, and I hope that before the next 24 hours are passed, we may get an opportunity for the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is not asking to have the bill taken up now?

Mr. BREWSTER. I am not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over.

CLOTURE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, am I entitled to 5 minutes under the rule?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is nothing before the Senate at the moment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Am I entitled to time on the bill of the Senator from Maine?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes. The Chair recognizes the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I shall take this 5 minutes of the Senate's time because it may be the last time for some hours I shall have opportunity to discuss the matter. At least according to the public press, it has been widely proclaimed or advertised that the Senate is to have the public's business blocked by a form of filibuster which in turn would hold up vital national-defense legislation.

I merely wish to point out to the Senate that very early this year, and last year, as a matter of fact, I introduced a

proposed change of the Senate rules so that the Senate would be able to guard itself to a reasonable degree against a filibuster of the kind threatened. That resolution was not reported out of the Rules Committee, but a more moderate resolution was, one which had been submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], which left the cloture rule as it is today, except that it provided that it might be applied to motions as well as measures.

Because neither of those measures has been acted upon, the Senate today finds itself in such a position that not even by a two-thirds vote can it apply cloture against a filibuster, unless it is a filibuster on a bill, and not merely on a motion.

It seems to me that in the closing days of a session of the Congress, when representative government itself is on trial, this power to block vital legislation of interest to the national defense, to completely obstruct the legislative processes of government, is too much power for any responsible person to want, and far too much power for any irresponsible person to have.

I certainly hope that at the earliest opportunity in the next meeting of the Senate, either later this year or at the beginning of the Eighty-first Congress, the Senate of the United States will proceed to amend its rules so that we will not be subject to this type of a situation.

NAVAJO-HOPI INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to Calendar No. 1666, Senate bill 2686, for further consideration. I understand the Senator who objected no longer objects and is willing to have the measure considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of Calendar No. 1666, which the clerk will again state by title.

A bill (S. 2686) to establish the Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration, to provide for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with the following amendments:

On page 4, strike out lines 4 to 23, both inclusive.

On page 5, strike out lines 1 and 2.

On page 5, line 5 change "Sec. 6" to read "Sec. 5".

On page 6, strike out lines 3 to 23, both inclusive.

On page 7, line 3, change "Sec. 8" to read "Sec. 6".

On page 7, line 16, change "Sec. 9" to read "Sec. 7".

On page 8, line 11, change "Sec. 10" to read "Sec. 8".

On page 8, line 18, change "Sec. 11" to read "Sec. 9".

On page 8, strike out lines 22, 23 and 24 and insert in lieu thereof the following: of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate to be appointed by the Chairman thereof, and two members of the Committee

on Public Lands of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Chairman thereof."

On page 10, line 14, change "Sec. 12" to read "Sec. 10".

On page 10, line 14, after the figure "12" insert the following: "(a)".

On page 10, line 19, after the period insert the following: "(b) There is also hereby authorized to be appropriated \$250,000 per annum for the relief of the dependent children, the blind, aged, sick, and disabled among the Navajo and Hopi Indians who are needy."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration Act."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress recognizes the peculiar problems of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, growing out of social, political, and geographic conditions which make the planning and development of a program of rehabilitation for these tribes separate and distinct from that of any other Indians. Recognizing further that the reservations of these Indians have insufficient resources to adequately support more than approximately half of their population, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to bring about the assimilation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians into the general population under conditions which will permit the termination of Federal administration of their affairs at the earliest practicable date. To that end, and in order to carry out existing treaties with these Indians and to fully assure the recognition of their rights under the treaties, the provisions of this act are enacted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAJO-HOPI ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of the Interior as agency to be known as the Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration") at the head of which shall be an Administrator who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$12,000 a year. The Administration shall be separate and apart from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Commission of Indian Affairs and shall exercise its powers and duties under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The principal office of the Administrator shall be on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

(b) The Administrator may, in accordance with the civil-service laws, appoint in the Administration and in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 fix the compensation of, a deputy administrator and such other officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in the Administration, but so far as he deems it advisable may obtain personnel for that purpose by transfer from the Bureau of Indian Affairs of personnel in excess of the needs of that Bureau in the light of the transfer of functions to the Administration under the provisions of this act.

TRANSFER OF POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all powers, duties, and functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with respect to the administration of laws relating to Indians are, so far as they relate to the Navajo and Hopi Indians, transferred to and shall be exercised by or under the direction of the Administration and the Administrator.

(b) All records and property (including office equipment) of the Bureau of Indian

Affairs and all personnel used primarily in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the Administration for use in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions.

(c) The unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available for use in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions are hereby made available to the Administration for such purpose.

TRANSFER OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SEC. 5. (a) All powers, duties, and functions, of the Secretary of the Interior, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relating to the conservation and improvement of the health, including sanitation, of the Navajo and Hopi Indians and to the maintenance and operation of hospitals, clinics, other medical relief activities, and preventive programs on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations are hereby transferred to and shall be exercised by the Public Health Service and the Surgeon General under the direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

(b) All personnel, records, and property (including office equipment and living quarters) of the Office of Indian Affairs used primarily in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the Public Health Service for use in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions.

(c) All unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available for use by the Office of Indian Affairs in the exercise of such powers, duties, and functions are hereby made available to the Public Health Service for such purpose.

PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION OF NAVAJO AND HOPÍ INDIANS

SEC. 6. The Administrator shall at the earliest practicable date prepare and submit to the Joint Committee hereinafter provided for a program for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians in accordance with the policies and purposes of this act. In order to carry out that purpose, he shall proceed immediately to make surveys of existing educational, economic, and welfare facilities, highways, and water supply, and submit a report and recommendations for a long term economic, industrial, and cultural program of rehabilitation on or off the Navajo-Hopi Indian Reservations indicating the possibility of State participation in the program.

EDUCATION

SEC. 7. The Congress recognizes that education is one of the most important and difficult aspects of the Navajo-Hopi problems. Pending the development of a general rehabilitation program, the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator shall utilize to the fullest extent the provisions of existing law for the purpose of improving the educational opportunities of the Navajo-Hopi Indians and in addition thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts with any State for the construction, either on or off the Navajo-Hopi Reservation, of additional school buildings and the furnishing of additional school facilities for the development of a suitable program for child and adult education and on-the-job training. The Secretary of the Interior shall have full authority to enter into arrangements with any such State in order to bring any educational facilities so authorized within the State educational systems, so far as that may be practicable.

ORDERS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 8. All orders, rules, and regulations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relating to the powers, duties, and functions transferred under this act which are in effect on the date of transfer are hereby continued

in effect until modified, superseded, or rescinded by the agencies to which such transfers are made.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

SEC. 9. (a) There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "committee"), to be composed of two members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate to be appointed by the chairman thereof, and two members of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the chairman thereof. A vacancy in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The committee shall elect a chairman from among its members.

(b) It shall be the function of the committee to make a continuous study of the programs for the administration and rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and to review the progress achieved in the execution of such programs. Upon request the committee shall aid the several standing committees of the Congress having legislative jurisdiction over any part of such programs, and shall make a report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, from time to time, concerning the results of its studies, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable. The Administrator, at the request of the committee, shall consult with the committee from time to time with respect to his activities under this act.

(c) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this subsection.

(d) The committee is authorized to appoint and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and organizations thereof, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable.

(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out any program for the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Indians developed under the provisions of this act or under other law, including the sum of \$25,000,000 for surveys and for the immediate development of an educational program.

(b) There is also hereby authorized to be appropriated \$250,000 per annum for the relief of the dependent children, the blind, aged, sick, and disabled among the Navajo and Hopi Indians who are needy.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate re-

turn to the consideration of Calendar 1802, House bill 4044, to which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] objected.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection, since the bill has been explained to me by the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of Calendar No. 1802, House bill 4044, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4044) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert the following:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "War Claims Act of 1948."

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a commission to be known as the War Claims Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") and to be composed of three persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least two of the members of the Commission shall be persons who have been admitted to the bar of the highest court of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The members of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 a year. The terms of office of the members of the Commission shall expire at the time fixed in subsection (d) for the winding up of the affairs of the Commission.

(b) The Commission may, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such officers, attorneys, and employees, and may make such expenditures, as may be necessary to carry out its functions. Officers and employees of any other department or agency of the Government may, with the consent of the head of such department or agency, be assigned to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions. The Commission may, with the consent of the head of any other department or agency of the Government, utilize the facilities and services of such department or agency in carrying out the functions of the Commission.

(c) The Commission may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions, and may delegate functions to any member, officer, or employee of the Commission. The Commission shall give public notice of the time when, and the limit of time within which, claims may be filed, which notice shall be published in the Federal Register. The limit of time within which claims may be filed with the Commission shall in no event be later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this act.

(d) The Commission shall wind up its affairs at the earliest practicable time after the expiration of the time for filing claims, but in no event later than 3 years after the expiration of such time.

JURISDICTION OF COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall have jurisdiction to receive and adjudicate according to law claims as hereinafter provided.

EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTORS

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any person specified in section 101 (a) of the act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 2, 1942, as amended, or by the legal representative of any such person who may have died, for the amount by which (1) the total sum which would have been payable to such person by his employer (not including any payments for overtime), if such person's contract of employment had been in effect and he had been paid under it for the entire period during which he was entitled to receive benefits under section 101 (b) of such act, exceeds (2) the entire amount creditable to such person's account for such period under the provisions of such section plus any amounts paid to such person by such employer for such period or recovered by such person in any legal action against such employer based upon such person's right against such employer for such period under the contract of employment, including payments in settlement of the liability of the employer arising under or out of such contract. No claim shall be allowed to any person under the provisions of this section unless such person executes a full release to the employer and to the United States in respect to the liability of the employer arising under or out of the contract of employment, except liability for workmen's compensation benefits under the act of August 16, 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651 and the following), or detention of other benefits paid under the act of December 2, 1942, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1751 and the following). Any claim allowed under the provisions of this section shall be certified by the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act.

(b) (1) The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to cancel any obligation to the United States of any person specified in section 101 (a) of such act of December 2, 1942, to pay any sum which may have been advanced to or on behalf of any such person by the Department of State for the purpose of paying the costs of food and medical services furnished to such person during his period of internment by the Imperial Japanese Government or for the purpose of paying transportation or other expenses of repatriation.

(2) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any person specified in section 101 (a) of such act of December 2, 1942, for the repayment of any sum which may have been paid by such person to the Department of State in settlement of any obligation of the type referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection. Any claim allowed under the provisions of this paragraph shall be certified by the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act.

(c) Section 102 (a) of the act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 2, 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the proviso in such subsection and by substituting the following: "Provided, That the total compensation payable under this title for injury or death shall in no event exceed the limitations upon compensation as fixed in section 14 (m) of such act as such section may from time to time be amended except that the total compensation shall not be less than that provided for in the original enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That any amendment to such act, the effect of

which is to increase the amount of benefits payable for injury or death, shall be applied in the administration of this section as if the amendment had been in effect at the time of the particular injury or death and the compensation (except funeral and burial expenses) in any case previously determined shall be adjusted accordingly in respect to the beneficiary entitled thereto under the act."

INTERNEES

SEC. 5. (a) As used in this section, the term "civilian American citizen" means any person who, being then a citizen of the United States, was captured by the Imperial Japanese Government on or after December 7, 1941, at Midway, Guam, Wake Island, the Philippine Islands, or any Territory or possession of the United States attacked or invaded by such Government, or while in transit to or from any such place, or who went into hiding at any such place in order to avoid capture or internment by such Government; except (1) a person who at any time voluntarily gave aid to, collaborated with, or in any manner served such Government, or (2) a person who at the time of his capture or entrance into hiding was (A) a person within the purview of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, and as extended; or (B) a person within the purview of the act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 2, 1942, as amended; or (C) a person within the purview of the Missing Persons Act, as amended; or (D) a regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of any military or naval force.

(b) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by, or on behalf of, any civilian American citizen for detention benefits for any period of time subsequent to December 6, 1941, during which he was held by the Imperial Japanese Government as a prisoner, internee, hostage, or in any other capacity, or remained in hiding to avoid being captured or interned by such Imperial Japanese Government.

(c) The detention benefit allowed to any person under the provisions of subsection (b) shall be at the rate of \$50 for each calendar month during which such person was at least 18 years of age and at the rate of \$20 per month for each calendar month during which such person was less than 18 years of age.

(d) The detention benefits allowed under subsection (b) shall be allowed to the person entitled thereto, or, in the event of his death, only to the following persons:

(1) Widow or dependent husband if there is no child or children of the deceased;

(2) Widow or dependent husband and child or children of the deceased, one-half to the widow or dependent husband and the other half to the child or children in equal shares; and

(3) Child or children of the deceased (in equal shares) if there is no widow or dependent husband.

(e) Any claim allowed under the provisions of subsection (b) shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act, and shall be payable by the Secretary of the Treasury to the person entitled thereto or to his legal or natural guardian if he has one.

(f) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of titles I and II of the act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other pur-

poses," approved December 2, 1942, as amended, are extended and shall apply with respect to the injury, disability, or death resulting from injury of a civilian American citizen occurring while he was held by or in hiding from the Imperial Japanese Government, to the same extent as if such civilian American citizen were an employee within the purview of such act of December 2, 1942, as amended.

(2) For the purpose of determining the benefits extended and made applicable by paragraph (1)—

(A) the average weekly wage of any such civilian American citizen, whether employed, self-employed, or not employed, shall be deemed to have been \$37.50.

(B) the provisions of such act shall be applicable whether or not any such civilian American citizen was employed;

(C) notice of injury or death shall not be required; and limitation provisions with respect to the filing of claims for injury, disability, or death shall not begin to run until the date of enactment of this section; and

(D) the monthly compensation in cases involving partial disability shall be determined by the percentage the degree of partial disability bears to total disability and shall not be determined with respect to the extent of loss of wage earning capacity.

(3) The following provisions of such act of December 2, 1942, as amended, shall not apply in the case of such civilian American citizens: Section 101 (b), section 104, and section 105.

(4) Rights or benefits which, under this subsection, are to be determined with reference to other provisions of law shall be determined with reference to such provisions of law as in force on January 3, 1948.

(5) The money benefit for disability or death shall be paid only to the person entitled thereto, or to his legal or natural guardian if he has one, and shall not upon death of person so entitled survive for the benefit of his estate or any other person.

(6) The benefit of a minor or of an incompetent person who has no natural or legal guardian may, in the discretion of the Federal Security Administrator, be paid, in whole or in such part as he may determine for and on behalf of such minor or incompetent directly to the person or institution caring for, supporting, or having custody of such minor or incompetent.

(7) No person, except a widow or a child, shall be entitled to benefits for disability with respect to himself, and to death benefits on account of the death of another.

(8) If a civilian American citizen or his dependent receives or has received from the United States any payments on account of the same injury or death, or from his employer, in the form of wages, or payments in lieu of wages, or in any form of support or compensation (including workmen's compensation) in respect to the same objects, the benefits under this section shall be diminished by the amount of such payments in the following manner: (A) Benefits on account of injury or disability shall be reduced by the amount of payments to the injured person on account of the same injury or disability; and (B) benefits on account of death shall be reduced by the amount of payments to the dependents of the deceased civilian American citizen on account of the same death.

(9) This subsection shall take effect as of December 7, 1941, and the right of individuals to benefits shall be held to have begun to accrue as though this subsection had been in effect as of such date.

PRISONERS OF WAR

SEC. 6. (a) As used in this section, the term "prisoner of war" means any regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of the military or naval forces of the United States who was held as a prisoner of war for any period of time subsequent to

December 7, 1941, by any government of any nation with which the United States has been at war subsequent to such date.

(b) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any prisoner of war for compensation for the violation by the enemy government by which he was held as a prisoner of war, or its agents, of its obligation to furnish him the quantity or quality of food to which he was entitled as a prisoner of war under the terms of the Geneva convention of July 27, 1929. The compensation allowed to any prisoner of war under the provisions of this subsection shall be at the rate of \$1 for each day he was held as a prisoner of war on which the enemy government or its agents failed to furnish him such quantity or quality of food. Any claim allowed under the provisions of this subsection shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7. The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and provide for the payment of any claim filed by any religious organization functioning in the Philippine Islands and affiliated with a religious organization in the United States, or by the personnel of any such Philippine organization, for reimbursement of expenditures incurred, or for payment of the fair value of supplies used, by such organization or such personnel for the purpose of furnishing shelter, food, clothing, hospitalization, medicines and medical services, and other relief in the Philippines to members of the armed forces of the United States or to civilian American citizens (as defined in section 5) at any time subsequent to December 6, 1941, and before August 15, 1945. Any claim allowed under the provisions of this section shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act.

REPORT WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL INJURY AND PROPERTY CLAIMS

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall inquire into and report to the President, for submission of such report to the Congress on or before February 1, 1951, with respect to war claims arising out of World War II, other than claims which may be received and adjudicated under the preceding sections of this act, and shall present in such report its findings on—

(1) the estimated number and amount of such claims, classified by types and categories; and

(2) the extent to which such claims have been or may be satisfied under international agreements or domestic or foreign laws.

(b) The report of the Commission shall contain recommendations with respect to—

(1) categories and types of claims, if any, which should be received and considered and the legal and equitable bases therefor;

(2) the administrative method by which such claims should be considered, and any priorities or limitations which should be applicable; and

(3) any limitations which should be applied to the allowance and payment of fees in connection with such claims.

(c) The Commission shall include in such report—

(1) such other recommendations as it deems appropriate; and

(2) such proposals for legislation as it deems appropriate for carrying out the recommendations made in such report.

(d) Such report, with accompanying evidence, shall be printed as a public document when received by the Congress.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to imply that the Congress will enact legislation—

(1) adopting any recommendations made under this section with respect to the consideration or payment of any type of claim; or

(2) making any moneys, including moneys remaining in the War Claims Fund after the making of payments from such fund provided for by this act, available for the payment of such claims.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 9. Not later than 6 months after its organization, and every 6 months thereafter, the Commission shall make a report to the Congress concerning its operations under this act.

REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH CLAIMS

SEC. 10. No remuneration on account of services rendered or to be rendered to or on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim filed with the Commission under this act shall exceed 10 percent (or such lesser percent as may be fixed by the Commission with respect to any class of claims) of the amount allowed by the Commission on account of such claims. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the United States or elsewhere, pays or offers to pay, or promises to pay, or receives, on account of services rendered or to be rendered in connection with any such claim, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both, and, if any such payment shall have been made or granted, the Commission shall take such action as may be necessary to recover the same, and, in addition thereto any such claimant shall forfeit all rights under this act.

HEARINGS WITH RESPECT TO CLAIMS

SEC. 11. The Commission shall notify all claimants of the approval or denial of their claims, and, if approved, shall notify such claimants of the amount for which such claims are approved. Any claimant whose claim is denied, or is approved for less than the full allowable amount of such claim, shall be entitled, under such regulations as the Commission may prescribe, to a hearing before the Commission or its representatives with respect to such claim. Upon such hearing, the Commission may affirm, modify, or revise its former action with respect to such claim, including a denial or reduction in the amount theretofore allowed with respect to such claim. The action of the Commission in allowing or denying any claim under this act shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact and not subject to review by any other official of the United States or by any court by mandamus or otherwise, and the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer for payments in accordance with such action.

AMENDMENTS TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

SEC. 12. (a) The fourth sentence of section 34 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, is amended by striking out "those of other natural persons who are and have been since the beginning of the war residents of the United States and who have not during the war been interned or paroled pursuant to the Alien Enemy Act;"

(b) The Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 39. No property or interest therein of Germany, Japan, or any national of either

such country vested in or transferred to any officer or agency of the Government at any time after December 17, 1941, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be returned to former owners thereof or their successors in interest, and the United States shall not pay compensation for any such property or interest therein. The net proceeds remaining upon the completion of administration, liquidation, and disposition pursuant to the provisions of this act of any such property or interest therein shall be covered into the Treasury at the earliest practicable date. Nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or otherwise affect the operation of the provisions of section 32 of this act or of the Philippine Property Act of 1946."

WAR CLAIMS FUND

SEC. 13. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the War Claims Fund. The War Claims Fund shall consist of all sums covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended. The moneys in such fund shall be available for expenditure only as provided in this act or as may be provided hereafter by the Congress.

(b) The Federal Security Administrator is authorized and directed to estimate and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the total amount which will be required to pay all benefits payable as a result of the enactment of section 5 (f) of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, subsequent to payment of all claims certified for payment pursuant to sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act, transfer from the War Claims Fund to the general fund of the Treasury a sum equal to the total amount so certified by the Federal Security Administrator. No benefits shall be payable as a result of the enactment of section 5 (f) of this act until such time as such sum is so transferred.

(c) The Federal Security Administrator is authorized and directed to estimate and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the total amount which will be required to pay all additional benefits payable as a result of the enactment of section 4 (c) of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the War Claims Fund to the general fund of the Treasury a sum equal to the total amount so certified by the Federal Security Administrator.

(d) The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the total amount of all obligations canceled pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (b) (1) of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the War Claims Fund to the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the total amount so certified.

(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the War Claims Fund, such sums as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this act.

PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS

SEC. 14. In any case in which any money is payable as a result of the enactment of this act to any person who is prevented from accepting such money by the rules, regulations, or customs of the church or the religious order or organization of which he is a member, such money shall be paid, upon the request of such person, to such church or to such religious order or organization.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION TO ALASKA

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Senate Joint Resolution 219, Calendar No. 1817.

I ask for immediate consideration of that measure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana has asked immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 219, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 219) to continue until December 31, 1949, the authority of the United States Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to, from, and within Alaska.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I previously objected to the measure. I now withhold objection so the Senator from Indiana may make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, all I wish to say is that the bill would extend the provisions of Public Law 12, which expires on June 30, 1948. Unless the law is extended it will, in my opinion, create chaos with respect to Alaskan shipping at a time when we ought to strengthen our Alaskan facilities rather than weaken them. The bill is primarily an extension of Public Law 12. It does not in any way change the substance of Public Law 12. It is a bill on which the committee held extensive hearings. The committee gave much thought and much time to it. It was almost the unanimous testimony of those who came before the committee that the law should be extended as provided by the bill. Such extension was recommended by the Maritime Commission and by other agencies and individuals. I cannot understand why anyone should object to it.

I am glad to yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN].

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, following the objection which was raised to Senate Joint Resolution 219 by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], he informed me and other interested Senators that he had entered an objection in the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. Because of the importance of the passage of this legislation to Alaska and to the Pacific Northwest in general, I was authorized by my colleagues to endeavor to find the Senator from North Dakota, and find him I did, in fact, in the restaurant, where he was very willing to discuss his objection. The Senator from North Dakota told me that he had been approached during the course of this morning by an attorney from the Maritime Commission who wanted the Senator from North Dakota to object to the legislation. I said, "That sounds very unlikely. It ought to be impossible, because the bill was authored more by the Maritime Commission than by anyone else." The Senator from North Dakota believed he had remembered correctly that the gentleman who had come to him was an attorney, and that the basis of the attorney's objec-

tion to the bill was that the Governor of Alaska was in opposition to the bill.

At just about that moment there appeared on my right a Mr. E. L. BARTLETT, who is the Delegate from Alaska, and I was thus able to introduce the Senator from North Dakota to the Delegate from Alaska, Mr. BARTLETT, and the Senator from North Dakota said to Mr. BARTLETT, "Are you not in opposition to the bill, as I have been told that you were?" Mr. BARTLETT said, "I was. The Governor was opposed to it. We wanted a different bill, but we would like very much to have this bill in the absence of getting everything we wanted and thought we were entitled to."

The Senator from North Dakota then asked a point-blank question of Mr. BARTLETT: "Can you speak for the Governor, for I still understand that the Governor does not want this bill in any way, shape, or form?"

Mr. BARTLETT's reply, as I best remember, was, "I am not qualified to speak for the Governor of Alaska."

The Senator from North Dakota, out of his willingness and desire to be of cooperative benefit to his associates, said, "Just as soon as I can I will put through a telephone call myself to try to determine from the Governor of Alaska if it is true, as stated by this representative of the Maritime Commission, that the Governor of Alaska is in opposition to a piece of legislation which you tell me the Delegate from Alaska and the Senators from the Pacific Northwest and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Maritime Commission and the shippers up and down that coast have been in complete and absolute agreement on for quite a long time."

As one Senator in company and in concert with my colleague, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I know that he agrees with me, that we hope, and hope deeply, that there is no slightest vestige of truth in the assertion made to the Senator from North Dakota that the Governor of Alaska is in opposition to the willingness and desire of people in the United States to be of real service to his Territory.

I am most grateful to the Senator from North Dakota for inquiring of the Governor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I want to join with my colleague from Washington in this matter. I also cannot help but remark that here is a measure that affects the economy of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Shipping is not what we would like to have it up there, but there have been arrangements made by the Maritime Commission to continue the present agreements from June 30. The bill would extend that authority only to February 28 of next year, when the Maritime Commission's authority expires, and Congress will have to look at the whole maritime picture.

Alaskan shipping could actually become chaotic if the bill does not pass before June 30. The committee has considered the matter. We have heard testimony. The subcommittee was unanimous in its report. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was

unanimous in its report. The Governor of Alaska and the Delegate from Alaska presented certain amendments. Those amendments were not adopted. Now they favor the bill. They would like to have their amendments agreed to.

Mr. President, it is a fine legislative procedure when a committee makes a study of the whole situation as it affects the economy of all of the Pacific Northwest, and reports a bill, that an attorney from the Maritime Commission comes into the picture and makes a statement which would raise objection to the bill on the floor. I cannot help but make such a comment now, because passage of the bill means so much to the Pacific Northwest.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. CAIN. With the permission of my senior colleague, I should like to address a question in this connection to the Senator from North Dakota, because we do not want, intentionally or otherwise, to do the Maritime Commission an injustice. The Senator from North Dakota told me that he recalled specifically that the attorney who came to him this morning, though he could not recall his name, was an agent from the Maritime Commission. It is difficult for me to believe or understand that, but obviously I can believe that the Senator from North Dakota meant exactly what he said on the basis of what was said to him. I wonder if the Senator from North Dakota will take another look at his memory as to who this individual was who came to him this morning.

Mr. LANGER. I may state to the distinguished Senator from Washington that what I told him was exactly the truth. I had not heard about the bill until after the call of the calendar had begun. I was called out of the Chamber by a gentleman who said he was an attorney for the Maritime Commission and he said that the bill, in his opinion, was not a good bill for the interests of the people; that the Governor of Alaska was opposed to it, as were some other individuals. I told the Senator from Washington that I would get in touch, by telephone, with the individuals to whom the gentleman from the Maritime Commission referred.

Mr. CAIN. My question was asked in order to be fair to the Maritime Commission, because it is the Commission's bill, and it would be reprehensible for an agent of the Maritime Commission to approach the Senator from North Dakota or any other Senator with such a suggestion.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I suggest the Senator speak in his own time. I have only 5 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has only one-quarter of a minute remaining.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then I suggest that the Senator from Indiana ask for the floor.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Governor of Alaska came before our committee and

asked that the bill be extended for 5 years.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Instead of the temporary period provided in the bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes.

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

The time of the Senator from Indiana has expired.

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana has no further time on the bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. Do I have no time at all left? I used only a minute of my time to speak.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator spoke and yielded to the Senator from Washington, and the 5 minutes allotted to the Senator from Indiana have expired.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I consider that this maritime measure is important and that it should be passed. I regret that objection is made. If there is one thing the people in Alaska need, it is proper transportation. I do not know what will happen to Alaska if this bill does not pass.

Mr. CAIN. Does the Senator wish to answer that question?

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

Mr. MCFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I want the Senator to know that the Delegate from Alaska is seated at the rear of the Chamber. I have talked with him and with the Governor of Alaska. They both approve the bill. I hope the Senator from North Dakota will accept the word of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and of the full committee, and of the Maritime Commission, the junior Senator from Washington, and myself, rather than that of some unnamed agent from the Maritime Commission.

This is vitally important to everyone in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington has already spoken on this joint resolution.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, how much time have I left?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, was objection made to the joint resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection was made.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

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

On June 16, 1948:

S. 1025. An act to provide for the construction of shore protective works at the town of Nome, Alaska;

S. 1037. An act to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest in the State of Idaho;

S. 1249. An act authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes;

S. 1302. An act to aid the associations, groups, organizations, and institutions encouraging participation of the youth of the country in athletic and sports programs by making surplus athletic equipment available to such associations, groups, organizations, and institutions, and for other purposes;

S. 1551. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell to Anthony P. Miller, Inc., a parcel of unimproved land adjacent to the Anchorage housing project at Middletown, R. I.;

S. 1675. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

S. 1703. An act for the relief of Lorraine Burns Mullen;

S. 2201. An act supplementing the act entitled "An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate certain bridges across streams, rivers, and navigable waters which are wholly or partly within the State," approved April 7, 1938;

S. 2215. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of the heart and circulation, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes;

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

S. 2456. An act to provide safety in aviation and to direct a study of the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances;

S. 2553. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Mystic River Bridge Authority, an instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, an easement for the construction and operation of bridge approaches over and across lands comprising a part of the United States Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; and

S. 2593. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Commonwealth of Virginia a right-of-way for public-highway purposes in certain lands at Pungo, Va.

On June 17, 1948:

S. 153. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Army to have prepared a replica of the Dade Monument for presentation to the State of Florida;

S. 1504. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the confirmation of the title to the Saline Lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to D. H. Brush, and others," approved March 2, 1861 (12 Stat. 891), as amended by the act of November 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 1036);

S. 1520. An act to amend section 3 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 891), as amended, so as to provide reimbursement to the Post Office Department by the Navy Department for shortages in postal accounts occurring while commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are designated custodians of postal effects;

S. 2479. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; and

S. 2496. An act to provide for the conveyance to Pinellas County, State of Florida, of certain public lands herein described.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the fol-

lowing bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 2341. An act to authorize an increase in the annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory;

S. 2591. An act to provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas, and for other purposes;

S. 2692. An act to terminate the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and to transfer that retirement fund to the civil service retirement and disability fund;

S. 2739. An act to authorize the issuance of a stamp commemorative of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Alexandria, Va.; and

S. J. Res. 206. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate boundary compact by and between the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 5508. An act to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to extend the benefits of such act to certain mothers of veterans; and

H. R. 6318. An act to amend section 3 of the Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, as amended, relating to the placing of a certain portion of the State of Idaho in the third time zone.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4435) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 by redefining certain powers of the Administrator, by authorizing delegation of certain powers by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Administrator, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 2510) to provide for certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, including retention of pneumatic-tube systems, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. REES, Mrs. ST. GEORGE, and Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3566) to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2825) to increase the rates of service-connected death compensation payable to certain widows, children, and dependent parents of persons who served in the active military or naval service, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4071) to amend sections 301 (k) and 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2821) to provide increases of compensation for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 84, 101, 125, 150, 151, 152, 173, 190, 199, and 231 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, 189, 211, 212, and 214 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 199) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report (House Rept. No. 1920) on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY (H. DOC. NO. 724)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 75, enabling the United States to render financial, technical, and material aid to the Governments of Greece and Turkey, I submit herewith the third quarterly report on the activities and expenditures of funds under the authority of this act.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 1948.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 1948.

REPORT COVERING WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURT (H. DOC. NO. 725)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a communication from the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, together with a report covering the work of the juvenile court during the fiscal year 1946-47.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 18, 1948.

NOTE.—The report accompanied a similar message to the House of Representatives.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (S. Doc. No. 184)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the legislative branch, amounting to \$2,689,400, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (S. Doc. No. 185)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Commerce, amounting to \$849,739, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (S. Doc. No. 186)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (S. Doc. No. 187)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$1,100,000 and authorizations in the amount of \$7,500,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$15,000,000 for the Treasury Department; and supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$3,500,000, and loan authorization in the amount of \$25,000,000, for the Department of Agriculture, all for the fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION (S. Doc. No. 188)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, amounting to \$245,000,

fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 189)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Federal Works Agency, amounting to \$5,275,000, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (S. Doc. No. 190)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Labor, amounting to \$2,000,000, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 191)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Works Agency, amounting to \$1,000,000 fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION (S. Doc. No. 192)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, amounting to \$1,500,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 193)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Works Agency, amounting to \$35,000,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 194)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior, amounting to \$2,000,000, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 195)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Security Agency, amounting to \$6,730,000, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (S. Doc. No. 196)

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 \$453,000, fiscal year 1949 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD AND CITY OF NEW YORK

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, and the annual report of the city of New York covering operations of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 1,

during the calendar year 1946 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

H. R. 6695. A bill to amend the act of August 1, 1947, to authorize the creation of 10 professional and scientific positions in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1767).

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

S. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution relative to negotiations with the Canadian Government concerning the construction of railroads in Alaska and the establishment of reciprocal tariff and immigration arrangements; with amendments (Rept. No. 1768).

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 6935. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 18, 1948, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 3. An act to provide for the training of air-traffic control-tower operators;

S. 239. An act to provide for a Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy and for a Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes;

S. 2505. An act to amend the act of August 1, 1947, to clarify the position of the Secretary of the Air Force with respect to such act, and to authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish six additional positions in the professional and scientific service, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution providing for acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment, and further authorizing an appropriation for payment of the United States share of the expenses of membership and for expenses of participation by the United States; and

S. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to change the name of the South Coulee Dam in the Columbia Basin project to O'Sullivan Dam.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 2887. A bill for the relief of Adolf T. Von Ehrenbilit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 2888. A bill for the relief of Rev. Jenó Kunos, and his family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 2889. A bill to incorporate the Twentieth Division Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2890. A bill for the relief of Albert Vita Sciala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2891. A bill for the relief of the heirs of John W. Mitchell; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 2892. A bill for the relief of Tanju M. Ergil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2893. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Buira Sarrate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. KEM introduced Senate Joint Resolution 235, authorizing a study of certain matters looking to the better protection and preservation of migratory birds and game mammals, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND GAME MAMMALS

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution providing that the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior is authorized and directed to make a study and report to the Congress, through the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the administration and enforcement of conservation laws and regulations of the Republic of Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, designed to implement the treaties and conventions presently existing between such nations for the protection and preservation of migratory birds and game mammals.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 235) authorizing a study of certain matters looking to the better protection and preservation of migratory birds and game mammals, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INVESTIGATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS

Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 264), which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the last paragraph of Senate Resolution 81, Eightieth Congress, agreed to June 17, 1947 (authorizing an investigation of the appointment of postmasters), is hereby further amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1948" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "January 15, 1949."

JOHN THOMAS

[Mr. REED, in accordance with the terms of S. Res. 212, agreed to April 1, 1948, submitted a statement prepared by him on the life, character, and public services of John Thomas, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, which appears in the Appendix.]

VICTORY AND PEACE—ADDRESS BY JUDGE J. F. T. O'CONNOR

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an ad-

dress on the subject Victory and Peace delivered by United States District Judge J. F. T. O'Connor at the Coliseum in Los Angeles, May 31, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WYOMING PLAN FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him and certain letters and other material pertaining to the Wyoming plan for veterans in the economic development of the West, which appears in the Appendix.]

WELCOME TO WONDERFUL WISCONSIN—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "Welcome to Wonderful Wisconsin," prepared by him, which appears in the Appendix.]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—LETTER FROM EDWARD A. O'NEAL

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter regarding the accomplishments of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, from Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, retired president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which appears in the Appendix.]

CHARLES O. ANDREWS

[Mr. HOLLAND, in accordance with the terms of S. Res. 212, agreed to April 1, 1948, submitted a tribute prepared by him to the life, character, and public service of Charles O. Andrews, late a Senator from the State of Florida, and a number of other statements and articles in tribute to the late Senator, which appear in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL GUARANTY OF RIGHT TO WORK—EDITORIAL FROM DETROIT FREE PRESS

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Federal Guaranty of Right to Work Called Basic American Need," published in the Detroit Free Press for May 30, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT ON SPAIN BY DR. JOSEPH F. THORNING

[Mr. O'CONNOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on Spain, by Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, associate editor of The Americas, and World Affairs, which appears in the Appendix.]

DOCTORATE OF LAWS FOR SENATOR HAYDEN

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, recently the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon my esteemed and distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] by the University of Arizona. Knowing that Senators will be happy to know of this honor accorded to the Senator from Arizona, I desire to place in the body of the RECORD the citation and grant of the degree, together with the remarks of John D. Lyons, Jr., dean of the Law School of the University of Arizona, in the course of his presentation of the senior Senator from Arizona at the academic ceremonies.

I wish to add, Mr. President, that this is an honor well and amply earned by my colleague. I have now worked with him

in the United States Senate for a period of 7½ years. Our associations have been most pleasant, and I have always considered it an honor and a privilege to be his colleague. Unfailingly kind and considerate of the views of others, he is always willing to be helpful in every way possible. He is a tireless worker and a man of great ability. He is loved by all who work with him.

Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I present this citation, grant, and the statement of Dean Lyons, to be placed in the body of the RECORD as part of my remarks.

Without objection, the citation and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Office of the President

Tucson

SENATOR HAYDEN—DOCTOR OF LAWS

Specialist in legislation affecting the Nation's natural resources. Honored citizen and highly respected public official over a period embracing half a century. Devoted statesman whose distinguished public career has been dedicated to the service of the State of Arizona.

I am pleased to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws, with all the rights, privileges, and honors thereunto appertaining, and as evidence of this to present you with this diploma and invest you with the hood of this degree.

CITATION OF CARL HAYDEN BY JOHN D. LYONS, JR., DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS PRESENTATION FOR THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS CONFERRED AT THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA ON MAY 26, 1948

Mr. President, it is my very great privilege to present as a candidate for the honorary degree of doctor of laws one whose long and distinguished public career has been dedicated to the service of the State of Arizona.

A native son, he was born at Hayden's Ferry, now the city of Tempe, and educated at the Tempe Normal School and Leland Stanford University. Thereafter he embarked upon a life of public service which at the close of his present term of office will have embraced half a century, the whole period of our statehood, and a decade of Territorial history.

His fellow citizens have honored him, and honored the democratic process, by electing him successively to the offices of town councilman, county treasurer, sheriff, first Member from Arizona in the United States House of Representatives, and more than a score of years ago, to the United States Senate, where he has since served, and now serves, with notable distinction.

His services to the State have been various and unsurpassed. Particularly as a specialist in legislation affecting irrigation and Federal highways he has played a major role in the reclamation of her fertile acres and in opening her scenic, climatic, and industrial treasures to new citizens and visitors from over the world.

It has been said that a man is not honored by what he receives, he is honored by what he gives. In this high sense he of whom I speak is honored indeed. For though he has received at the hands of the citizens of his State the highest public trust within their power to bestow, he has returned to them the utmost in ability, integrity, and devotion. We hail him as a wise and devoted legislator, and the very prototype of the citizen of a democracy.

Upon recommendation of the faculty of the college of law, the general faculty of the

university, and the board or regents of the university and State colleges of Arizona, I present the United States Senator from Arizona, Hon. CARL HAYDEN.

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE—ESSAY CONTEST CONDUCTED BY DREW PEARSON

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, every time I rise nowadays I feel apologetic if in any way I waste the time of the Senate or abuse my privilege of free speech on this floor.

At a time like this, when there are vital questions still to be solved and vital work still to be done, I feel that each one of us should be most considerate with regard to the exercise of the personal rights and privileges which are ours, where individual action on our part affects other Members of the Senate and also the Members of the House of Representatives.

I hold in my hand eight very brief statements which are of considerable consequence. They are statements to which Members of both Houses of the Congress may well direct their attention when the opportunity to do so is available. These are the prize-winning essays in the recent contest which was conducted by Mr. Drew Pearson on the subject of how to make democracy live. I understand that more than 125,000 persons participated in this contest and that 152 prizes were awarded. These eight brief essays are well worth reading. Every one of us can obtain a real inspiration from any one of them.

The names of the winners are as follows:

Russell Mitcheltree, of Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mrs. Martha Pitman, of San Jose, Calif.

Perry LeFevre, of Orangeburg, N. Y.

Leonard M. Skinner, of Washington, D. C.

Rev. Alfred G. Fisk, of San Francisco, Calif.

The special veteran's award was granted to Mr. Robert P. Cork, of Greenwich, Conn.

The special college student award was made to Walter H. Mitchell, of Athens, Ga.

The special high school award was made to Miss Carol Breckenridge, of Redwood City, Calif.

Mr. President, I have spoken to the other Senators in whose States these prize winners live; and all of them—the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN]—join me as I make this presentation of these particular essays for printing in the RECORD. In presenting them, I again call not only the attention of the Senate, but also the attention of the House of Representatives, to the fact that they are well worth the reading by every American.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the RECORD.

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

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Russell Mitcheltree, Scarsdale, N. Y.)

We, the people, can make democracy live, by living for democracy. First, let me—this man, this woman—cherish human freedom. Then let me, by word and example, inspire others to follow democratic ways.

As a citizen of my community, let me respect individual worth regardless of race, creed, color, position. Let me grant each person all his rights—religious, political, social, economic. Let me protect these rights—if need be, with my blood. Working for others, let me work well. Employing others, let me pay well. Applying good will at democracy's roots, I shall nourish life, liberty, happiness.

As a citizen of my country, let me faithfully practice my citizenship, not lose democracy by default. Let me advance these principles of welfare: That government is not a master, but an ever-progressing ally of man in his quest of food, health, home, education, security. That good public servants should be supported and unfit be replaced. That minorities must be heeded, lest unchecked power turn tyrant. That I am personally responsible for making democracy succeed, on election day and every day.

As a citizen of the world, let me help my country to help mankind. Untainted by selfish interest, let us aid any nation threatened or exploited. Being rich in God's plenty, let us feed the hungry. Being strong, let us lead earth's peoples to prosperity and peace.

Thus doing our duty at home and abroad, with justice, wisdom, courage, kindness, we shall win men's hearts and make democracy live.

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Mrs. Martha Pitman, San Jose, Calif.)

I can help make democracy live because the best citizen is not the one who knows most but the one who cares most. Being a mother, I can teach my children to care about people, about those values essential to a democracy.

If I show my child that his rights and possessions are respected, if I teach him to take his turn and do his share, if I make him feel loved and valued, for himself, I'll be teaching him to believe in the inalienable rights of all people.

I will not train my child in blind obedience born of fear, for that makes dictators possible. I will expect only the conformity suitable to his age. I will not demand acceptance of all my opinions. I will tolerate the stress and strain of disagreement in order to encourage that free expression of ideas which enriches group life, and in order to further the self-discipline required for democratic living. My child can become truly democratic only by practicing that way of life.

By my example I will seek to show my child that democracy is worth all that it costs. I will obey the laws, even those I dislike. I will pay my taxes without evasion. I will be fair to people who differ from me in race, religion, or political philosophy. I will study my Government in order to vote intelligently. I will take time to serve my community.

If we parents care enough, we can make democracy live.

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Perry LeFevre, Orangeburg, N. Y.)

Democracy is a way of life for the individual before it can be truly embodied in a government. Its root idea is the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as ye would have them do

unto you." To the degree that each of us embodies this principle in his own life to that degree we can make democracy live. It is our decision and our responsibility. In practice it will come to something like this:

Because I want to be treated as an individual, not as a member of a particular race or class, I will treat others as individuals.

Because I want to be free to worship, to speak and write, to choose my own job, to have a voice in the government of my community and Nation, and to criticize that government, I will strive that others may have that freedom.

Because I want to have my rights and liberties protected by law against those who would deny them to me I will work that others may have this same protection.

Because I want a fair chance in getting an education and in developing my talents I will try to help others to have this opportunity.

Because I want others to recognize my right to follow the dictates of my conscience I will recognize that right for them.

Because I want others to share the responsibility for maintaining these freedoms I, too, will work, strive, and give in order to do my part to make democracy live.

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Leonard M. Skinner, Washington, D. C.)

To make democracy live I must begin with myself. Democracy can live only as cooperative individuals work together to give it life. My coworkers must be men of good will, judged by merit alone, not by creed, race, or nationality. I must develop an awareness of and respect for their opinions.

My home must be a democratic one. Each of its members learns to share fairly its responsibilities as well as its privileges. Husband, wife, and children must have time and opportunity to work with democratic organization within the community. Our home should be provided with current reading material dealing with events and issues of the day. At least a part of our radio listening time should be tuned to public affairs discussions.

My city and county governments, so little understood and so neglected, must be purified and strengthened by the zeal of its citizens for a good administration. Let no local election occur without our knowledge of candidates' records and the issues at stake. Then let us have the energy and intelligence to actually vote our convictions and encourage others to do likewise.

My interest in democracy, however, must not be narrow and provincial. My State, my Nation, and my United Nations need my interest and support. I must study the issues and write them my views, protest what I believe to be wrong, commend what I believe to be right.

I can hope, work, and pray for a revitalized democracy, and I can make it begin with myself.

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Rev. Alfred G. Fisk, San Francisco, Calif.)

Democracy, like good music, does not need argument, it needs rendition. The best way to make democracy live, is to live it.

People are too much concerned about democratic rights; too little about democratic responsibilities. But the rights imply duties, and become empty unless practiced. Democracy is not a fact; it is a task. To make it live, we must:

1. Vote in every election—using our best intelligence, studying propositions and candidates.

2. Exercise our right of petition, letting our legislators and officers of Government know our convictions.

3. Promote community meetings for democratic discussion of civic and world problems.

4. Work through "good government" leagues—exercising eternal vigilance that political performance match profession.

5. Do an honest day's work. Parasites or shirkers fail in their responsibility to a democratic society.

6. Treat every man in personal relationships as an equal—without prejudice and without exploitation.

7. Finally, democracy—like peace—is indivisible. The world cannot long continue half democratic and half totalitarian. To make democracy live here at home, our Nation and we as individuals must use our influence that it live throughout the world.

Democracy begins with the individual; it ends with the world. Each of us, you and I, your next-door neighbor and mine, must practice democracy. We must build little islands of functioning democratic life. The islands will grow and touch other islands, merging into greater units, becoming continents, becoming finally the world. If you and I, the last and least citizen, live democracy day in and day out, democracy will live.

SPECIAL VETERAN'S AWARD

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Robert P. Cort, Greenwich, Conn.)

When a man's car breaks down, he doesn't stand around and talk or indulge in wishful thinking. He fixes it.

When a man's democracy is not functioning as it should, mere talk and wishful thinking will have no more effect than it would have on his car. He must do something about it. And since democracy is a joint enterprise, he must arouse his fellow citizens to the urgency of the particular repair job that needs to be done.

To keep our democracy in good working repair—a dynamic, satisfying way of life—every citizen must first of all keep informed on all government developments, local, State, national, international. He must carefully weigh this information with no prejudice in mind other than the goal of "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Finally, he must go into action. By example and precept, he must strive to overcome that deadly enemy of democracy—the spirit of "let George do it."

There are many ways of going into action. He must take his voting privilege seriously and, if need be, assist others to register and vote. Having voted, he must feel responsibility for keeping his elected administrators and lawmakers informed of his considered opinions. He should contribute, in his own way, to public weal, whether it be through schools, scouts, philanthropies, forums, and the like; or even running for office to expose an entrenched gang of incompetents.

In short, the way to make democracy work is to work at it.

SPECIAL COLLEGE STUDENT AWARD

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Walter H. Mitchell, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.)

Democracy is fundamentally a system of human relations. It is a way of life—a way in which people treat and deal with each other.

It means recognition of the fact that we can expect only as much freedom as we are willing to grant. It means insisting that the other fellow gets his rights just as you get yours. The loss of even one human right endangers all.

Democracy means rule of the majority—but due regard for minority opinion. It means freedom of expression, for if decisions are to be based upon majority opinions the people must know and analyze differing opinions.

For every right there is always a corresponding duty. The right of free speech de-

mands respect for the rights of others. It carries a responsibility for speaking the truth. The precious right to vote carries with it the duty to vote, and to vote intelligently. It is the duty of the individual to keep himself informed because the degree of good government we get depends upon the amount of information we have on which to base our decisions. It is our duty to take a constructively critical attitude toward democracy. Our greatest danger lies in complacency.

With belief in the dignity and worth of the individual and with faith in the ability of men to govern themselves, we, the people, can surely make democracy live.

SPECIAL HIGH-SCHOOL AWARD

HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY LIVE

(By Carol Breckenridge, Redwood City, Calif.)

As I read of the struggles to establish our form of government, I resolve to do my best to preserve it. I shall try never to become too complacent. Active, intelligent voting is one of the fundamental duties of all who want to make democracy live. An informed interest should govern my choice of candidates for public office. After election I should write my Congressman in order to let him know how I wish to be represented.

Quite apart from this active participation in making democracy live is another phase of obligation, more subtle, but equally important. It is building up within myself a deeper appreciation of the Bill of Rights and a willingness to make myself worthy of my Government. No system of representative government can be better than the people whom it represents. Therefore, I shall resolve to use my glorious freedom of speech to express only those ideas which will help all mankind, and never abuse it by using words to gain selfish or unworthy aims.

Each individual thinks often of his privileges, but now is the time to think often of one's duties and responsibilities in maintaining our Government. No one is immune to the process of making our democracy live.

MASSMAN CONSTRUCTION CO.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2192, for the relief of the Massman Construction Co., and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

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 amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Massman Construction Company, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

ALEXANDER WILEY,

FORREST C. DONNELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN JENNINGS, JR.,

ALBERT L. REEVES, JR.,

FADJO CRAVENS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

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

**PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—
INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED
FORCES**

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask that the message from the House of Representatives on Senate bill 2655 be again laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair again lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives insisting upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be the following: The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to speak for a moment on the motion.

In my opinion, this measure is mandatory on the Congress, because of its importance to the national defense. In my opinion, if any debate in the nature of a filibuster now takes place on this simple motion to name conferees, it is not in accord with the best customs of the Senate, the House, or the Congress. If the measure were to be debated on its merits, that would be a different question. It has been debated on its merits. The Senate has spoken. If conferees are appointed and the conference recommendation comes back to both Houses, and there are decisions of the conferees which are not to the liking of any Member or group of Members, no matter what the size of that group, the merits of the question can again be debated. But to use a parliamentary maneuver to stop the naming of conferees is clearly outside the high ideals which the American people hold for the doings of their Congress.

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

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. I am entirely in sympathy with the point of view of the Senator from South Dakota as he has expressed it. In this connection I point out to him the words of wisdom given us by the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] half an hour ago with reference to Senate rules which make such a thing possible. The Senate has made its own bed, and now it must lie in it. I think we need a few horrible examples of filibusters by one, two, three, or four men crammed down our throats to bring the Senate and the country to the realization of the crudeness, rudeness, and wickedness of the Senate rules, and the

rules of Congress in general, which allow one, two, or three men to set aside and nullify the democratic processes and keep the representatives of the people from voting on these issues.

Therefore, while I am in sympathy with the remarks of the Senator, we have made our bed, and now we must lie in it. If we want to rectify these things, let us take the bull by the horns and adopt adequate rules, as recommended by the Senator from California and others, and clean house. In that way we can retain the respect of the people.

[Manifestations of applause from the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Demonstrations in the gallery are not allowed under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hope my motion will be agreed to.

**AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION ACT OF
1917—CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A conference report is a privileged matter; is it not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Then at this time I desire to call up the conference report on House bill 3566, which is at the desk, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. The motion made by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] was that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the draft bill, agree to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate. Is not unanimous consent required to set aside that matter, for the purpose of having the Senate take up a conference report?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, unanimous consent would be required for that purpose.

Is the Senator from West Virginia requesting that the motion be laid aside, and that the conference report be taken up?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the conference report on House bill 3566 be taken up at this time, and that the pending motion be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me ask what the conference report relates to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is the conference report on House bill 3566, which amends the immigration laws with respect to reports by the Attorney General upon extension of stays of aliens who are in this country under temporary permits. The conference report has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, and has just been sent to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say I am inclined to think that I shall not object to this particular request to lay aside the motion of the Senator from South Dakota and take up the conference report referred to. But I think it is only fair to point out that I am not going to sit here and have the danger of a filibuster on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota hanging over our heads and in effect placing us in a position—in fact, we actually are in such a position at the present moment, if I interpret the situation correctly—of conducting business in the Senate of the United States by way of suffrage.

We have to face the issue as to whether we are going to go ahead with the appointment of conferees on the draft bill. It is my judgment that there is nothing else that is more important today than meeting this issue, which deals with the national security of our Nation. I speak as one who as a member of the Armed Services Committee was not in complete agreement with every section of the bill as reported to the Senate from the committee; but I sought to have the bill amended in certain respects. I was successful as to some of those amendments, and unsuccessful as to others; but the majority of the Senate ruled as to the type of draft bill which the Senate wished to send to conference; and I intend to support the majority of the Senate in doing all I can to see to it that the draft bill goes to conference, and that we receive from the conference the best military manpower legislation possible, in order to meet what I consider to be a great emergency need confronting our Nation at the present time.

Mr. President, I wish to say now, as I said briefly the other day, that the action we take on this matter will be heard around the globe, and there are millions of people in friendly countries who will look to see whether we are going to keep faith with the promises we have clearly made, it seems to me, and whether we intend to enforce the peace and give the peoples of the world who are making a fight for freedom an opportunity to have success in that fight.

Therefore, although I shall let this one piece of business be transacted, I wish to state that it is the last piece of business I shall allow to be transacted until we meet the question as to whether we are going to agree to have the requested conference on the draft bill which, in my judgment, pertains to the very security of our Nation. It seems to me that now is the best time and this is the best place to fight that battle.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I appeal to the Senator from Oregon about this matter. I wish to say here that it was our plan, if I may state it now, to have the Senate adopt two or three conference reports as to which there is no controversy, and also agree to a request for a conference. One of those matters relates to a road bill. I think it will take us only 10 minutes to complete action on the supple-

mental independent offices appropriation bill, which must be passed and go to conference.

Then I would be agreeable to continuing under the program of having debate on the motion to agree to the requested conference.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, does the conference report relate to the displaced persons?

Mr. REVERCOMB. This is not the report on the displaced persons bill.

Mr. President, it has just been brought to my attention that the conference report which has been under discussion was agreed to by the Senate on the 15th instant, although it has just been agreed to by the House of Representatives.

Therefore, I withdraw the request.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) requesting the President to proclaim February 1 as National Freedom Day.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 3190. An act to revise, codify, and enact into positive law, title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure";

H. R. 3218. An act to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems;

H. R. 4272. An act to provide for the procurement and supply of Government headstones or markers for unmarked graves of members of the armed forces dying in the service or after honorable discharge therefrom, and other persons, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5710. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 418) to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2242) to authorize for a limited period of time the admission into the United States of certain European displaced persons for permanent residence, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3735) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to donate and convey to Okaloosa County, State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United

States in and to a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and for other purposes.

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is the motion of the Senator from South Dakota that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the draft bill, Senate bill 2655; agree to the conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT OFFICES, 1949

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to propose one further unanimous-consent request, if I may do so. I feel it is very necessary that the supplemental independent offices appropriation bill be considered at this time.

So I ask unanimous consent that the pending business, to wit, the motion of the Senator from South Dakota relative to having the Senate agree to the requested conference on the draft bill, and so forth, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6829.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—let me inquire whether the proposed action, if taken, would result in the displacement of the business now pending.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not under the terms of the request.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the Senator from Nebraska a question. Will he explain to me just what procedure has to be followed in regard to the conference report to which he has referred in order to have it finally disposed of?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have referred to the supplemental appropriation bill for the independent offices, which is ready for consideration and passage by the Senate. This will be the first time the bill has been considered by the Senate. It is the appropriation bill.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator does not refer to a conference report, then?

Mr. WHERRY. No. I shall later ask unanimous consent for the consideration of other conference reports. They can be taken up at any time, for they are privileged matters.

But this is the last appropriation bill which must be considered, and I thought it wisest to have the Senate consider it now, before entering into prolonged discussion of the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MORSE. If we do not consider the bill now and if we get into a prolonged discussion of the motion of the Senator from South Dakota, we may find ourselves in a position tomorrow or tomorrow night when there will not be time even to take action by way of a conference on the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. I hope I can at least demonstrate, in a very short period of

time, that I can adjust myself to new facts as I discover them.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. Mr. MORSE. I am not going to object to this one.

Mr. WHERRY. That is wonderful.

Mr. MORSE. However, I am beginning to say I do not like the idea of having to work under the sufferance of what apparently amounts to a threatened filibuster being held over my head.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from Oregon. I assure him I shall cooperate with him in every way to expedite action on the question, after the appropriation bill is disposed of.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6829) making supplemental appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

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

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

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to make a 5-minute preliminary statement to explain the bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let us have a quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. We do not need it. Let us proceed to the consideration of the committee amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Atomic Energy Commission," on page 3, line 14, after the word "periodicals", to insert "(not to exceed \$8,000)"; in line 15, after the word "expenses", to insert "(not to exceed \$1,842,000)"; and in line 16, after the word "authorizations", to strike out "\$501,850,000" and insert "\$521,850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EASTLAND. 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:

Alken	Cooper	Hawkes
Baldwin	Cordon	Hayden
Ball	Donnell	Hickenlooper
Barkley	Downey	Hill
Brewster	Dworshak	Hoey
Bricker	Eastland	Holland
Bridges	Eaton	Ives
Brooks	Ellender	Jenner
Buck	Feazel	Johnson, Colo.
Butler	Ferguson	Johnston, S. C.
Byrd	Flanders	Kem
Cain	Fulbright	Kilgore
Capehart	Green	Knowland
Chavez	Gurney	Langer
Connally	Hatch	Lucas

McCarthy	O'Connor	Taylor
McClellan	O'Daniel	Thomas, Okla.
McFarland	O'Mahoney	Thye
McGrath	Pepper	Tobey
McKellar	Reed	Tydings
McMahon	Revercomb	Umstead
Magnuson	Robertson, Va.	Vandenberg
Malone	Robertson, Wyo.	Watkins
Martin	Russell	Wherry
Maybank	Saltonstall	White
Millikin	Smith	Wiley
Moore	Sparkman	Williams
Morse	Stennis	Wilson
Murray	Stewart	Young
Myers	Taft	

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

The clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Housing Expediter," on page 5, line 10, after the word "Expediter," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

And provided further, That as to cases involving the functions transferred to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full force and effect during fiscal year 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I have had a conversation with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and he states he does not object to returning to the item of \$521,850,000, the total appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission. I ask the Senator if that is correct?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. McMAHON. I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the amendment on page 3, line 16, after the word "authorizations", to strike out "\$501,850,000" and insert "\$521,850,000" was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote on the amendment will be reconsidered, and the amendment will be considered to be pending at the moment before the Senate. Does the Senator wish to be recognized?

Mr. McMAHON. I do.

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

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the chairman of the subcommittee, asking him to explain to me, if he will, where the \$28,000,000 cut has been made in the appropriation. The Senator stated the House cut the appropriation \$48,000,000 and according to the report the Senate committee has increased it \$20,000,000, leaving a net reduction of \$28,000,000. I should like to ask the Senator how that was arrived at by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. REED. The budget estimate for the Atomic Energy Commission was \$550,000,000. The House bill provided \$501,850,000. The Senate committee appointed a subcommittee. The full committee, after considering the matter, recommended that the House figure be increased by \$20,000,000. In addition to doing that, we removed some restrictions which had been imposed upon the Atomic Energy Commission in the matter of the use of its funds. With the removal of the restrictions and allowing

more flexibility to the Commission in the use of its funds, it was the opinion of the subcommittee and the full committee that the Atomic Energy Commission could perform all of its functions with the amount allowed.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the fact that in the House it was suggested that the appropriation for basic research should be reduced by approximately 14 percent. Did the subcommittee or the full Senate committee have any deliberations upon that action?

Mr. REED. We are trying to let the Atomic Energy Commission use its funds with the utmost flexibility and in the way it deems best. We have not undertaken to reduce the funds in any particular category by any particular percentage.

Mr. McMAHON. I will say to the Senator that although I am on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy I cannot vouch for every dollar in the request for an appropriation. I do know, however, that its budget estimates were arrived at as a result of the Commission conferring with the advisory board provided for by statute under which it operates. The budget was arrived at as a result of conferences between the Advisory Board, the industrial concerns which operate the project, and the Commission itself.

I was disturbed by the House report which had an amazing line in it to the effect that they did not want to interfere with the amount of research, but they thought that the amount of research could be well reduced on items other than those which cover basic research and research for peaceful purposes. Apparently there is a belief in some quarters that we can have research for weapons, for instance, and research not for weapon purposes, and can put them in different categories. Of course the Senator from Kansas knows, I am sure, after listening to the testimony, that that is impossible.

I protest against an uninformed, unconsidered, and what I consider, to be a reckless exercise of power to reduce a budget estimate for an agency of this character, which is as vital, if not more vital to national defense, than any other item in our defense. I cannot help but think of the appropriation which went through the Senate in the naval appropriation bill. It contained \$125,000,000 for one airplane carrier. I am informed that that is only a down payment. Before it is fully equipped the amount will be approximately \$200,000,000.

I certainly think that this reduction, which unfortunately has been confirmed in part by the Senate Appropriations Committee, is to be very much deplored.

I will say, in conclusion, on my own responsibility that there is no one in this Congress who has considered the budget who has approached the matter with an eye to carrying forward a program which the people in charge of it say is absolutely necessary to our national defense.

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

Mr. McMAHON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to the Senator that I heard much of the discussion concerning the Atomic Energy Com-

mission. I was present when this matter was discussed. The House cut the amount for the use of periodicals down to \$50. The Commission last year spent \$8,000 for periodicals. The Senate committee restored that amount. The Commission asked for \$1,842,000 for travel, and we gave them that, or very nearly that much. The House reduced the appropriation \$48,000,000. The Senate restored \$20,000,000 of that amount and eliminated many of the restrictions concerning the use of the funds. The Atomic Energy Commission told us that if those restrictions were released and they were given more freedom in the use of their funds, it would help them and would make it less expensive for the Government, in the long run. So, we felt, that by reducing the restrictions and restoring half of what was eliminated by the House we were giving them practically all the money they could use and all they had asked for. The restrictions are very much less, and the funds are within \$28,000,000 of what they asked for. In other words, they have the funds appropriated to use for research, housing, and every other incidental administrative expense, without the restrictions under which they have operated in the past few years. As one member of the committee who supported the chairman in connection with the question, I felt we were giving the Commission all they could use or were entitled to use, and that they would be satisfied with the result.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I do not wish to embarrass the committee or any Senator who is a member of it, but I should like to know how long the budget was considered in the Appropriations Committee. What was the total length of time given for consideration? I do not think it was over 2 hours, was it?

Mr. REED. Oh, yes. There were 2 days of hearings at which all the witnesses were heard. The Atomic Energy Commission, in addition to the cash appropriations is given general contract authorization for \$400,000,000, which is the full amount of contract authorization which the Commission requested. That appears on page 12 of the committee's report.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to quote a sentence from the House committee report:

The committee also believes that an adjustment can be made in the item for research in the nonweapon, nonbiological, and nonmedical phases of the research and development program.

In other words, as I read it, they must cut down on basic research out of which possibly new and great discoveries will come forth, and concern themselves only with atomic weapons. With that spirit and that belief, I certainly cannot find myself in agreement. I therefore move that the committee amendment be amended by striking out "\$521,850,000" and inserting "\$550,000,000" in lieu thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$521,850,000," and insert "\$550,000,000."

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

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States Maritime Commission," on page 5, line 20, after the word "Commission," to strike out "\$68,360,775" and insert "\$69,360,775."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 3, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$10,600,000" and insert "\$11,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 18, after the numerals "1948," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

*Provided further, That the Commission may expend amounts to acquire the vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey* and materials and equipment in conjunction therewith on hand or committed for and expend the amounts necessary to complete the vessels, if required for the development and maintenance of the commerce of the United States and for use of the United States in time of war and national emergency, from any amounts available within this limitation.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 16, after the name "New York," to strike out "Pass Christian, Miss."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of that committee amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there was estimated by the Bureau of the Budget this year for maritime training the sum of \$6,868,000. The House increased that somewhat. In the course of the hearing of officials of the Maritime Commission Admiral Smith, its chairman, appeared and I asked him:

Did you agree with the Budget on the estimate it made originally?

Admiral SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator REED. That you can get along on that?

Admiral SMITH. We can if we leave Pass Christian out of the picture. It was damaged last September by the hurricane. * * * I was not present when that was discussed before the House committee.

Mr. President, Pass Christian was not included by the budget. The Maritime Commission, through its chairman, says they can get along without the school. It is not now in operation. It will take \$600,000 to open it up and place it in operation. The cadets at Pass Christian have been transferred to the main cadet school at Kings Point, N. Y., and they are getting along reasonably satisfactorily, I should say.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the House hearings show that the Maritime Commission did request this school. The distinguished Senator from Kansas

says that the cadets have been transferred to Kings Point, N. Y., where they are getting along all right. That is a school which cannot be operated the year round. The school at Pass Christian is a school which can be.

Mr. REED. I beg pardon; the Senator from Mississippi certainly does not mean to say that the Kings Point Academy cannot be operated the year round.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is the testimony of Representative Boggs, from Louisiana, before the House committee. Further, on a per capita basis the school at Pass Christian can be operated more cheaply than any other school.

Mr. President, let me state what is involved. A few years ago the United States Government bought a fine hotel on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi named "Inn-By-The-Sea." It was one of the nicest hotels in the southern part of the United States. That hotel was converted into this school. A hurricane occurred last fall which damaged the property. The estimates show that it will take about \$75,000 to repair the buildings. The buildings are permanent structures, and the Government today has an investment there of \$2,000,000. It is proposed that we junk that investment, when we should operate the school, because, the hearings show, it can be operated more cheaply on a per capita basis than any other school of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. President, in the southern part of the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, there is the second port of this country, the port of New Orleans, which is served by this school. The great port of Houston, Tex., is served by this school. The great port of Mobile, Ala., is served by this school, and the State of Florida is served by this school.

It seems to me that this part of the Gulf coast area is entitled to this institution, and that it is very poor business on the part of the American Government to junk an investment of \$2,000,000 and turn it over to the War Assets Administration where it would be sold in all probability for 30 or 40 or perhaps 50 thousand dollars. It is poor business to junk that school in order to operate a school where it will cost more money per capita to give the students the same training they would get on the Gulf coast, in an area where the climate is ideal, and where all the facilities are available.

Mr. President, I do not ask the Senate to act on my statement alone, but to reject the amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we get along with one Army cadet school at West Point, N. Y., we get along with one naval cadet school at Annapolis, Md. Whoever said it was not possible to operate the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy in New York the year round clearly did not know what he was talking about. I was chairman of the Board of Visitors this year. We went to Kings Point last month, spent a couple of days there, and went over the whole training program. The cadets who were at Pass Christian before the hurricane have been transferred to New York, and we have

one successful operating merchant marine cadet school.

I do not want to see this property junked, any more than does anyone else. Our committee and the Board of Visitors this year—and, incidentally, there were more Democrats on it than Republicans—are not quite happy about the whole program, and we are holding a further meeting of the Board of Visitors as soon as we are relieved from the present pressure.

The Maritime Commission chairman testified that the Pass Christian School was not necessary, the Bureau of the Budget did not include it in its estimates, and we have provided in the bill the exact amount of money the Bureau of the Budget estimated was necessary for the training school.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Senator stated that the person who said that the Kings Point School was not operated the year round did not know what he was talking about. The testimony before the House committee appears on page 725 of the hearings on the supplemental independent offices appropriation bill for 1949. I quote from the testimony of Representative Boggs:

There is a very good reason for this economy. The school—

Speaking of the Pass Christian school—

operates the year round with outdoor activities. They can get out on the Gulf of Mexico and Bay St. Louis and perform the necessary maritime functions in the dead of winter. They cannot do that at Kings Point.

Mr. REED. The Senator certainly is not undertaking to say it is not possible to operate the school at Kings Point the year round. Of course, the climate is more severe in New York.

Mr. EASTLAND. They cannot get out on the sea at Kings Point the year round, and the object of the school is to get maritime training, which can be done on the Gulf Coast.

Mr. REED. The Pass Christian school has been limited in its use heretofore, I think, to the first year of training only. The Kings Point school has a complete course. The Pass Christian institution has been operated on the basis of 1-year students, the first year student course, if my recollection serves me correctly.

The only question is whether or not we wish to spend \$600,000 to use a school that is not necessary. The Maritime Commission has testified it can get along without it, and it was not included by the Budget in the estimate.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Maritime Commission has recommended an appropriation for this school. The recommendation is in the House hearing, and I submit it is certainly the part of economy to make the appropriation. Here is a \$2,000,000 investment which can be put back into its original shape for \$75,000, and then we will have a school that will cost less to operate than any other maritime school in the country. If this amendment shall be defeated, and the Pass Christian activity carried on, the Government will actually save money. I

cannot see the point in taking a meat ax and deliberately striking down an installation for no good reason whatever. The program is one which will actually save money to the Treasury. I ask the Senate to reject the committee amendment.

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

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. We have a situation in which the Maritime Commission has asked for a continuation of this school. We have a situation in which the facts show that certainly it is far easier to have a continuous year-around training of all types and kinds at Pass Christian than at the other school. We have the undisputed evidence that the per capita training cost at Pass Christian is less than at any other institution.

No survey has been made and no special inquiry has been made to review those facts. We are called upon now more or less to adopt a change of policy in the few fleeting minutes of the last dying hours of this session of the Congress. This school, as I understand, has one of the very finest records in the Nation, and maritime training was something that came to the rescue and filled in the breach in a most wonderful way during the war. I understand that splendid training has been continued. I believe that if it had not been for the act of God, or the circumstance of a storm which partly damaged this place and requires some repairs, that this matter would never have come up, or that the appropriation for the Pass Christian station would not have been stricken out. The comparatively small sum of \$60,000 is required to salvage a \$2,000,000 physical equipment.

What is now proposed to be done by the amendment is not based on a complete investigation, not on any determination to change the policy or change the kind of training, not on any rule of necessity. I submit that it is not on the basis of a rule of reason that in the few remaining hours of the present session of Congress, it is proposed to delete appropriations for this school from the bill. I hope the Senate will seriously consider the matter and give due credit to the splendid record made at Pass Christian, and the wonderful advantages that exist there.

As has previously been said, the station serves the ports all the way across from Texas to Mobile, Ala. I hope the Senate will not be too hasty in its action. I hope we will consider the matter seriously, and, in view of the very fine record that has been made, and the very fine service being rendered, the Senate will permit this station to continue. As I understand, \$60,000 is required for repair, and of course then there will be another amendment providing \$620,000 for operations.

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

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I notice on page 8 of the bill that aside from the Pass Christian School there is one at Kings Point, N. Y., and another at Sheepshead Bay, New York, N. Y., one at St. Petersburg,

Fla., and one at Alameda, Calif. Did the committee give consideration to those various schools?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. For instance, how does the one at Sheepshead Bay compare with the one at Pass Christian?

Mr. REED. The Sheepshead Bay School is quite a different school and operated for different purposes than the Pass Christian School. The Sheepshead Bay School is what is called a refresher school, where short courses are taken by men already in the service.

Mr. ELLENDER. Which of the schools named conduct the same classes of teaching as at Pass Christian?

Mr. REED. The Kings Point.

Mr. ELLENDER. And that is principally to supply the port of New York?

Mr. REED. Oh, no; that is a United States school.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that, but it is located there, I suppose, because of the port of New York?

Mr. REED. I suppose it was located near the largest port of the United States so that its cadets could have the advantage of actual training and contact with shipping.

Mr. ELLENDER. Nearby?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. How does the Alameda, Calif., school compare with that of Kings Point?

Mr. REED. That is a very similar school.

Mr. ELLENDER. That, I presume, is located near San Francisco and San Diego?

Mr. REED. I am not very familiar with the Alameda school.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator knows, does he not, that the port of New Orleans is the second largest in the country?

Mr. REED. It is a very large port.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; it is the second largest in the country. Why would it not be advantageous to have a school developed there so as to train the seamen as is done at New York and on the Pacific coast?

Mr. REED. In answer to the Senator from Louisiana I will say that we are able to train all our Army officers at one academy, that at West Point, N. Y. We are able to train all our naval officers at Annapolis, Md. I do not know of any reason why, by the same token, we cannot train all our merchant-marine officer force at Kings Point, N. Y.

Mr. ELLENDER. Following that argument then, why not strike out all the others and leave just one at Kings Point, N. Y.

Mr. REED. I am not sure that in the end when we come thoroughly to overhaul the matter of merchant-marine training something of that kind may not be done. We are not proposing that now. The Pass Christian School is not in operation. Its buildings were damaged. The Bureau of the Budget did not increase the amount, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission says they can get along without it. That is the situation.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand from the record that the Maritime Commission has recommended it. Is that not true?

Mr. REED. I do not know, but they did not recommend it to our committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. I think it is short-sighted on our part to eliminate the Pass Christian School for the present. Why not keep it in operation so that later on, if it is the intention of the Congress to have but one school, Pass Christian might be selected for the reasons assigned by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in reference to the position of the Maritime Commission with respect to the continuation of the school and its work at Pass Christian, Miss., permit me to say that on page 726 of the House hearings there appears a copy of a letter addressed to Hon. James H. Webb, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C., under date of May 7, 1948, just a little over a month ago. The letter was written to Mr. Webb by Hon. W. W. Smith, Chairman of the Maritime Commission. Among other things Chairman Smith had this to say about the Pass Christian School:

Your attention is invited to the fact that there have been material changes in the international situation since the Bureau of the Budget acted upon our request for the restoration of the cadet school at Pass Christian. The President has approved a program for building additional vessels which will require additional trained personnel for their operation. Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan, in an eight-page statement given before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in its survey of the status of the American merchant marine relative to the world situation presently facing this country, declared that those responsible for the administration of our readiness program are conscious of the necessity of scrutinizing closely the present condition of our merchant marine in order to determine what its shortcomings may be from the standpoint of national security.

Then Chairman Smith proceeded to say:

In order to carry out, during fiscal year 1949, an appropriate program in the operation of the cadet school at Pass Christian the Commission recommends that the following additional budget provisions should be made:

For a class of 200 midshipmen on a 10-month basis (Sept. 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949).....	\$500,000
For restoration of the physical establishment.....	100,000
Total.....	600,000

There is the recommendation, Senators, of the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, speaking for the Commission a little more than 30 days ago.

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

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course it is our policy to build up and maintain a merchant marine. It is necessary for the defense of the country. Is not this installation of great benefit to the port of Mobile, in the Senator's State?

Mr. HILL. The installation is of great benefit, of course, to the port of Mobile, the port of New Orleans, and other ports.

Mr. EASTLAND. I was about to ask the distinguished senior Senator from

Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] if the installation is not a great benefit to the port of New Orleans.

Mr. ELLENDER. I so stated a moment ago in answer to the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

Mr. EASTLAND. It could not be filled if it were necessary to send to the State of New York for personnel.

Mr. HILL. The Senator knows that the State of New York is thousands of miles away from the Gulf area. The Maritime Commission recommends continuance of the operation of this school. Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan emphasizes the importance of the merchant marine of the United States to our national security. He emphasizes also the importance of closely scrutinizing the entire question before any action is taken which would in any way be detrimental or harmful to our American merchant marine.

This question came before the House Committee on Appropriations. We know how thoroughly the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations study all questions before them. The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations held hearings on this subject. It did exactly what the Secretary of the Navy said should be done. It scrutinized this proposal. After the hearings, and after consideration of the facts, the committee recommended continuation of the school.

Why should the Senate, without any opportunity to examine the question fully, overrule the Maritime Commission, the House Committee on Appropriations, and the House of Representatives, without any basis for such action?

What I am pleading with the Senate this afternoon to do is to permit this item to remain in the bill, where it was placed by the House. Then, as the distinguished chairman of the Senate subcommittee has suggested, at some later date the entire program of the Maritime Commission cadet training can be gone into. We can look into the entire situation. But there is no opportunity to do that today. On the other hand, we know that the training at the Pass Christian School is the lowest in per capita cost. We know that because of the wonderful climate, year-round training can be carried on in a way that it cannot be carried on at other training places. We know that the Government has between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 invested in properties there. If those properties are closed down and turned over to the War Assets Administration, what will that mean? It will mean that they will be sold for probably nothing more than salvage value, which will not amount to a bagatelle. We ought to preserve this property and continue the training. We ought to carry on this program, as the House decided, and as the Maritime Commission has recommended, at least until we have had an opportunity to study the entire subject.

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

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. The argument made by the distinguished Senator from Kan-

sas [Mr. REED] is that the hurricane has closed the school. The cost of restoring it to its original shape is only incidental and minor. The real question at issue is that the school is operated more cheaply, and the men are trained more cheaply than at any other place. We are running off after a minor item, to pick up a dime and put it in our pocket while throwing dollars away with the other hand. It is not economy. It is bad business.

Mr. HILL. If we reject the action of the House, and, without having gone into the subject, proceed to adopt the committee amendment, we shall be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BALDWIN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 8, line 16. [Putting the question.]

Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. HILL addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it, and the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, a point of order. The Senator from Louisiana was seeking recognition.

Mr. PEPPER. So was the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote just announced be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico asks that the vote just taken be reconsidered. Without objection—

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I did not hear any Senator vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks it is fair to say that the Senator from Florida was on his feet as the Chair was putting the question. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed is reconsidered, and the Chair recognizes the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Chair is very kind. The Senator from Louisiana was also seeking recognition. I wonder if I may yield for a moment to the Senator from Louisiana, because I am looking up an item in the record.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I had asked for recognition in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana withdraw his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I desire to invite the attention of the Senator from Kansas to a few paragraphs from a letter addressed by W. W. Smith, chairman of the Maritime Commission, to Hon. HALE BOGGS, a Member of the House, in which he states specifically:

The Maritime Commission believes that this school should be restored and continued in operation. There has been a change in the

international situation which in our opinion makes its operation more than ever necessary. This change has occurred since the matter was considered by the Bureau of the Budget.

Since the hurricane damage occurred, we have maintained a small staff at Pass Christian to salvage as much of the loss as possible. It was necessary to maintain the staff, in any event, for maintenance and custody until a disposition of the property was determined. This staff has accomplished repair work to the extent that only \$100,000 additional funds are now necessary to complete the work. Since it would require several months to complete the work and since our next class of cadet-midshipmen is scheduled for admission on September 1, 1948, we would have only 10 months' operation during the fiscal year 1949 and this would require \$500,000, so that if the school is to be restored and operated during that fiscal year, an appropriation of \$600,000 will be necessary. This information will be made available to the House Committee on Appropriations if that committee so requests.

That letter was dated May 6, 1948. Under date of April 9, 1948, I personally addressed a letter to Hon. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, chairman of the subcommittee on independent offices of the House Committee on Appropriations, which, in a measure, gives my views on this question. I stated to him as follows:

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN WIGGLESWORTH: This is with reference to a proposal to appropriate moneys for the restoration and maintenance of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet School at Pass Christian, Miss., which is currently being considered by your subcommittee. I should appreciate it if you would consider this letter as a statement of my views in the matter and include it with other testimony which will be considered by the members of your subcommittee.

The facility at Pass Christian is located between two major seaports, New Orleans and Mobile, and it is only about 300 miles distant from Houston and Galveston. It can be easily reached by land, sea, and air. The climate there is ideal for year-round training and is considered superior to the areas where northern installations are situated. This school is the only one of its type located in the South, and we are anxious it be restored on a permanent status.

Young men who have been trained as cadet-midshipmen proved conclusively their capability to serve efficiently and effectively in the United States Navy, and I understand that about 45 percent of the strength of the United States Merchant Marine Naval Reserve is made up from graduates of the Cadet Corps.

We feel that the added stress that is being placed now on national defense and adequate training should make it imperative that this facility be restored and maintained, and we in the Gulf States are very hopeful that your subcommittee will be able to take favorable action in this matter.

Mr. President, as I indicated a moment ago, we intend to build up our merchant marine. In order to have an effective merchant marine, it is necessary to train cadets. As I stated a moment ago, I notice that near the great port of New York there are two schools; there is one on the California coast; and on the Gulf coast we have five large ports, including New Orleans, the second largest port in the country. I think we are deserving of a school of that type.

Mr. President, I ask that the Senate sustain the House in voting on the amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the able Senator from Kansas relative to the amendment.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES
IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—CONFERENCE
REPORT**

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a conference report on Senate bill 418.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Nevada whether he contemplates requesting having the Senate take action on the conference report at this time, or is he simply presenting the report.

Mr. MALONE. I do not insist on action at this time.

Mr. DONNELL. I may say that if the Senator is asking for action on the conference report now, in view of the objection of the Senator from Oregon a while ago, and in view of the fact that he is not now on the floor, I would feel constrained to object to a request for action on the conference report at this time.

Mr. MALONE. I do not ask for action on it at this time; I simply submit it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator the subject of the conference report?

Mr. MALONE. It is the stream-pollution conference report.

So, Mr. President, I submit the report.

The conference report submitted by Mr. MALONE, and ordered to lie on the table, is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 418) entitled "An Act to provide for water pollution control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes" having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

Page 2, line 12, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "hereinafter declared to be a public nuisance."

Page 2, lines 13 and 14, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "such interstate waters and tributaries thereof", and insert the following words "surface and underground waters."

Page 9, line 11, of the amendment of the House, strike out the figure "\$200,000" and insert the figure "\$250,000."

Page 11, line 25, of the amendment of the House, strike out the figure "\$20,000,000" and insert the figure "\$22,500,000."

Page 12, line 25, of the amendment of the House, after the words "study of" insert the word "water", and strike out the word "of" after the word "pollution."

Page 13, line 1, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "interstate waters."

Page 13, line 2, of the amendment of the House, before the word "pollution" insert the word "water", and after the word "pollution" strike out the words "of interstate waters."

Page 14, line 17 through line 23, of the amendment of the House, strike out all after the words "Sec. 9 (a)" and insert the following: "Five officers may be appointed to grades

in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service above that of senior assistant, but not to a grade above that of director, to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act. Officers appointed pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year shall not be counted as part of the 10 per centum of the original appointments authorized to be made in such year under section 207 (b) of the Public Health Service Act; but they shall for all other purposes be treated as though appointed pursuant to such section 207 (b)."

And the House agree to the same.

GEO. W. MALONE,
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GEO. A. DONDERO,
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JOHN A. BLATNIK,
TOM PICKETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

**EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1949**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6829) making supplemental appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Kansas for a moment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have discussed this matter with the Senators who have spoken on it. I have agreed to accept an amendment, as follows: To insert in the bill the sum of \$75,000 to be used in the repair of the Pass Christian buildings which were destroyed or damaged by a hurricane. That amount is reported to the committee as being sufficient to put the property in usable condition. Then we shall leave for further consideration the question of operation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from Kansas modifies the committee amendment accordingly.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, that amendment pertains only to Pass Christian; does it?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator from Kansas kindly tell us what was the House appropriation for the whole maritime training fund?

Mr. REED. The budget estimate for maritime training was \$6,868,000. The appropriation for this year was \$7,320,000. As the House passed the bill, it provides for an appropriation of \$8,131,080.

The Senate committee adopted the Budget figure, and has used the Budget figure, which will be increased by \$75,000 because of the agreement just made.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator please tell us what reductions will be necessary because of reducing the figure from \$8,131,080, as approved by the House, to \$6,868,000, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and by the Senate committee? For example, one of the schools is at St. Petersburg, Fla. There are many other of these training schools. I wonder what the plan or pat-

tern is and what the reason for the action of the Senate committee is.

Mr. REED. The main reason, and the subject of most of the consideration, was the fact that the Budget estimated a certain sum as necessary and sufficient, and the committee has worked under that proposal. Of course, to that sum should be added the amount of the agreement just made.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I realize there are many times when the committee follows literally the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, and there are other times when the committee is not very much persuaded by the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget. I think it has generally been the policy of the Congress to wish to see for itself what are the issues in connection with an appropriation, and to determine for itself what the need is and what the merit is, without slavish, obeisant regard to what the Bureau of the Budget may recommend.

I should like to have the Senator from Kansas tell me how much of a reduction in the training program of the Maritime Commission will be caused by the proposed cut from the House figure of \$8,131,080 down to \$6,868,000, the latter amount being considerably lower than the appropriation and expenditure for the present year.

Mr. REED. I cannot tell in just what schools and to what extent reductions will be made. Obviously it is impossible to operate as extensively if the appropriation is made as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, instead of as passed by the House. Of course, a larger amount would permit more extensive operations.

How the proposed decrease will affect St. Petersburg, the Senator from Kansas cannot undertake to say. Certainly it will not close down St. Petersburg.

Mr. PEPPER. Then I am afraid we shall have to decide for ourselves whether it will be wise to make a reduction in the amount as voted by the House, or whether we shall say that the amount of the appropriation shall be \$6,868,000 simply because the Bureau of the Budget recommends that amount.

The Senator has already said there was no accurate weighing of this program and no determination of where cuts should be made or why.

Mr. President, we have ships laid up in various parts of the United States, and they are available for emergency war use. The Congress is now in the midst of the consideration of a draft bill. We have made colossal expenditures for national defense purposes. Expenditures for maritime training are as much a part of national defense expenditures as any other expenditures we are making, because we cannot fight a war and have a secure country unless we have an adequate merchant marine; and we cannot have an adequate merchant marine unless we have sufficient men to man the ships; and of course they cannot effectively man the ships unless they are trained for that task.

We now have under consideration the maritime training program. I am

afraid that the significance and importance of the maritime to the national defense program has not been fully appreciated.

If the Senator will permit me to do so, I should like to recall to his mind that last year, had it not been for the House of Representatives, many of these maritime training schools would have been closed. It was only because of the determined fight made by the House of Representatives that, for example, we were able to retain the splendid maritime training school at St. Petersburg, Fla. It would have been closed a year ago if our distinguished committee had been the one to determine whether it should survive or should not survive.

So, when this year the House, again in recognition of the importance of this maritime training program, has tried to provide for sufficient men to man the ships that are stored and also the ships that are being built, we now find that our committee says, "We have simply taken the Budget recommendation, and that is what we are offering to the Senate." When the committee says that, I say that if the House of Representatives—which has been a friend of this program and has made a careful study of it, as the record shows, and has heard the maritime people, who have given their reasons for the continuation of this program without curtailment—recommends a larger appropriation, then I see no reason, simply because the Bureau of the Budget recommends a smaller amount, for us to follow slavishly the Budget recommendation.

It is my opinion that we should support the amount as carried in the bill as passed by the House, and that we should provide for that figure in the bill. I shall address myself to that subject.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to my able colleague.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to ask my colleague if it is not true that the cut made by the Senate committee in the appropriation as passed by the House is a cut of more than 20 percent in the amount of the appropriation for the training program.

Mr. PEPPER. It is.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is it not also true that the European recovery and relief measures which have been passed by the Congress require, among other things, the return to commission and to active work of many ships of the Maritime Commission which have been lying idle.

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct. The Senator is absolutely correct. Mr. President, in the Record, Admiral Knight, appearing before the House committee, testified they would need these men, need them trained, in order to man the ships we are building and those which are tied up today awaiting an emergency. What sort of forethought and foresightedness would we execute and exhibit here if we built the ships and then did not have trained men to operate them? How would it be possible to have a merchant marine and depend upon drawing in men who were not known to be qualified to man those ships to meet the

emergency? Why have ships and not have the men to man the ships? Obviously it is a blow at our national security and our national defense, if we do not sustain a program of this minimum financial proportion that may be so meaningful to the security of the country should an emergency occur.

Mr. President, my colleague and I, in our State, and I am sure other Senators in some other States where these different schools are located, have visited the training schools. If they never saw a ship, what the Maritime Commission is doing in making the young men better Americans would justify every dollar of the investment. The young men volunteer. They come into the schools. They are given training in the manning of ships in maritime operation. At the same time, they are given character building; they are given health building; They are better Americans. I never saw a finer group of young men than I have seen in the training schools, who are training themselves to be able to man the merchant marine of America.

Mr. President, there have been many times in our history when we have been short-sighted in our maritime policy. There have been times when we have let our merchant marine shrink to nothing. There have been times when American goods could not be carried in American bottoms, and we were dependent even for the movement of our fighting men upon the ships of our Allies. We have seen the fallacy and the folly of such policies as that in the past few years. Fortunately before World War II we started to build up our merchant marine again. I am afraid there have been some who have been willing to let it disintegrate too rapidly. But what does it mean to have the ships if we do not have the men? And, Mr. President, if we are to have men, we want trained men to man those ships. It is said we had men in the merchant marine during the war. Yes; we had 125,000 of them I believe. They have scattered to the four winds of the country and of the world, and we are not going to call back the old soldiers again; we are training new men to make secure the defense of the country.

The total program as recommended by the House of Representatives for all these schools, for all attributes of the program, would cost only \$8,133,000. Yet this cut, as my able colleague has pointed out, means a diminution of 20 percent. That will mean boys will have to go home from the training school. They will not be able to learn the tasks they came there to skill themselves in.

I sincerely hope and believe it is wise policy, Mr. President, I believe it is a sound contribution to the national security, I believe it is good judgment, I believe it is a good investment, to follow again this year as we reluctantly did last year the lead of the House of Representatives, which made a special study of the program, having taken prolific testimony on the subject. They tell us that \$8,133,000 is needed. I hope the amended committee amendment will not be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended. Without ob-

jection, it is agreed to. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Chair does not mean that he has disposed of the question to which I was addressing myself without a vote, does he?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the point.

Mr. STENNIS. We had agreed on the Pass Christian matter. My inquiry is, Does the amendment now under consideration affect it?

Mr. REED. It does not.

Mr. PEPPER. No.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Alken	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Baldwin	Hayden	Pepper
Ball	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brewster	Hill	Revercomb
Bricker	Hoey	Robertson, Va.
Bridges	Holland	Robertson, Wyo.
Brooks	Ives	Russell
Buck	Jenner	Saltonstall
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Cain	Kem	Stennis
Capehart	Knowland	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cordon	McClellan	Taylor
Donnell	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McGrath	Thye
Dworshak	McMahon	Tobey
Eastland	Magnuson	Tydings
Ecton	Malone	Umstead
Ellender	Martin	Vandenberg
Feazel	Maybank	Watkins
Ferguson	Millikin	Wherry
Flanders	Moore	White
Fulbright	Morse	Wiley
Green	Murray	Williams
Gurney	Myers	Young
Hatch	O'Connor	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas a question. There is some little confusion apparently about the over-all appropriation and the amount for the restoration of the buildings at Pass Christian.

I think we all agree that in some appropriate manner there will be \$75,000 added to the amount of the committee amendment, will there not, to take care of the restoration of the buildings at Pass Christian?

Mr. REED. There was quite a bit of confusion and I did not clearly understand the Senator's question.

Mr. PEPPER. I merely wished to be sure that we were clear about what the procedure was. The able Senator from Kansas had agreed with the Senator from Mississippi and others interested in Pass Christian School that he would consent to a \$75,000 addition, I assume to the amount recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for the restoration of the damaged buildings at Pass Christian.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. PEPPER. In order to accomplish that I suppose the Senator would amend the \$8,133,000 figure and add \$75,000 to it.

Mr. REED. Seventy-five thousand dollars, added to whatever figure is in the bill. I do not recall the exact amount.

Mr. PEPPER. Add \$75,000 to the figure in the bill?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. PEPPER. That can be voted upon after we determine the larger question or it can come first, whatever the Senator from Mississippi may prefer.

Mr. REED. It has been accepted.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there are two problems. One is the operation of the schools, and the other is the restoration of the building. Merely to restore the building does not mean the school will be there, of course. I am sure, if we carry this program forward as we should, what should be done is to add \$75,000 to the amount agreed upon for the program. If we agree upon the larger amount, then \$75,000 for construction should be added. If we agree to the smaller amount, the same addition should be made to restore the school.

Mr. REED. If the amendment of the Senator from Florida is defeated, as I hope it will be, that will not affect the agreement.

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct.

Mr. President, a few Senators have just entered the Chamber. Is it the pleasure of the Senate to have a yeas-and-nays vote?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to have about 3 minutes to state the case.

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

Mr. REED. I do not know that I have the floor. I think the Senator from Florida has the floor.

Mr. PEPPER. I was saying, before some of the Senators came into the Chamber, that the House of Representatives had made a careful study of the question of the maintenance of the maritime training program. Not only did the House committee make a study, but it took lengthy testimony. I have a great many pages of the testimony here. The House Committee on Appropriations went into detail in connection with the maritime-training program. The House approved an appropriation of \$8,133,000 for the entire training program.

With all respect to the Senate Appropriations Committee, when the matter came before that committee the committee took only half a page of testimony. They merely asked the officers regarding the budget estimated. The Budget had recommended \$8,686,000. Of course the Maritime Commission spokesmen had to say that they agreed to the Budget figure. They could not say anything else. But they did not say that it was an adequate figure, or that that was the figure which should be allowed.

The question is whether we should take the House figure of \$8,133,000, or whether we should take the Budget estimate, with only half a page of consideration and testimony given to the whole subject.

Mr. President, this is a national-defense program. Hundreds of our ships are laid up all over the country for use in an emergency. It is short-sighted not to train the men to man those ships. That is what the program is intended to do. We are making a 20-percent reduction in the training program, which I submit is a danger to our national security and a very serious blow at the efficacy of the whole maritime program and the effectiveness of the maritime strength of the Nation. That is the reason I am contending, Mr. President, that the House figure of \$8,133,000 should be preserved and that the Senate committee amendment reducing the amount 20 percent should not be adopted.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall take only about 2 minutes, and then I should like to have a record vote.

The subcommittee and the full committee met the Budget's full figure. The Budget rejected some recommendations of the Maritime Commission, but in this bill we gave the full Budget figure for maritime training.

In addition, when Admiral Smith, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, was before our committee, I asked him:

Did you agree with the Budget on the estimate it made originally?

His answer was, "Yes, sir."

I then asked him, "Can you get along on that?"

And he answered in the affirmative. That is found at page 80 of our hearings.

The Senator from Florida is talking about a common seaman school, not an officer school at all, down at St. Petersburg, Fla. They now have a 6-months' course, and probably they can get along with a 3-months' course. The young men go to that school when they are out of jobs.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will sustain its committee on the vote.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not care to discuss this amendment, but I do desire, in the closing hours of the session, to call to the attention of the Senate the serious lack of common seamen in the United States. The situation is so bad that we were required, at the last session, to pass a law waiving the prohibition against employing alien seamen to serve on American ships. Many of our ships have to be manned with alien seamen. There is not an officer demand, but there is a demand for common seamen. Whether the school is the answer or whether apprenticeship is the answer, I do not know, but few of our young men are taking to the sea. I do hope we are cognizant of the situation. I am going to vote against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 4, in the committee amendment, to strike out "\$8,686,000" and insert "\$6,943,000, of which \$75,000 shall be available for res-

toration or repair of buildings at the training station at Pass Christian, Miss."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, that is the committee amendment as amended. I understand the Senator from Florida has moved to substitute some other figure.

Mr. PEPPER. No, Mr. President; we are merely opposing the committee amendment. The committee amendment would make the cut from the House figure of \$8,133,000 to \$6,686,000. We are merely opposing the committee amendment. The question is on the committee amendment.

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

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are detained on official committee business. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] would vote "yea."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a national delegate by the President to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, meeting in San Francisco, Calif.

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—61

Alken	Green	Revercomb
Baldwin	Gurney	Robertson, Va.
Ball	Hawkes	Robertson, Wyo.
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bricker	Hill	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hoey	Smith
Brooks	Ives	Stennis
Buck	Jenner	Stewart
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Byrd	Kem	Thye
Cain	Knowland	Tobey
Capehart	McClellan	Umstead
Connally	McGrath	Vandenberg
Cordon	McMahon	Watkins
Donnell	Malone	Wherry
Dworshak	Martin	White
Eastland	Millikin	Wiley
Ecton	Moore	Williams
Ferguson	O'Connor	Young
Flanders	O'Mahoney	
Fulbright	Reed	

NAYS—19

Downey	Lucas	Pepper
Ellender	McFarland	Sparkman
Feazel	Magnuson	Taylor
Hatch	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	Morse	Tydings
Holland	Murray	
Johnston, S. C.	Myers	

NOT VOTING—16

Barkley	Kilgore	O'Daniel
Bushfield	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lodge	Wagner
Chavez	McCarran	Wilson
Cooper	McCarthy	
George	McKellar	

So the committee amendment on page 9, line 3, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I ask that the clerk read the language now in the bill, including the agreement reached respecting Pass Christian, so that we may be sure that it is taken care of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, line 3, it was proposed to strike out "\$8,133,080" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,943,000, of which \$75,000 shall be available for restoration or repair of buildings at the training station at Pass Christian, Miss."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the junior Senator from Kansas if he desires to have restored in line 16 on page 8, the three words which were stricken out "Pass Christian, Miss."?

Mr. REED. I am glad the Chair called attention to that. The words were stricken out. They should be restored.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the light of the amendment just agreed to, the words should be restored. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 8, line 16, was agreed to, is reconsidered, and without objection, the words "Pass Christian, Miss." will be restored.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 15, line 10, after the word "character", to strike out:

For the purpose of this proviso, training for the purpose of teaching a veteran to fly in connection with his business or occupation in which he is now engaged or for which he is training shall not be considered avocational or recreational.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on the same page, in line 14, after the language stricken, to insert the following:

For the purpose of this proviso, education or training for the purpose of teaching a veteran to fly and related aviation courses shall not be considered avocational or recreational when the veteran certifies that he has selected aviation education or training for use in connection with his existing or contemplated business, occupation, or education.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask the junior Senator from Kansas if he will not accept a minor amendment in the committee amendment on page 15, line 17, after the word "certifies" to insert the words "under oath." The reason I ask the Senator whether he will accept that amendment is because there are two schools of thought as to this matter. Some believe the Veterans' Administration has been too strict in construing the language of the existing law, and in its requirements as to those who may take this aviation course, and believe that it should be more liberal. Others believe to the contrary. Those who think it should be liberalized have suggested the language now in the amendment. But

if a certificate should be taken as the basis of a man's right to take a course like this, the suggestion has been made that the certificate ought to be under oath.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Rhode Island asks that on page 15, line 17, in the committee amendment it be amended by inserting after the word "certifies" the words "under oath."

Mr. REED. There will be no objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island to the committee amendment on page 15, line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 22, after "part VII," to insert "and payments authorized by part IX."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 8, to strike out:

SURPLUS-PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Effective August 31, 1948, the War Assets Administration shall cease to exist as an agency of the Government, and its affairs, functions, and responsibilities shall thereafter be disposed of and liquidated in accordance with the following:

(1) All right, title, and interest in surplus real property and all right, title, and interest in notes, mortgages, and contracts of sale or lease in connection with surplus real property shall be transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be held and disposed of by such Corporation in accordance, except as provided herein, with the terms of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended;

(2) All aircraft and aircraft parts shall be transferred to the Department of the Air Force to be held and disposed of by such Department in accordance, except as provided herein, with the terms of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended;

(3) All personal property (other than aircraft and aircraft parts), except such as may be necessary to the liquidation of the War Assets Administration or the exercise of the functions transferred herein shall be transferred to the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, to be held and disposed of by such Bureau in accordance, except as provided herein, with the terms of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended;

(4) Except as necessary to the administration of the functions herein transferred to the Department of the Air Force, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Bureau of Federal Supply, all administrative property, records, and accounts of the War Assets Administration shall be transferred to the Treasury Department for liquidation of the affairs of the War Assets Administration;

(5) Such administrative property, records, and personnel of the War Assets Administration as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary to the administration of any of the functions herein transferred shall be transferred to the agency to which such function is transferred: *Provided*, That the right to retention in employment by the Government of the personnel so transferred shall be neither greater nor less than such right would have been had the War Assets Administration continued as an independent agency of the Government;

(6) The provisions of section 9 of the Reorganization Act of 1945 (Public Law 263,

79th Cong.) shall apply to the transfers effected by this paragraph in like manner as if such transfer were a reorganization of the agencies and functions concerned under the provisions of that act;

(7) Priorities and preferences provided for in the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, shall not continue beyond August 31, 1948, as to the disposal of personal property but shall continue as to the disposal of real estate;

(8) The agencies herein authorized to dispose of surplus personal property may, after August 31, 1948, transfer any of such property without charge to any other agency of the Government if such property, by such transfer, can be put to public use by the transferee agency;

(9) The agencies herein authorized to dispose of surplus property shall proceed with due diligence and use all reasonable means within the purview of this act and the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to accomplish such purpose at the earliest practicable date and shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the end of each month as to progress made;

(10) The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may authorize the abandonment, destruction, or donation to public bodies of personal property herein transferred to their respective agencies which has no commercial value or the estimated cost of care and handling of which would exceed the estimated proceeds from its sale;

(11) The Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, shall not apply to property of the Government which has not been declared surplus under the terms of such act as of the date of enactment hereof and any such property determined to be surplus shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms of other existing law.

For administrative expenses in connection with the functions herein authorized to be administered by the War Assets Administration, the Treasury Department, the Department of the Air Force, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, fiscal year 1948, and whenever in such appropriation the title "War Assets Administrator" appears it shall be construed to include his successor as to any of the functions herein transferred, \$50,000,000, from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, to be allocated as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine: *Provided*, That the sum herein provided may be obligated during the period ending August 31, 1948, with respect to the War Assets Administration, and during the period ending March 31, 1949, with respect to the other agencies involved.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, SPECIAL FUND

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949 for necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1947; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to law, and for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as shall be approved

by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and other special services and reports by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, including real estate brokers and appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), (not to exceed \$73,000); acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft air airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States, or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; advance of funds to Administration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the War Assets Administrator shall establish and maintain a priority

for the benefit of small business in the purchase and disposal and distribution and use of surplus real and personal property. The War Assets Administrator shall implement this small-business priority by appropriate regulation, and the relative order of this priority with respect to other priorities established by the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, shall, with respect to personal property follow disposals to veterans and States and political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof, and with respect to real property, follow disposals to former owners, as provided for in the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended: *And provided further*, That section 15 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, is amended by adding the following subsection at the end thereof:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law and in furtherance of rapid absorption of surplus personal property into the domestic economy, and of disposition of surplus personal property in a manner to preclude insofar as possible financial expense to the Federal Government in the care, handling, and disposition of such property the Administrator may authorize without regard to priorities or preferences disposals of such property in such manner and quantities as he deems requisite to the best interests of the economy and the Government in effecting rapid and inexpensive disposals of surplus personal property, securing the most appropriate fair value under the circumstances, and affording to the extent he deems feasible an appropriate opportunity for the acquisition of such property in accordance with the existing provisions of this act."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want Senators to have a clear understanding of what we did respecting surplus property disposal. The House terminated on August 31 the War Assets Administration so far as the disposal of surplus property was concerned, and it divided up the functions among four different agencies, the Treasury Department, I believe the Public Works Administration, the Department of Commerce, and perhaps one other.

There was unanimous opposition in our committee, and everyone who appeared before our committee was opposed to that proposal, so we have restored the previously existing situation. The House gave the War Assets Administration \$50,000,000 to continue until August 31. We have added \$40,000,000, making a total of \$90,000,000, which met the requests of the War Assets Administration. It is our thought that we should carry on as we are doing now until we get further along in the disposal of property.

The War Assets Administration has always complained of the slowing down in its work of sale and distribution of property by virtue of the many priorities. By the time they got down to the priorities, frequently their buyer was gone. So we have removed those priorities, except that we leave a priority for veterans, for States, and for small business.

Also, in the matter of personal property only, we have given the Administrator some discretion when he can sell personal property at a fair price to the Government and get rid of it. It is highly important that we go along as fast as we can in cleaning up the surplus-property situation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the committee was of the unani-

mous belief that to split up the War Assets Administration at this time would only result in maladministration and loss to the Government?

Mr. REED. That was our opinion, and the basis of our action and recommendation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. So the committee amendment is an amendment which is designed to save money to the Government and to prevent inefficient handling of what remains of war surpluses?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator whether or not in his judgment it would be desirable to have a yea-and-nay vote on this amendment?

Mr. REED. I think not. There was no opposition. As a matter of fact, the opinion in the subcommittee, the full committee, and I believe in the Senate, is either unanimous or almost so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like the RECORD to show that there was no dispute in the Senate Appropriations Committee, and that we are unanimous in the opinion that the Senate amendment represents the efficient and economical thing to do.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 18, beginning in line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 28, line 6, after the numerals "1949," to insert "and shall be available for examination of appropriation estimates in the field."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I see that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has entered the Chamber. The Senator and I join in offering an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. We have discussed this amendment with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and I think there is no objection.

Mr. REED. It will be accepted, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky on behalf of himself and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following new heading and a new paragraph to read as follows:

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1949, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1949, \$450,000, such sum to be in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for such fiscal year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] on behalf of himself and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I ask the Senator in charge of the bill if he will accept it and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, line 19, after the date "1946", it is proposed to insert the following: "And provided further, That such authority to make allowances shall, in the case of vessels of the C-4 type, include authority to make allowances for the cost of converting such vessels to vessels of such other types as the Commission may deem to be desirable for the purposes of the domestic or foreign commerce of the United States or the national defense, in an amount not exceeding 75 percent of the purchase price of such vessel, and in addition to expend out of the moneys herein appropriated for new ship construction, reconditioning, and betterment, such amounts as may be further necessary to accomplish such conversion: Provided, That the purchaser shall repay the amount so expended in accordance with the provisions of section 509 of title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and any other provisions of said title to the extent applicable."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Maritime Commission has on hand a number of vessels of this type. It is a unique type, not suitable for either freight or passenger service, as the vessels are now.

Last year when we were handling this bill a desire was expressed on the part of people in the Great Lakes section to get one of these vessels up into the Great Lakes. In last year's bill we inserted a provision which would permit the Maritime Commission to make such adjustments and changes as would accomplish that purpose. This year the question did not arise in the committee. It arose afterward.

I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, to be inserted as he indicates, and take it to conference to see what we can do with it.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McMAHON. Does not the amendment constitute legislation on an appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that it is an item of appropriation to carry out the existing law. In other words, it is an item within the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. McMAHON. If I correctly understand, Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas stated that this suggestion was made to him last year in the form of a bill.

Mr. REED. No. When we considered the bill last year we wrote into the bill a similar provision, so far as the Senate was concerned. Last year we had considerable discussion of the methods of disposing of these vessels through the Maritime Commission, and we placed such a provision in the bill.

Mr. McMAHON. How much will this operation cost?

Mr. REED. We are to be paid for the vessels. It will not cost us anything.

Mr. McMAHON. It will not cost the Treasury anything?

Mr. FERGUSON. It will cost the man who buys the vessel. The money will be put up by the Maritime Commission, and then repaid, and the Maritime Commission will get out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the Chair announced his ruling, he was misinformed as to the full nature of the amendment. Upon an examination of the amendment the Chair is of the opinion, and so rules, that the point of order raised by the Senator from Connecticut is well taken.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope the point of order will not be pressed, because this will be a means for the Maritime Commission to sell one of these vessels for at least half a million dollars. The money to be put up by the Maritime Commission will be repaid, over and above the half million dollars for the vessel. Representatives of the Maritime Commission explained in the testimony that the Commission has on hand a number of these vessels. I do not now recall the exact number, but I think it is either 14 or 17. There is no market for them unless something like this can be accomplished.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Connecticut will not press the point of order. The Maritime Commission has a number of these vessels. I do not know the exact number, but the Commission has a number of them on hand, and anything it can get for them at this time is of advantage to the United States Treasury, and not of disadvantage.

Last year a desire was expressed by people in the Great Lakes area to get one of these vessels up there. Those interested were going to pay half a million dollars, or three-quarters of a million dollars for it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have just looked at the record. The number, instead of being 14, is 44.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Connecticut not to press his point of order. There would be no advantage to anyone in doing so. It would be a disadvantage to the Treasury, in that we would not be able to get rid of one of these vessels which are lying idle and unsalable.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Kansas whether they are to be sold under the provisions of statutory law, or whether this amendment relaxes that law in any degree.

Mr. FERGUSON. This provision would relax the law only so far as concerns allowing the Commission to put the vessel back in shape so that it could be used. The sum to be paid by the Commission for that purpose would be charged to the vessel.

Mr. RUSSELL. In addition to the statutory limit of sale?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. This would cut the statutory limit to the extent of the amount necessary to repair the vessel. The Maritime Commission would get the statutory limit less the amount it cost to repair the vessel. However, in this

case it would get at least half a million dollars.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, why does not the concern to which the Maritime Commission proposes to sell the vessels buy them as is and itself make the repairs?

Mr. FERGUSON. This is one of the cases in which that cannot be done.

Mr. McMAHON. Why not?

Mr. FERGUSON. It would cost about \$2,000,000 to put the vessel in shape and take it where it is to be used.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator's proposal is that we authorize the Maritime Commission to spend \$2,000,000; is it?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, it would cost the company \$2,000,000, and the Government \$1,000,000, making the total \$3,000,000.

Mr. McMAHON. So the proposal is to spend about \$1,000,000 to put the ship in shape. After it is put in the shape the purchasers want it to be in, how much will the Government receive?

Mr. FERGUSON. \$500,000, plus what the Government pays for putting the ship in condition.

Let me read the language of the act which applies:

Provided further, That hereafter the Commission may make allowances to the purchasers of vessels for the cost of putting such vessels in class, such allowance to be determined on the basis of competitive bids, without regard to the provisions of the last paragraph of section 3 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

The difficulty is that under the words "putting such vessels in class", although money can be spent for that purpose today, that will not suffice in this instance, because in this case it is desired to make a new kind of vessel out of the ship, so that it can be used on the Great Lakes. That presents a distinction from the work involved in putting a vessel in class. There is a distinction between putting a ship in class and reconverting a ship.

Mr. McMAHON. What is meant by "putting in class"?

Mr. FERGUSON. As I understand, "putting in class" means to bring a ship from its present condition up to the standard required under the Maritime Commission Act for operating it in the same category for which it was built.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to ask whether it is perfectly clear from the terms of the amendment that it applies to only one vessel.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is all—to 1 out of 44.

Mr. McMAHON. Very well, Mr. President, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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 of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 6829) was passed.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. REED, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CORDON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. McKELLAR conferees on the part of the Senate.

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. 2281. An act to provide for an air parcel-post service, and for other purposes;

S. 2554. An act to promote the common defense by providing for the retention and maintenance of a national reserve of industrial productive capacity, and for other purposes; and

S. 2706. An act to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to lease for commercial purposes certain space in the building located at 811 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., commonly known as the Lafayette Building.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1322) to provide a Federal charter for the Commodity Credit Corporation, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2376) to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2830) to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2877) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6633) to authorize an exchange of lands and interests therein between the city of San Diego, Calif., and the United States, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6829) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WIGLESWORTH, Mr. PHILLIPS of California,

Mr. COUDERT, Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, and Mr. THOMAS of Texas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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

H. R. 5904. An act to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6501. An act to provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service, and for other purposes.

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

H. R. 6465. An act to amend and supplement section 2 of the act approved August 30, 1935, relating to the construction and financing of toll bridges over the Delaware River by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey;

H. R. 6916. An act to provide for permanent postal rates and additional compensation for postmasters and employees of the field service in the Post Office Department; and

H. R. 6959. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 129) providing for a joint committee composed of members of the Senate and the House Public Lands Committee to make an investigation of our island possessions in the Pacific and trust territories, and report back recommendations for legislation providing for civil government.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 213) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, House of Representatives, to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before a special subcommittee of said committee, current Congress, relative to investigation as to the manner in which the United States Board of Parole is operating and as to whether there is a necessity for a change in either the procedure or basic law, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PROMOTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE— INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the motion of the Senator from South Dakota that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof, and for other purposes; that the Senate agree to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and

that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand that no other business is permissible except by unanimous consent, until the pending business is disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the pending business is the motion, are we ready to vote on the motion?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand that the Chair has ruled that no other business can be taken up at this time except by unanimous consent. I was about to move to call up the conference report on the displaced persons bill.

Under the circumstances, I ask unanimous consent that at this time that conference report may be considered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTIN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the so-called draft bill, agree to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I intend to speak on this motion. At the time when I announced my intention of doing so, I was taken to task by several Senators who said that I would have to answer for my actions. I am perfectly happy to answer for my actions to anyone concerned, especially the people of the United States. They have a vital stake in the matter now being discussed.

Mr. President, we are considering a fundamental change in our American way of life. Never have we had peacetime conscription. The question is whether our Nation is to be militarized or whether it is to remain a great, free nation, as it has been for, lo, these many years, in fact, since our country was founded.

If speaking out against military conscription and against the militarization of our country carries any blame with it, I am perfectly willing to accept it; but I believe such opposition will be considered a credit to anyone who opposes such a move. I am happy to accept any blame, because I feel it will redound to my credit that I oppose this measure. As a member of the new party that is appearing on the American scene, I am happy to accept responsibility for trying to delay or defeat this peacetime conscription measure. If the two old parties want the responsibility of instituting peacetime military conscription, they are perfectly welcome to it, so far as I am concerned and so far as the new party is concerned.

I hold in my hand a brochure prepared for the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. President. It is a rather elaborate affair. It is getting a little dog-eared now, for I have been quoting from it at length; but it is on slick paper, and it is full of maps, diagrams, charts, and

what have you. It was prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence. I do not believe anyone would contend or could contend that the Office of Naval Intelligence is a "red" outfit of any kind or a Communist-front organization or anything of the sort.

This brochure was not for public consumption. I do not believe it is top secret, or anything of that sort; but it was not released to the press. It is very interesting. Of course, it was meant for the eyes of Senators alone, and the ordinary person was not supposed to see it. Let me read the first paragraph in this book or brochure. The Senate Committee on Appropriations, or it may have been the Finance Committee—I am not certain about that, at the moment—was considering the question of strategic stockpiling; in other words, the accumulation of materials which are scarce in this country. The proposal was that such materials be accumulated so that we would have them on hand in case of an armed conflict. Here is what the brochure has to say in the first sentence:

Realistically—

That means, "Let us not kid each other; this is just between the Navy and the Senators; let us be perfectly frank about this business." That is what that means—

Realistically, all wars have been for economic reasons.

That means that all wars have been fought because somebody expected some material gain from the wars. The last two world wars were fought for economic reasons. The German cartellists and militarists started those two wars in the hope of conquering the world militarily, so they could exploit it economically and become rich. This is what is said here:

To make them—

We will read the preceding sentence again, in order to get the sense of this:

Realistically all wars have been for economic reasons. To make them politically and socially palatable—

"Palatable" is the word, Mr. President. That means so it will taste good, "just like what it ain't"—a sort of cod-liver-oil preparation with vanilla extract in it.

To make them—

Meaning wars—

politically and socially palatable—

So the suckers will like them.

Ideological issues have always been invoked.

What is said there, Mr. President, is that you just cannot get common folks to fight for colonies, for markets, for raw materials, for sources of cheap labor. You just cannot get them rolled up enough to fight; so what is to be done about it? "Ideological issues have always been invoked."

Mr. President, you cannot get folks mad enough to fight for Standard Oil investments in Saudi Arabia; it just will not work. So what is done? Well, to get the common people mad enough to fight a war, they are told the Catholics are going to get them if they don't watch out. If the people live in a Catholic country, they are told that the Prot-

estants will get them if they do not watch out, or that the Jews are going to get them, or the Mohammedans, or at any rate somebody is going to get them. That seems to get folks mad enough to fight. If they think somebody is going to tear down their church or burn their capitol building or something like that, that makes them mad enough to fight. Well, the statement goes on to say, here:

Any possible future war will undoubtedly conform to historical precedent.

Any war that may come will be fought for the same reasons I have enumerated here—for markets, raw materials, profits, cheap labor, Standard Oil investments in Saudi Arabia—something along that order.

Mr. President, I should like to remind my listeners that Russia has very little reason to fight a war for economic reasons. It says here all wars are fought for that reason, and that any future war will be fought for that reason. Russia has much territory. Russia has many people. Russia has great quantities of raw materials. Russia does not want any markets, because Russia does not want to sell anything, it does not have a profit economy. All the Russians want to do is to produce things to be consumed at home. So the Russians do not have that compulsion to fight wars. Nobody gets rich from war in Russia. They shoot profiteers over there, or did until recently. They have now abolished the death penalty in Russia, which is quite a forward step I would say. Of course we continue to hear about all the people that are getting killed or who are going to get killed in Russia. Possibly it was merely said they were going to abolish it; I do not know.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. May I yield without prejudice to my rights to the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may.

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Several Senators, I may say to the Senator from Idaho, have inquired as to how long we may run tonight. I am not making this inquiry for any other purpose than to enable me to begin to line up the program. Could the Senator tell me how long he feels he might speak on this subject?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not "feel" right now, I must say to the Senator from Nebraska. I have no idea. I have been thinking this thing over and I cannot arrive at a conclusion in my own mind just what to do. If I thought I could talk long enough so that the folks would have to go up to Philadelphia and just drop the whole business, I would talk that long, but that is quite a way off. I understand they do not have to leave until Monday morning or Sunday night, or some time along there. I doubt very much if I could hold out that long. I think the Lord is on my side, but even he might not sustain me for that length of time. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to a further question?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am happy to yield for another question.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator were in my place, what would he tell inquiring Senators about the session tonight?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would pass the buck to TAYLOR, if I were the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield further, I may say I cannot pass the buck any longer, so I may just as well tell all those who are here, and state for the Record, anyway, that we expect to stay here late tonight, in view of the Senator's statement—and possibly later than that. We merely want Senators to be prepared.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Senator from Nebraska could not be speaking to the Senator from Idaho, could he?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator will be here, too, will he not?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know. I say I have been unable to make up my mind just what to do here. The Senator sees that there is much talk about rules and about abusing privileges and one thing and another, unless it is to the advantage of someone to circumvent a rule. But early in the afternoon, shortly after I made an announcement of my intention to speak, I got a hunch, for no good reason—nobody said a word to me; it just dawned on me—that the conferees were not waiting for any authorization, they were conferring. I made inquiry. I am afraid that is what has happened; they have gone into conference without any authorization from the Senate. Some time when I collapse or decide to quit, they will bring the motion to hold a conference out of one hip pocket, and when that is agreed to, they will bring the conference report out of the other hip pocket, and the whole thing will be over. Of course, my scheme had been to talk this afternoon and make them postpone their conference until tomorrow, when I would be rested up and could begin again. I might then last until the Philadelphia convention forced a cessation of things here and moved hostilities hence. But we shall have to make up our mind later about how long we are going to talk. There are some things I want to say about this, anyhow.

I was talking about the quotation from the brochure prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence for the Senate Appropriations Committee which was considering the question of strategic stockpiling. It says:

Realistically, all wars have been for economic reasons. To make them politically and socially palatable, ideological issues have always been invoked.

As I said, Mr. President, you cannot get folks mad enough to fight about markets or materials and cartel involvements all over the world; so ideological issues are raised. As I said, those issues may be with respect to Catholicism or Protestantism or the Jewish question, or Mohammedism—anything to scare the people with something of that kind.

In this connection, Mr. President, it is the same ideology that Adolf Hitler used. He used communism as his bogeyman and was going to defend the world against it. The Germans formed their Axis, and one thing and another. We are using the same old Hitler bogeyman—Russia. Watch out, or the Communists

will get you. That does not seem to scare people sufficiently, so every few days, for the past year or two, we have had a new crisis, on paper. I remember the first crisis was when we had to help the Turks and the Greeks. No one got very excited about it, so there was a new crisis brought up. There was an invading army coming down from Yugoslavia which would take over Greece in short order, if we did not get there in time. Of course that army evaporated into thin air. There was a certain date before which we had to pass a bill, or the world would find itself in chaos. We passed the bill, and they finally received their money.

I remember there was some talk about the Russians being in Iran. They were there originally as part of the war strategy. They overstayed their welcome, and the matter was called to the attention of the United Nations. Without even a verbal shot being fired, the Russians packed up and went home. They left the oil there, incidentally. If they were out to conquer the world, I think they would have remained there. I think if I were a Russian and wanted to conquer the world, I would have stayed there. But the Russians went home.

Maybe it does not mean anything; maybe it is not significant. It was a victory for the United Nations that the Russians went home. They did not want to be condemned by this great new organization.

I remember when they were trying to stir the Russian-Iran situation to a crisis pitch. It was said there was an army coming down from Russia. It was mechanized; it had tanks and everything. It was coming right into Iran, according to the big headlines. But that was the last we ever heard of it. The headlines dropped them, and they evaporated somewhere, and never showed up again.

Of course, Mr. President, the press of America is in this propaganda, hook, line, and sinker. They are controlled by the big fellows who expect to profit from the armaments program, so they are glad to blow up these phoney scares. The latest scare we had was the submarine scare. There were submarines everywhere; the place was overrun with them. I was in California at the time the scare started. One paper had a headline reading "Submarine sighted off coast." One submarine was seen close to shore. The others had been over on the other side of the Pacific, but this newspaper found a submarine right close to the shore. After the banner headline clear across the top of the page, it narrowed down to one column, which said: "Thought to be a United States submarine maneuvering."

We are told that Russia has a big land army, and it would appear that it is going to march right across the ocean, and land in the United States. Russia does not have any ships to speak of, so I do not know how her army could get here.

Hitler burned down the Reichstag, blamed it on the Communists, and got the folks really scared. In this country we have one crisis after another. I think it will turn out like a vaccination for

smallpox. We have so many crises we will become immune one of these days, and then the Red scare will not work any more. A new crisis is brought up and no one pays any attention to it, like the boy who hollered "wolf" once too often. But that is still their line—"The Communists will get us." Russia is devastated, but fact is not taken into consideration. If they do not get us mad enough to fight through that means, they will produce some day a document saying that the Russians are short of women and they are going to take all our women back to Russia. Then I suppose everyone will be mad enough to fight. If I believed that, I would be mad enough to fight. But I am not sucker enough to fall for that propaganda. We will hear that some of these days, mark my words.

We are getting ready to fight somebody—not "someone" anymore, but Russia. Even our Air Secretary comes to Congress and says that we have planes that can bomb the heart of Russia and return. No longer is it a question of who is the enemy or a potential enemy. It is made plain that it is Russia.

We are getting into an armament economy, turning over a large portion of our productive capacity to the manufacture of guns, tanks, airplanes, spears, and everything else, I guess. The funny part of it is, Mr. President, that we have hundreds of atomic bombs, and recently I learned from very high authority that if 250 of our present-day atomic bombs were exploded there would be no place on earth that would be habitable. We already have it in our power to kill everyone on earth. All we have to do is to detonate atomic bombs in one place, and the whole world will become so radioactive that no one can live.

Yet we are asked to draft our boys and put them into uniform. As I said the other day, I cannot see what difference it makes whether they die in uniform or in their B. V. D.'s. It does not make much difference. We are going to die, anyway. We have the bombs. I do not believe anyone will be able to stop the explosions of them when once we get started. So it strikes me that this draft business is pure idiocy.

If I knew what the conference report contains I might cease and desist. It is all ready, I suppose. If I thought the Senate had accepted the House amendment not to draft anyone until next January, that would be all right, because next January I believe we shall have a Congress elected on a platform opposing peacetime military training, and we can repeal the law before it ever gets started. But inasmuch as I do not know what has been put into the conference report, I shall have to go on and talk for a while.

Mr. President, I have here a copy of today's Washington Star, which contains an article written by Mr. David Lawrence, who is a rather conservative columnist. In fact, he publishes a magazine for businessmen to read. His article deals with the question of conscription. He says:

Delay in draft law unlikely to weaken diplomacy of United States.

We have been told that if we did not draft our boys, Secretary Marshall would

be in a weak position. Of course I think he is in a weak position anyhow. He has been, ever since he became Secretary of State. He had no business being Secretary of State in the first place. He was a good general and he should have remained that.

I quote again from David Lawrence, the headline:

Administration failure to show its need leaves Congress hesitant.

In other words, he says that they have not proven or shown conclusively that we need a draft law, so the Congress is not very excited about passing one. He proceeds:

Outwardly the controversy over what kind of a draft bill to pass could be mistaken for a conflict of interest between isolationists and internationalists or between advocates of preparedness and opponents of larger armament.

I am not an opponent of adequate preparedness, Mr. President, but I am opposed to militarizing this Nation, and the scale at which we are going at it now can result only in the militarization of this country. It is sort of like dope, the more you get the more you want. You see, they start building all these billions of dollars' worth of guns, then the profits of the industrialists depend on guns, the wages of the workers depend on guns, then they are for the armament program, and it is more difficult to stop it. Every factory that is opened up to producing armaments makes it that much more difficult ever to get out of the armament business, ever to make a really sincere effort to try to attain peace in the world, because it becomes a vested interest. I am opposed to militarizing this country, getting it into the predicament into which Hitler got the German people, because people's morale and their moral sense of right and wrong become dulled after awhile. They realize that their livelihood depends on guns, and they have to rationalize around until they convince themselves that they must have the guns so that they can make more guns to make more profit, and there you go.

David Lawrence goes on to say:

But no such definitions or cleavages can be justified. The truth is that the President and the Secretary of State have failed to make out a case for the need of peacetime conscription. This means that just ahead of a national election Members of Congress of both parties are hesitant to vote for a draft.

I had not noticed that, Mr. President. I wish it were true. They voted for it, and they will vote for anything nowadays if you just put a little antired label on it.

To return to David Lawrence:

This may be called plain politics, but it is at the same time the manner in which the electorate reacts irrespective of partisanship. There are as many Democrats as there are Republicans who fear the consequences of a draft bill on the attitude of voters.

Many of them are going to be surprised about the consequences of a draft bill in the attitude of the voters. I promise them that.

It isn't as if there were a war in progress into which America might suddenly be drawn. The threat of war with Russia has been dram-

alized again and again but without conviction.

That is David Lawrence I am quoting. He proceeds:

The House of Representatives, during its debate on the draft bill, tossed around one report that the Secretary of State did say war was possible and another that he said there was no pressing emergency. Whatever he said was said in an executive session and serves only to underline how uninformed the American people are as to what is the nature of the military crisis that confronts them.

The diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States have, of course, been strained but the Russian "peace offensive" successfully disseminated the impression that war isn't likely in the immediate future. The American Government's rejoinder to the "peace offensive" was weak and clumsy, and hence the draft bill suffered.

Much more important as an influence in retarding the draft law from being passed in the form desired by the armed services was the propaganda attributed to the supporters in Congress of the 70-group Air Force. Over the protests of the President and his Secretary of Defense, Congress appropriated more money than was requested in order to put into being a 70-group air force.

I may say, Mr. President, that practically every appropriation bill that has come through the Senate the last few days, when so many appropriation bills have been coming through, practically every one that was of a military nature the Senate increased over what the House appropriated. In the past the Senate has been known as the conservative body, as the body more cautious, at least more careful, what they put their name to. It used to be said that the House of Representatives would pass legislation which they knew was unconstitutional, which they really did not want passed. They would pass it so that they could go out and talk to the folks at home about what they had voted for, and they had confidence that the Senate would reject the legislation, or modify it, and make it constitutional, would be more careful and more thorough in their approach. They cannot say that any longer. The Senate "ups" the ante on every item for guns and greater expenditure of the people's money in the European recovery program. Any place they can spend it they are all for spending more.

I now go back to David Lawrence:

The explanation heard in the corridors of the Capitol was that by voting more planes there would be no need of a draft. As a sheer matter of exchange, many Members were willing to spend more dollars than to vote to tear up the lives of the younger generation and interrupt their schooling and their working careers with 2 years of military service.

Those are the words of David Lawrence, not mine, Mr. President, "tear up the lives of the younger generation." I think that is well put.

As it turns out, Congress voted the 70-group Air Force and still has been confronted with a demand for a draft bill. Many Members have hesitated to go along with the peacetime conscription because they honestly believe an air force can do everything.

I believe so, too, Mr. President. In fact, we do not even need an air force. All we need is some bombs, just put them out on a high hill and explode them all, and

we have them licked, everybody dies. Of course, we die, too, but we do not get licked. Everybody is dead, so we do not need even an air force.

I should certainly prefer appropriating money for a 70-group air force than to draft the boys.

David Lawrence continues:

They have been told by some overenthusiastic airmen that both an army and a navy is relatively inconsequential and that, if only enough airplanes are provided, American security will be assured.

While we are on the subject of airplanes, I think one of the most statesmanlike proposals that has been made in America for a long time was made by Henry Wallace at the Madison Square Garden meeting a while back, when he offered the suggestion that our airplane factories should be taken over and operated by the Government, because, as Mr. Wallace pointed out, they are not an economic proposition in peacetime. They cannot survive and make profits. The object of private industry is to make profits. The airplane factories cannot do so without orders for military planes, and, of course, when they depend on orders for military planes they will spend a great deal of their money in hiring experts and lobbyists to keep the war hysteria stirred up and try to secure more orders for military planes to manufacture. That being the case, I think the proposal made by Mr. Wallace certainly should be adopted. It would go a long way toward lessening the pressure for war crisis which can only result in war eventually.

Mr. Lawrence in his article continues:

Now, the ground forces feel themselves in need of a draft law to supply the enormous numbers of men needed to handle the installations and mechanical work at the bases where airplanes take off and land.

While the armed services have each been eager to get their necessary appropriations, it does seem nevertheless that not a very strong case has been made for the draft—at least one strong enough to convince Congress, many of whose Members still feel that a mild draft law with a deferred date will accelerate recruiting and bring the necessary personnel into the armed services long before the actual need for war service will arise.

I understand the House measure contains a provision which would defer the draft until next January. That would make it nonsensical for us to pass a draft law now, because we would be passing a law which would take effect during and impose on the prerogatives of the next Congress. The next Congress will convene in the coming January.

The House bill also contained an amendment, if I have been correctly informed, directing someone, I do not know who, to put on an all-out campaign to induce young men to volunteer. I am all for that, Mr. President. Whatever men we need, let us pay them for their service. We do not draft policemen to police Washington, D. C., or Potomac, back home. If we cannot obtain policemen for \$1,200 a year we pay them \$1,500, or if we cannot obtain them for \$1,500 a year we perhaps raise their pay to \$2,000 or \$2,400. We hire policemen and pay them what they are worth. But when we want soldiers to protect us in peacetime, lo and behold, we will just

yank the boys off the street and say, "Get into uniform. Some of us are busy, and we will select you."

I return to David Lawrence and read:

Since war isn't regarded as imminent, a draft law that takes effect after election isn't likely to weaken the diplomacy of the United States. For the important fact psychologically is that there is to be a peacetime draft.

Of course what Mr. Lawrence wants us to do is to pass a draft law and keep it lying around so as to scare the boys by the threat that we are going to draft them if they do not watch out, and if they do not enlist. It would be perfectly dishonest, of course, to pass a draft law and put it into effect in peacetime.

Mr. President, there have been a number of political speeches made on the floor in the last few days. Yesterday the Chamber was well decorated with charts and one thing and another which were placed all about the room. It was the most attractive decoration of the Chamber I have seen. The charts showed how folks voted on various measures—the Democrats and the Republicans. An interesting thing about it was that most of the votes were cast back yonder when Roosevelt was President. Those who presented the charts were not very proud of the votes taken since Roosevelt passed on. It is not the same old Democratic Party that it used to be when he was its leader. That is why I decided to go with Henry Wallace. As I said at the time I did so, I did not leave the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party simply left me. I still believe in the same things I believed in when I was elected on a pledge to support Franklin D. Roosevelt but the Democratic Party has left those principles, so I will stay with those principles even though it is necessary to organize a new party to fight for those principles.

Since other folks have set forth their party platforms, have stated what they believe in, we may as well have the benefit of the record and show what the new party believes in.

First and foremost we believe in keeping the peace. Inasmuch as we have looked and have seen that we have enough bombs to kill everyone in the world, including ourselves, we fail to see the percentage in starting a war. No one is going to win. We are all going to die if a war were to come. In fact I think it would be much more sensible if, instead of spending billions of dollars to draft our boys, and to build tanks—and we are going right on building atomic bombs—we should locate some big caves, perhaps the Mammoth Cave, and put lead doors on the openings into it so the radioactivity could not come in, and if there was any way in the world to purify atmosphere, to take radioactivity out of it—I do not know whether there is, but I guess there is not—we might install machinery to blow fresh air, decontaminated air into the Mammoth Cave, and then select about a half a dozen young couples who have just gotten married, and set them up to housekeeping in Mammoth Cave so when all of the rest of us are killed, they can hold out there for a few years, whatever time it will be until the earth will become decontaminated, and then they can emerge and

proceed to repopulate the earth. That would be a more sensible course to pursue.

Incidentally it would be very gratifying to me if that were done, because doubtless some couples would be chosen from the largest name groups, which would be the fairest thing to do, and they would probably begin with the Browns, the Smiths, the Joneses, and I think the Taylors would get in about sixth, someplace along there, so the name of "Taylor" would be perpetuated after the fracas was all over. I do not set myself up as a candidate for the job, however.

We were saying that the new party does not believe there is any percentage in getting into a war, and that we should keep the peace. We do not believe that there has been a genuine effort made to get along with Russia. Quite the contrary. It is our conviction that the cartelists, the monopolists, and the militarists have taken over the control of the country and that many of them actually want war, and they feel that the Russians do not have the bomb, I guess, and that we can drop 240 bombs, if not 250, and maybe whip the Russians and rule the world and exploit its people.

There are others who want to remain generals and admirals and majors and colonels and monopolists and cartelists, and profit. They want to keep up the war tension so they can go ahead with the armament program. So we do not feel that a genuine effort to keep the peace has been made by arriving at an understanding with Russia. Therefore we contend that the election of Henry Wallace would be practically the only sensible way for us to reach an agreement with Russia, because Henry Wallace is the only man of sufficient stature to aspire to the Presidency of the United States, who has not fallen for the lure of cheap publicity to be gained in the reactionary press by denouncing Russia every day of the week, and trying to blame all our troubles on communism. You can name any prospective candidate you want to and they are all in on this propagandist scare against Russia and denouncing Russia. How does anyone expect them to make an about-face and save face, Mr. President? They cannot do it. Henry Wallace has held himself above those things. It is not because Henry Wallace loves Russia. We see that propaganda everywhere. Henry Wallace would not trade one spadeful of the soil of Iowa, where he was born, for all the ground in Russia. I am confident of that. I know him pretty well. But he has been big enough to resist the temptation to climb on the red smear bandwagon. Believe me, Mr. President, it took some pretty serious thinking on my part to make up my mind to go with Henry Wallace. I knew what the result would be. I was elected to the Senate over what most people would have considered insurmountable obstacles. It is fine to be a Senator. It is the best job I ever had, anyway I look at it—from the standpoint of salary, prestige, or anything else. It is wonderful.

But I have three boys. They must be educated. When I am out of the Senate I do not know what I shall do. I spent my earlier life in the theatrical profes-

sion. I cannot go back to it. One cannot drag three small boys around the country. They must go to school. So I do not know what will happen to me when I am out of the Senate.

For that reason it was pretty serious when Mr. Wallace asked me to join in this great effort to save the world from extinction. That is what it amounts to. If I had not thought so, I might not have gone with him. But I felt that that was the issue that was involved; that we were being taken toward a war which could mean only, in all probability, the end of life on this planet. So I joined Henry Wallace. There are more important things than my political security, my political future, or my economic security.

Those things are the welfare of everyone's sons, including my own. That is why I am opposed to the draft bill. It just does not make sense. It only adds to the danger of war. As I have said, we can kill everyone anyway, so why draft the boys and take us along this militaristic road?

However, for the benefit of those who are convinced that we must fight Russia, let me say that I believe that we would be much better off with Henry Wallace as President if it ever came to a showdown and we did have to fight Russia. I am not conceding for a moment that we are going to have to fight Russia. I do not believe we will. At the present time there are millions of American people—and I am one of them—who are not convinced that an honest effort has been made to seek a rapprochement with the Russians. But if we were dragged into a war with Russia this country would be very much divided. There would be a lack of enthusiasm for any such efforts; and that is very important. Napoleon said that morale is to numbers as 3 is to 1. It would be very important that we have a united country in case of war.

If Mr. Wallace were to become President, and he made an all-out effort to reach an agreement with the Russians and failed, then the people of America would know that everything possible had been done in a genuine spirit of cooperation and with a real desire to get along with the Russians. Then the common people would be behind any such effort if it had to come about. We do not have to worry about the monopolists, the cartelists, and the military men. They do not like Wallace, but they would be all for a war even with Wallace running it. So I think the best hope of the American people for peace and the best hope of coming out best is the election of Henry Wallace. I do not know how we are going to come out best in a war; but at least we could all die united under Henry Wallace, in case we got into a fracas.

So for war or peace, I am convinced that Henry Wallace is the best man for the job. Of course, Mr. Wallace's detractors say that he is a "screwball," a seer, and one thing and another. It is said that he could not stand up to Stalin, that Stalin is a smart fellow. Perhaps Stalin is smart, but I contend that Henry Wallace himself is pretty smart.

Henry Wallace was the greatest Secretary of Agriculture we ever had. He did more for the farmers of America as

Secretary of Agriculture than was ever done for them before or since. Aside from that, Henry Wallace has done more for the farmers by developing his hybrid corn than has any other person who ever lived in all history. His hybrid corn, with its fabulous yields, has put millions of dollars of actual cash money into the pockets of American farmers during the past few years.

But the hybrid corn which Henry Wallace perfected is like a mule. It will not reproduce. You have to buy the seed from Henry every year. I contend that any man who can figure out a scheme like that is no fool. I never heard of Joe Stalin figuring out anything half that smart. At the same time, it is a very humanitarian thing. Henry has become well-to-do from it, and at the same time it helps the farmers. In fact, Henry Wallace is a successful man by any standard—even the one most commonly applied in these great United States, the one of financial success.

Henry Wallace is a success financially. He is a great scientist. Some will try to prove that he is crazy because he has hobbies, like throwing the boomerang. Throwing the boomerang is no crazier than chasing a golf ball all over. It is smarter, in fact. You do not have to chase the boomerang. You do have to chase the golf ball. Henry Wallace is a good boomerang thrower. One day he threw one which hit a Hearst reporter, and it looked like an accident.

I believe that Henry Wallace can and will reach an honorable agreement with the Russians. We are not for peace at any price. Our detractors will say that we are groveling cur dogs, and this, that, and the other thing. Nothing like it at all. We believe that this can be done honorably, and that the Russians will be glad to go home and stay at home, if we will go home and stay at home, and if they have reason to believe that we will stay home. At the present time, with all our preparations for war, how can the Russians have any confidence that we would go home or stay at home? There are many reasons why they should want to stay at home. They have vast resources. They live better in peacetime than they do in wartime, due to the nature of their economy. They would like to develop their country. So I am convinced that we can have peace honorably, and that is the main objective of our new party.

What will we do on the domestic front? Whenever it has been suggested that we take care of the old people or build schools or hospitals, the argument has always been raised, "We cannot afford it. It will bankrupt the Nation." Is not that funny, Mr. President? But now we can appropriate billions and billions of dollars for armaments, and billions and billions of dollars for Europe, and no one worries as to whether or not it is going to bankrupt us. It is, but people do not seem to worry about it, because they are getting profits out of it, and they do not worry about anything so long as they are getting profits. Their philosophy is to let the next generation take care of the mistakes they make. If they can only get their hands in the old profit

bag and get theirs now, they are satisfied. So they no longer say, "We cannot do these things because it would bankrupt the country." When we start our program for domestic betterment of this great Nation and it is said, "You are going to bankrupt the country," we are going to say "Nuts! We saw what you spent for armaments."

We will call off the armament program as soon as we reach an agreement with the Russians. They will have to call theirs off, too, but, of course, we shall be just as well off relatively if they have no guns and we have none. In fact, we shall be a great deal better off, because then we shall have a few months to live while we get ready. As it is now, everyone can be killed without notice. It is very bad. There is no peace of mind.

The other day I read that our mental hospitals are becoming filled with crazy people. They are all going "nuts" because they do not know what day the bombs are going to drop on them. We should stop spending all these billions of dollars for armaments, and should use some of that money—not all of it—to make ours a better country in which to live.

For instance, suppose we were to use a few of those billions of dollars to have a health program, under which we would build hospitals and would train doctors and would make it possible for poor sick people, or sick people who are poor, whichever way one wishes to state it, to call in a doctor and have a check-up before they get sick, and thus stay well. Certainly it would be better to have such preventive methods used rather than to have people wait until they were really sick before they called a doctor. Would not that be better than this fool draft law which I have been discussing? After all, it takes healthy people to be good soldiers. We found that out in the last war. We could hardly get enough boys to carry the guns that had to be carried. Many of the young men of our country were found to have had rickets or some other disease or trouble which made it impossible for them to carry guns and serve as soldiers.

Mr. President, I remember that when I was in California not long ago I saw piles of oranges 10 feet high and half a mile long—not one pile, but many piles. If someone had taken one of those oranges, he would have been arrested and charged with stealing. Yet we have had many children in our country suffering from rickets. We must not allow that to occur any longer, or else our people will go Communist or something worse.

These big fellows realize that; but instead of seeing to it that the people have enough money with which to buy the things they need and require, they propose an armaments program. They suggest that billions of dollars be used to buy guns. Of course, when great quantities of guns are made, other articles will be scarce: Frigidaires and automobiles, for instance, will be scarce. That is the whole idea behind this armaments plan. Those who are behind it are not afraid of Russia; they know Rus-

sia is not able to attack anyone. They are simply using Russia as a bogeyman.

But the new party would have a health program, and would use some of the money—which otherwise would be spent for guns—for the welfare of the people of America. Mr. President, would not that be a good idea? After all, the guns will be useless after the earth is blown up by the 250 atom bombs.

Mr. President, do you not think it will be better to have more schools and better schools and increase the salaries of the school teachers, so that they can live decently and so that the teaching profession will attract our average citizens? What a sad spectacle the situation today is, Mr. President. Almost everyone makes more money than the school teachers do. Not long ago I was in Nevada. There is a great deal of gambling out there. The girls running the gambling tables have to be quick at figures, of course, so as to be able to figure up the percentages. It seems that nearly every one of the girls running the gambling tables in Las Vegas and Reno is a former school teacher. Think of that. That is a sad commentary on present-day America—dissipating our wealth all over the world; spending billions of dollars for armaments that are absolutely useless, because we have enough bombs to kill everyone, in the first place.

Do you not think it would be a good idea to do as the new party advocates? Instead of spending money on useless armament projects, and thus degrading mankind, as they must, with their promise of destruction and the destruction of the morale of the people, do you not think it would be much better to build homes—homes for veterans, at least? Let us not draft any more of our young men until we build homes for the veterans of the last war. The only way they will get homes will be to have the Federal Government build the homes.

Incidentally, Mr. President, where are the homes? Where is the housing bill? Some Members of Congress are greatly worried about drafting the boys, but they are not worried about the housing bill. They have kicked that around and kicked it practically to death, and I guess it has been finished before now.

But, single-handed, I am trying, to stop this despicable business of militarizing our Nation.

The new party would build homes, not only for veterans, but for all Americans who need homes. Only a fraction of the money which is being spent so lavishly and so hopelessly for armament and for so-called aid to fascism all over the world would be required for the building of homes which our new party advocates.

Mr. President, how about some legislation for civil rights?

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I am wondering whether the distinguished Senator will permit a vote on the motion to disagree to the amendment of the House to the draft bill, agree to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing

votes of the two Houses, and for the appointment of conferees, and then let the conferees work out whatever provisions they might work out, and report to the two Houses. Then the Senator of course could use his own judgment as to whether the conference report would be acceptable.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Senator from Nebraska does not have to beat about the bush. Let him find out what the conferees have agreed upon, and write it on a piece of paper, and bring it around here and let me look at it, and if it is O. K., I will agree to let the conferees be appointed, so as to make it official.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is quite an assignment. Of course it is not possible.

I respectfully submit to the distinguished Senator that when the conference report comes back, if the provisions of the report do not meet with the approval of the Senator from Idaho, certainly there will be ample time for him to continue the speech he has already begun, but the procedure I suggest would give us the authority to have the conference report presented as quickly as possible.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is what I do not want to have done.

Mr. WHERRY. An additional reason for making this request is that there are five conference reports which should be adopted. One is on the highway bill, another is on the Interior Department appropriation bill, another is on the displaced persons bill, and there are several others. I believe that between the time when a vote would be taken on the motion to disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the requested conference, and to appoint the conferees on this measure, and the time when the conference report would be presented, there would be ample time to consider the other conference reports.

Thereafter the Senator would have the same opportunity he has now, but we would have expedited the transaction of the work before us, and of course thereafter the Senator could continue to make the speech he is making now. I think that is a very fair proposal, and it should command the Senator's utmost consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have no objection to having any measure except the draft bill considered. If Senators wish to lay aside the draft bill temporarily, and take up and pass everything else on the calendar, that will be entirely satisfactory to me, and I shall vote "aye."

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the Senator from Idaho overlooks the fact that until the vote is taken on the motion to agree to the requested conference and appoint conferees, officially there can be no conference on the draft bill. If it were not for the fact that when the conference committee returns with its report, the distinguished Senator will have the same opportunity that he has now, I would not even make the suggestion to him, because I have always cooperated with the distinguished Senator; I think he will agree with me as to that.

I am simply making this suggestion in order to expedite matters generally.

The Senator's speech could be continued or resumed the moment the conference report came back. If the provisions of the conference report are not acceptable to the Senator, of course he can speak in the same way that he is speaking now. In the meantime, the conferees will have concluded their deliberations and we could also have considered and agreed to the other conference reports.

So I submit the request to the Senator. I think it is a very fair proposal, and does not in any way prejudice or take away the rights the Senator has now to oppose whatever is submitted by the conference.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that my object in talking now is to split my remarks into two segments.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, the split has already been made.

Mr. TAYLOR. But not enough of a split.

I had in mind talking now; and it was my hope that when, later, the conferees were appointed, they would not be able to get their conference report back until morning. But I think they have "pulled a fast one" on me. I am afraid they have already conferred. As I have said, if anyone wishes to sneak to me a copy of their report, or the main provisions of it, and let me look at it, I may decide to call this off. But until then, I think I shall proceed for a while.

Anyway, I have not gotten into the RECORD all the program of the new party, and I want to get all of it in the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I was busy. Did the Senator make a proposition? If so, I did not hear it.

Mr. TAYLOR. No, I did not proposition anybody. I want to say I have the highest regard for the Senator from Nebraska. In fact, he is such an estimable gentleman I wish he would join the new party. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I tried to accomplish something anyway. I hope the Senator will consider it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Senator from Nebraska should make clear what he said.

Mr. WHERRY. I say, I hope the Senator will consider the matter as he proceeds. I am satisfied, I may say with all respect, that the Senator would not be prejudicing his rights, he would have the same opportunity to continue his speech after the conference report comes back, if the conference report comes back. Even though the conference report might not be satisfactory in all its phases, it might appeal to the Senator in such a way that he would feel he could accept it. Until the conference report comes back, I submit the Senator has to anticipate what may happen.

Mr. TAYLOR. My statement was that the Senator from Nebraska was such an estimable gentleman I wish he would join the new party. The Senator perhaps did not hear me say that, for he replied, "I tried." [Laughter.] I simply did not want him to be left on a spot here.

I was discussing civil rights. Nothing has been done, when there are millions of Americans who live from day to day

all their lives in an inferior status. They are not Americans; they are second-class citizens. All over this country I have been traveling back and forth, and I wish that people who have race prejudice in their hearts and who feel that Negroes must be kept in an inferior position could have traveled with me and have met the Negroes I have met.

Indeed, Mr. President, in many places I have stayed in the homes of Negroes, for the good and sufficient reason that in many places rooms will not be rented to Mr. Wallace or myself, because we are sympathetic with the Negro people; much less will rooms be rented to anyone whose skin is a little dark.

A very strange thing happened last fall, I believe it was. There was a Negro gentleman who put on a turban, one of those Hindu turbans. He toured all over the South, being received with high honors, bowed to and scraped around, simply because he wore a turban. It was not known that he was a Negro. People thought he was a Hindu. You see, they cannot tell by looking at people, so I suggested, I do not see why they do not just put turbans on all Negroes and let it go at that, and they would all be entitled to equal rights.

But we met some wonderful people, Negroes, all across the country, smart, intelligent, educated. It only goes to show what could be done if all Negroes had equal opportunity. Of course the demagogues get up and say, "Well, I don't want my daughter to marry a Negro." Well, no one is suggesting that anybody's daughter or anybody's son marry a Negro. We merely want them to have equal opportunities at jobs, equal opportunities to get a meal, to go into a place and eat, and just be treated like everybody else; that is all. I do not think that would cause any more intermarriage or mixture of the races than goes on now. But we would have a civil rights program.

The new party would have a civil rights program. In fact, we believe in equality for all Americans. We have several Negroes running for Congressional seats. We have down in Georgia a Negro candidate for the United States Senate. The new party would repeal the Taft-Hartley law and enact sensible labor legislation. Incidentally we ought to have \$1 an hour as a minimum wage, which is another thing we advocate.

The new party would take care of our old people with just a few of the dollars we are spending for guns now. We are not suggesting any new appropriations; we would just divert some of these billions that have been appropriated for guns and for European recovery—which they do not need. We would see that our old people under present conditions have at least \$100 a month. They should have that much, and we are for it, and we would see that they got it. The new party would formulate a farm program to work through the United Nations. There was a world food program figured out here, and we spurned it, we would not have anything to do with it. We would not make friends by that action, either. Some of the other nations thought very poorly of us. But we would figure out a farm plan, working through

the United Nations. In fact, the new party plans to work through the United Nations always, every time there is a possibility to build up the United Nations. We are for it 100 percent. We would work through the United Nations in figuring out a farm program that would not only give our farmers a decent return on their labor and investment, but even more important I believe to the farmers—I have talked to many of them, I was raised on a farm—even more important, at least as important as the fact he would get a decent monetary return, then through the United Nations we could figure it out so the farmer would always know that every mouthful of food he raised went to feed some hungry person somewhere in this hungry world, because there are people all over the world, millions of them, who never have a full belly. We would correct that condition to the best of our ability, while helping our farmers at the same time.

Then of course, Mr. President, we want to assure the American people there would be no Mundt-Nixon bill, there would be no curtailing of civil liberties, anybody's right to speak or to say anything he thought, so long as he did not advocate violent overthrow of the government. If I had my say about it I would see that there was a town hall built in every community in America that does not have one, with a Federal charter, a stipulation, "built by the Federal Government," and anybody could use that hall, just pay for the lights and the heat and a little depreciation, and use it to say anything he pleased at any time he pleased, and be assured of full police protection. That one thing, Mr. President, would do more to head off any foreign ideologies or foreign subversive schemes than any other thing I can possibly think of. As long as we let people blow off steam, and as long as one fellow can go to the community hall tonight and advocate communism, if he wants to, or socialism, and another fellow, the next night, can go there and advocate a certain kind of capitalism, or anything he wants to advocate, so long as they do not advocate changing our government by force and violence, that is the greatest safety valve of all.

Of course people have to have something to eat, a minimum, at least. They must have opportunities to educate their children, and must have a fairly decent place in which to live. Those things are minimum requirements, which any government, under any way of life, must provide for if it expects to survive. We could do all of the things I have mentioned, and there would still be billions of dollars kicking around, which we are now spending for guns. We could make substantial payments on our national debt. It is important that the national debt be reduced and paid off as rapidly as possible, because the burden of interest is unbearable. However, instead of paying off the debt, we are spending billions for guns for Europe and are reducing taxes. Of course almost all of the reduction in taxes goes to the benefit of persons with a great deal of money. It is almost criminal, in fact. They do not want the debt paid off. It is the

biggest racket they ever had. So let the debt remain large. Reduce taxes. We could make substantial payments on the debt, and then, after that, out of the billions of dollars being squandered everywhere, we would have enough left to have a real tax reduction. We could see that the common folks received the most of it, the ones who need it the most. They do need it, desperately, Mr. President. Prices are all out of proportion to the amount of wages which workers are receiving. They receive a wage increase, and then the producers raise the prices of their articles sky high, or out of all proportion to the actual cost of the wage increase, and the workers are worse off than they were before. Today I saw an advertisement in a newspaper of a 1949 Ford automobile for \$1,995. That is almost \$2,000 for a Ford automobile. The Ford Co. used to apologize if it charged \$700 or \$800.

Another thing which the new party would like to make plain is this: We believe that the Jewish people are entitled to a home land in Palestine, and we would be foursquare on that proposition, instead of shilly-shallying, backtracking, or double-crossing, as we have been in our foreign policy. In fact, this bipartisan foreign policy of ours should be ashamed to go by the name of foreign policy. We control the United Nations because we are dishing out billions of dollars all over the earth to phony cardboard Fascist governments, and we control the votes of the United Nations. Along came Palestine, and we were in favor of partition. Everyone agreed, including the Russians. Then the Arabs kicked up a little bit, so Mr. Forrestal, a representative of the oil companies, said, "We cannot afford this. Our oil is in danger." So we called off partition. Then we wanted a trusteeship. We did not ask the United Nations to figure out a new plan; we just figured out a trusteeship. We wrote it up and handed it to them and said, "Debate this a reasonable length of time, and the answer is 'Yes.'" So they did that. We told the Jews not to set up a State, that we would not approve of it. But they established it anyway, and there was a fait accompli. So Mr. Truman, without even telling our representatives at the United Nations, recognized Palestine in 10 or 15 minutes. Our delegate to the United Nations was left standing there when word came over that the United States had recognized Palestine. The other delegates asked him, "Has your Government recognized Israel?" He said, "I do not know what my Government is doing." He was right. The whole world laughed right in the faces of our representatives.

Never has the prestige of this country fallen so low as it is at this time. I can assure the Senate that with the new party, under the leadership of Henry Wallace, the people will know where we stand. There will be no shilly-shally and double talk, one thing today and another thing tomorrow. Mr. Wallace is a forthright man.

Mr. President, many people are opposed to the draft bill. I have seen many of them across this great Nation. I have

here a clipping from the New York Times of March 19, 1948, which says:

Cardinal Dougherty calls peacetime UMT menace to health and morality of youth.

The article goes on to say:

Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, ranking prelate of the Catholic Church in this country, declared today he is unalterably opposed to peacetime universal military training.

The spiritual leader of a million Catholics in the Philadelphia Archdiocese stated the following reasons:

"First, it is against the traditions of this country.

"Second, where it is in existence is precisely where most wars have taken place."

Of course, Mr. President, that is a fact. All the countries of Europe have military training, and they were always getting into wars because they were always ready for war. Then it remained for us to go in and settle the proposition. We won, after all the countries with military training got the stuffing kicked out of them. We are now trying to follow their example, and it does not make sense.

The article continues:

Said training would remove young men, at a critical age, from their home surroundings and safeguards.

That is a true statement, Mr. President. The most terrible thing about it is that it will take young men out of school, and once they are out of school they seldom return. They will not return unless we provide many inducements, similar to those in the GI bill of rights.

The article continues:

It would throw them, with all their inexperience and without adequate safeguard, into frightful temptations calculated to undermine their morality and physical health.

Of course that has been proven, also, Mr. President. I have a very good friend in Idaho who had a boy who joined the Army. The boy was a little wild, to be sure, and when he got away from home and was over in Germany it was not long before he was shipped back in a box, feet first. He had drunk some wood alcohol, and that was his finish. His father had managed to keep the boy under control as long as he was home, but when he got away from home he did not last long.

I read further:

Experience shows that even military officers are frequently corrupt and a bad example to those under them.

This is Cardinal Dougherty speaking. I hasten to say, lest some Senator jumps up and calls me a Communist.

Here is what the Cardinal says:

Venereal disease would rise in a frightful degree and break down the health of future fathers of families.

No one can deny that. Past experience has proved it to be so.

The expense of universal military training would involve annually millions, if not billions of dollars to be paid by the taxpayers.

There seems to be no need in this country of universal military training, which is boosted most by soldiers, particularly Army officers, who covet promotion and higher salaries.

Of course that is true, Mr. President. Army officers want to remain officers.

They want to be promoted. All we have to do in order to appreciate their position is to try to put ourselves into their position. Suppose we had spend our lives becoming Army officers, and all of a sudden peace should break out. That is the way it is being referred to in the papers now, Mr. President. They say there is danger that peace might break out. But suppose peace broke out and the Russians and this country agreed that there would be no more war. Would not those Army and Navy officers be in terrible shape? They would be worse off than I would be if I were out of politics. They do not know another thing in the world except being generals. No wonder they want to remain generals.

Cardinal Dougherty goes on to say:

Finally, the chances are that hereafter battles will be fought in the air, rather than on foot; and in that case large armies will not be needed.

As I say, this article was written in March 1948, so it may be that Cardinal Dougherty had not heard yet that we have hundreds of atomic bombs, and that the war would not be fought in the air, if all we had to do was to set off our bombs and wait for everyone to die.

Cardinal Dougherty also observed that "certain groups are opposed in conscience to war and consequently to preparations for war"; and this is not only true of Quakers but also of many mothers of other religious beliefs.

Of course they are opposed to it, Mr. President, if we can just get word to the American people, if we can tell them how utterly stupid this whole business of preparing great armies, costing millions of dollars for tanks and arms of one kind and another, when we have the bombs just to end it all, how silly it is. I am afraid there are going to be a lot of folks who vote for this draft who will not be back here next fall, and then we will vote to repeal it.

Mr. President, I have said that I think it is possible for us to get along with Russia. Recently, when we had our peace scare, when the Russians took us at our word, when Gen. Bedell Smith, our Ambassador to Moscow, delivered that note, the Russians took us at our word and said they wanted to discuss this matter to talk about peace. We assured them we did not mean it, that we were just kidding, just being polite. At that time there were several accounts in the press, none of them played up, they were played down, in fact, over on the second or third page, telling about what happened in Russia when it looked as if we might have some peace talks.

Here is an article to which I wish to call attention though it does not deal with this particular matter. I had these articles printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that is why I am quoting from the RECORD. This is a dispatch from Moscow by Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent. He is a very reliable correspondent. He had been in this country some time, and he had just gone back to Moscow. This is what he had to say on returning to Moscow:

Returning to the Soviet Union from the United States one is struck by the absence of

war talk among the Russian people. One simply doesn't hear any.

He does not say that there is very little war talk; he says one is struck by the absence of war talk in Russia. "One simply does not hear any." That is pretty strong language, a pretty broad statement. How different that is from what we hear in this country. The papers day in and day out are hammering away at us that we may have war most any day. Prominent men make inflammatory statements, average citizens take it up, of course, as they are wont to do when their leaders make such statements. The average citizens say, "We had better fight those Russians." Get in a taxicab or a barber chair and you can hear statements like that all too often.

Mr. Gilmore proceeded to say:

In Berlin the United States press department told me I'd better take a Russian-speaking American officer from the liaison section with me to the Soviet airdrome to catch the plane.

"We'll give you a military escort, too," they said.

You see, all they can think of is military, military. He continues:

Showing up at 2 a. m. I was met by a liaison officer who said if it was all the same to me he wouldn't go along into the Soviet sector.

I told him I spoke Russian and it wasn't necessary.

With a German chauffeur, four suitcases, a typewriter, and a small dog I had purchased for my little daughter, I set out. Halfway to the Russian zone we were overtaken by American military police.

"We will escort you," said one of the men.

"Why?" I asked.

"Well, you never can tell," said the man.

About 100 yards from the Soviet zone the military police car halted.

"This is as far we go," said the man next to the driver. "We'll wait here. If your driver doesn't come back, we'll know you and he have had it."

This was not cheerful talk for so early in the morning.

I am still quoting Eddy Gilmore.

About 200 yards down the road in the Soviet zone was a road block. A young Russian soldier stepped out and held up his hand.

"Where to?" he asked.

I told him.

"Got any documents?"

I told him, "No—just an American passport with a Soviet visa." He examined them by the headlights.

"What about documents for the jeep and driver?" he asked.

"Don't have any. Yesterday was Sunday."

"Oh, well," said the guard, "I guess everything is all right."

This certainly was not very ominous.

At the airport gate it was the same story. Again I got through with no trouble.

Mr. President, I am constrained to stop here and comment. He got into Russia with little or no trouble, yet we know that statements have been made recently that we are appropriating "Fund X," unspecified millions of dollars, for fifth-column activities in Russia and in nations friendly to her. Yet they let Mr. Gilmore right through.

Mr. President, if the Russians stated publicly that they were going to do such a thing as that we would be scared to death. We would not let Eddy Gilmore

back into this country even after he had been to Russia. But they let him in with no great trouble. He continued:

"Here's your ticket," said the official. "We are not charging you for the dog. He can ride free."

There were 11 Soviet officers behind me. One suggested I should accompany him to have some tea.

After tea we discovered there was some vodka.

"To the friendship of our countries," said a young major returning to Moscow from an assignment in Berlin.

"To peace between our countries always," I proposed. All 11 officers drank the toast at once.

Here is the final paragraph in this article from Moscow by Eddy Gilmore:

Despite the Berlin tension in the American headlines and war talk, I heard not one word of that in Moscow. I'll wait 24 hours, I said to myself, and talk to more Russians. This I've done. Not one has mentioned war or the possibility of it.

Yet, Mr. President, we are being fed war propaganda. The situation is so serious, to hear people tell it, that we have to draft our boys and provide billions for armaments. This is the greatest crime that was ever perpetrated upon humanity, the misleading of the American people into the idea that they have to fight Russia. There are millions of them coming to accept that idea. When they become indoctrinated enough, they cannot be stopped.

As the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] said recently, the American people cannot continue indefinitely hating someone without doing something about it. When we are told we are in grave, imminent danger of attack from Russia, the people cannot continue in that strained way forever. They will insist on doing something about it sometime.

I have here another article which bears the date line Moscow on the day the exchange of notes took place, when it looked like there was some hope that we might have peace. The article was published, I believe, in the Washington Star of May 11. The date line is Moscow, and this is what it says:

Russians crowded five and six deep in front of newspaper bulletin boards today to read a Russian-American exchange of notes which they hoped might lead to better relations.

Did anyone see anything like that in America? I did not. Did anyone see people crowding 5 or 6 feet deep in front of a bulletin board to read the good news that maybe there was a chance that they were going to have peace? Well, they did in Russia. They must really want peace over there. I continue reading:

Laboring men in overalls, shawled mothers with babies in their arms, white collar workers and Army officers stood patiently awaiting their turn to read the three full columns of a Tass Agency dispatch on the exchange. As they read they nudged each other and made such comment as "Good eh! Good."

For the first time in months many of them beamed at those among them who obviously were foreigners.

That is something people understand.

An elderly subway construction engineer said "Molotov will get together with you folks yet. You just see."

Well, unfortunately Mr. Molotov has not gotten together with us yet, so that Russian who wanted peace—he did at least, whether Molotov does or not—his hopes are not going to be realized, Mr. President.

No, I believe it is possible to get along with Russia. If you do not think so you might just as well go out and start digging your own grave with an automatic device to dump the dirt in upon you after you get in, because that will be our fate if we continue with this "get tough" foreign policy. If war comes we will all be killed at once, and there will be no one to bury us.

Mr. President, I should like to know why all the rush to jam this legislation through when nothing has been done about housing, nothing has been done about civil rights. There are many, many things which should have been done which have been left undone. Nothing has been done about a minimum wage. We are spending billions of dollars for useless armament.

Out in the Northwest they tightened up on everything else, spending less money for all good things. Out in the Northwest big floods have practically washed our country away. I have been agitating for a Columbia Valley Authority since 1938. Do Senators know what they called me because I wanted a Columbia Valley Authority like the TVA, to develop our Northwest, to prevent the possibility of these floods which have just cost us millions and millions, and many lives? Do Senators know what they called me because I wanted a Columbia Valley Authority? They called me a Communist. I was called a Communist before I began to run with Wallace. Since I have run with him is not the first time I have been called a Communist. I have been called a Communist for years, and it used to worry me a great deal, because I was not a Communist, and had not even read any Communist literature. Of course, after I had been called a Communist for a while my curiosity was aroused for that reason, and I started to study up on the subject, to see what it was all about.

The people called me a Communist in 1938. At that time I ran for Congress, and I was called a Communist because I wanted to develop our resources. I denied the charge. In every speech I made I said I was not a Communist. I denied the charge indignantly and righteously. I was defeated. I came fourth in a field of nine candidates in the primary.

In 1940 I was nominated to be United States Senator, and people began calling me a Communist again. They had not paid much attention to me until I received the nomination, because no one thought I would receive it. After I received it, however, they began calling me a Communist again. All the political experts told me I must jump on that charge, I must deny it. I did jump on it, and I was defeated again by 14,000 in the general election.

In 1942 I was again nominated to be United States Senator, and people again began calling me a Communist, and the political advisers said: "Don't let them get away with that. That is murder."

So I again denied the charge that I was a Communist. In every speech I made I told the people I was not a Communist, but again I was defeated.

In 1944 I again ran and was nominated to be United States Senator. Again people had not expected me to receive the nomination, but after I received it they began calling me a Communist again, and the political smart boys said: "Do not let them get away with that. Jump on that charge. If you do not, it will ruin you." I said: "The 'H' with them. I am not going to pay any attention to them. I am just going to tell the people what I am. If they want to think I am a Communist, it is just too bad." I did not even mention the charge. People just yelled "Communist" at me at the top of their voices, but by golly I was elected, Mr. President.

So we are not going to worry about this Communist smear in the new party. That is all those who are against us have to say about us. We have all the truth on our side.

We say it is idiotic to appropriate millions of dollars for useless armament when we can destroy the world with the atom bomb we have. It is even foolish to continue making more bombs, Mr. President, because if we explode the bombs we have, we will all be dead. So why make any more. Why not quit making more of them now that we have the ultimate, the acme, here in this country. We can rub out Europe with the bombs.

Then there is the Marshall plan; yes; the Marshall plan. That is the biggest fake that was ever perpetrated on the American people. I have before me a clipping from the New York Times, and the headline of the article is: "Europe feels pangs of overproducing."

In other words, they have surpluses over there, so in order to help them out we start dumping our own on them. That is a fine idea—appropriate \$6,000,000,000 to dump some surpluses on them when they have overproduction of their own. Of course they are hard up. The people do not have any money. So we will send them free stuff. That will be better. Over there goods are manufactured, but the people do not have any money with which to buy what is manufactured, so the result is they must shut down their plants. We have gone crazy. If the Marshall plan is the best plan we can figure out the capitalists might just as well move out and private enterprise will be on the way out. If we cannot figure some way under private enterprise and capitalism, whatever you want to call it, so that it can distribute the good things we can produce, what good is it to continue to produce?

I think we can figure out these things. We can figure out a way to keep a large part of our private economy. We may have to socialize the monopolies. They are bigger than the Government. They run the Government. We may have to socialize them. We may have to socialize the rails, communications, and steel. Look at steel, Mr. President. We have had a steel shortage for years, and not a thing has been done about it. Everything is dependent upon steel, yet it is kept scarce. Steel should be socialized.

It is a monopoly. It is a basic industry. Too many genuine little enterprise undertakings depend upon steel for us to permit steel to be monopolized and kept scarce. The people should own it.

I mentioned rails. Coal is a joke. It is basic. We must have coal. Whenever there is a strike, what happens? The Government takes over—a fake—and runs up a flag, but the same boys continue to draw the profits. The same boys operate the industry. A couple of colonels move in and take a bottle of Old Taylor with them, and that is the extent of the occupation. Let us be honest about these things. We need some socialization in this country if we are to keep any private enterprise at all. But if we do not, if we let scarcities persist, there will be no private enterprise. Right now little-business men are in terrible shape. Anyone who has a sheet-metal-working shop is in tough luck. He cannot get sheet metal, and he must close up. Does anyone suppose that that makes him love private enterprise, when he is put out of business? No, sir.

We are in favor of real private enterprise, for a modest-sized establishment, especially when a man owns his own business and actively manages it. We could arrive at some just yardstick to determine when an industry should be publicly owned. We have that task to do, or we shall have another depression, starvation in the midst of abundance, and communism. That is what Henry Wallace and I want to head off. Those who claim to be the best friends of private enterprise, those who call Henry Wallace and GLEN TAYLOR Communists, are the worst enemies of private enterprise, and actually, in practice, the very best friends of communism.

It is said that the Communists are going to support Wallace and TAYLOR. The pink ones, the ones who are about the color of this pad on my desk, may do so. Incidentally, that pad is a Senate pad. I did not order it especially. It was placed on my desk. I think that ought to be investigated. It is very pink. The pink Communists, the ones who really believe in democratic processes, may vote for Wallace and TAYLOR, and probably will. But the real red Communists, the ones who want revolution, will not do so. I have stated this on the floor of the Senate previously, but it will bear repeating, because perhaps some others will read it in the RECORD: The real red Communist will vote for the most reactionary candidate he can find. Of course he would probably be a Republican. So the real Communists will be voting Republican.

I told this story on the floor of the Senate about a year ago, but it will bear repeating: Before I came to the United States Senate I worked in a war plant. That was the last job I had before I came here. I worked as a sheet-metal mechanic in a war plant. I worked at a bench. I was not a foreman. I was merely a mechanic. There was a fellow working with me who was a welder. He was a nice fellow. He had a little country place, with a small acreage. His wife lived there, and he would go back home

over the week end. He would tell me about the little acreage he had, with walnut trees, orange trees, and one thing and another on it. We argued politics. He hated Roosevelt. That was in 1943, before Roosevelt was elected for the fourth term. He would cuss Roosevelt. I would say, "Denny, how can you talk that way? Roosevelt is the best friend the workingman in America ever had. He saved us at a time when we were on the verge of chaos."

He would reply, "No; that Roosevelt—blah, blah, blah—the blankety-blank so-and-so." As I say, the Presidential election was coming up. This welder who worked with me said: "I hope that TAYLOR is nominated on the Republican ticket. That is the man I am for." I would say, "Denny, how can you be for a man like TAYLOR? You know his record. He is a conservative and a reactionary."

Since then, of course, the Senator from Ohio has been called a Communist, but that was because he wanted to build houses for the people. However, I could not convince my coworker. He was for TAYLOR; and if he could not have TAYLOR he wanted BRICKER. We would argue frequently. I would say, "You cannot mean that. You work for wages. Those fellows are not your friends."

Finally, after we had argued for several weeks, one day he laid down his welding torch and spit out a chunk of tobacco. He was a big red-faced Irishman, a very fine appearing man. He looked at me, grinned, and said, "Do you know why I am for TAYLOR and why I hate Roosevelt?" I replied, "No; I have not been able to figure it out. It really has me worried." He said, "Well, sir, I am a Communist. We were just ready for a revolution, and that so-and-so Roosevelt came along and spoiled it all. He patched things up and ruined the revolution. If we can just elect that fellow BRICKER we will have a revolution inside of 2 years."

So that is where the Communist vote will really go—to the most reactionary candidate the Communists can find. Indeed, if I were a Communist I would follow that line of reasoning. It makes sense. If you want a revolution, that is the way to get it. Do not vote for Wallace and Taylor, because we will do as Roosevelt did. We will patch up the machine and make it work—perhaps we can make it work even better than Roosevelt did.

Mr. President, this bill should be subjected to the most searching examination of any bill that has ever passed a peacetime Congress. It should be considered by the country, by the people throughout the country, who have not had time to express themselves in connection with the sudden move to substitute the peacetime draft for the earlier proposal of universal military training. That is the principal reason why I am opposed to the passage of the bill at this time. I think it should be fought out in the campaign. Let those who run for office say, "I am for the peacetime draft," or "I am opposed to the peacetime draft," and let the people decide on that basis.

Hardly any Member of this body was elected on the platform of voting for a peacetime draft. We had just got out of

the war when this Congress was elected. We had no thought of drafting men again. But things have moved fast since Mr. Roosevelt left us, and here we are again. So I believe that this bill should go over so as to let the people determine whether or not they want to elect a Congress pledged to vote for the draft. In that were done, I should not object. I do not object to what the people want, if I am sure they are getting what they want. That is all right; but from what I have seen in traveling around the country, I have not found very much sentiment in favor of a peacetime draft. One can always find young men who will say, "If they need me, I am ready to go." But the issue to be fought out here is, "Do we need them?" I would be ready to go if I thought I were needed. If we were in danger, or were attacked, I would be perfectly happy to go to war—I would not be happy; I would be perfectly willing to go. Let us put it that way. I would be glad of the opportunity to serve my country. Naturally, I would not be happy to walk off and leave my family. But the question is, "Is it necessary?" I come back to the argument which I mentioned before, that with the bombs we presently have we can kill everybody. What sense does it make after that to have any more preparations for war?

Another issue which should be fought out before the people is the question of equality in the armed services. As it is now, Negroes are segregated in the armed services. They are told that they are going out to fight for freedom; yet there is no freedom, no equality. They are made mess boys, cooks, stewards, and waiters, and placed in the most dangerous positions. On board ship they are down below, in the kitchen or somewhere else, and when the ship is torpedoed they have no chance to get out.

I think this whole matter should be gone into very thoroughly. The President's commission to study the proposition recommended that segregation in the armed forces should be abolished, and that everyone should be treated equally. But that makes no difference at all to the committee; they report a bill which contains nothing at all to stop segregation. The able and courageous Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] fought valiantly here for equal-rights amendments and antidiscrimination amendments to the draft bill. After the various amendments have been made, and particularly after the proposed amendments to ban discrimination have been rejected by both Houses, I think this question of segregation should be gone over again at this time.

I wish to speak of three main points in considering the draft legislation.

The first is that the proposed draft legislation presented to the Senate, by failing to provide against segregation and discrimination, does violence to the principles of Americanism and even to the principles on which such legislation must be based.

The second point is the objection to the draft as a peacetime instrument of policy in the United States.

The third point I should like to discuss is based on the simple facts of our international position, which in my es-

timation render a draft law unnecessary, and in fact make it necessary for us in the interest of peace to refuse to enact such a law.

Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee has resolutely opposed all the amendments, offered on this floor by the Senator from North Dakota—amendments which I have supported—to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. The chairman of the committee has even gone so far as to oppose his own majority leader on the proposed amendment to bar the payment of poll taxes by inductees. From reading the RECORD of the debate and the vote on that issue, I would gather that there was some kind of gentleman's agreement among the leaders of both parties not to press for any amendments which would protect the civil rights of Negro inductees. One might also gather the impression, from the fact that the Senate approved only one of the amendments offered by the Senator from North Dakota, that the Members of this distinguished body could squeeze out approval of a ban on the payment of poll taxes, but could not find the necessary degree of approval to eliminate the terror of lynching or the vast, subtle terror of discrimination against the members of the armed forces who happen to be of another color. I do not know how to argue any better the merits of those antidiscrimination amendments, which have been turned down by the Senate; but in turning down those amendments, the Senate and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee have done violence to any system of draft or of military training which has ever been urged in recent times. It is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the Members who participated in the gentleman's agreement to vote down the antidiscrimination amendments, who are introducing new and extraneous matter into the subject of military training—not the few Senators who support antidiscrimination as a part of the system of military training.

I see that the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has been appointed to ride herd on me while I occupy the floor here. He is a very likable gentleman, and his wife is a very lovely lady. My wife is very fond of her.

By way of diversion, let me recall that recently when I spoke, the junior Senator from California rose to his feet and very heatedly denounced me as a tool of Stalin, or something to that effect. I should like to read what I said after he got through denouncing me.

Since that time, of course, we have been on excellent terms. I may say for the benefit of anyone who is listening that that is one of the good things about the United States Senate: A Senator may call another Senator a tool of Stalin, or almost anything else—although that is the worst thing that a person can be called nowadays—but later both Senators will meet in the cloakroom and will not even mention the incident, and will go on as if it never occurred. Of course, that is a good thing.

The strange thing about all this, Mr. President, is that although I have made several speeches here, and although on many occasions Senators have risen to denounce what I have said, they have never denounced anything specifically. They have said that my speech sounded as if Stalin wrote it, or something of that sort; but they never say that what I said is not a fact, or that they would like to argue with me about some report on Russia, or they do not say that what I said must be a lie. They never say anything of that sort. They simply say that I sound like a Bolshevik—they say that in general terms. Sometimes after I have finished speaking, Senators will enter the Chamber and will denounce me, even though they did not hear what I said. Sometimes they say that although they did not hear what I said, it must have been bad.

When the Senator from California denounced me, I said:

I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. President, what could be more polite than to thank someone for denouncing you?

Then I said:

I may say that his remarks will probably rate a great deal more attention than anything I have had to say here today.

In other words, I said that his denunciation of me for denouncing our foreign policy would get more attention than all the facts I had cited and all the statements I had made about what a rotten foreign policy we have had and about how the American people are being duped and deceived.

It has previously been pointed out on this floor that under the European recovery program, \$10,000,000 of the taxpayers' money is to go to the newspapers for their work in selling the Marshall plan to the people of America, so it is no wonder that the newspapers favor the Marshall plan, and it is no wonder that they are against me when I oppose the Marshall plan; and, of course, it is no wonder, under those circumstances, that the newspapers give the Senator from California a "break" in the press when he denounces me.

I had some of my office force look through the newspaper accounts to see what the press had to say about my speech that day. The Senator from California took about 2 minutes to denounce me, whereas I talked for quite a while and presented a great many facts and figures and charges.

Let me read excerpts from some of the newspaper accounts.

Here is an article which appeared in the New York Times:

KNOWLAND BLASTS TAYLOR IN SENATE—TAYLOR ASSAILED FOR TRUMAN BLAST

Senator KNOWLAND, Republican, of California, denounced TAYLOR—

And so forth. Here is another:

KNOWLAND TURNS WRATHFUL BLAST AT TAYLOR JIBES

Senator KNOWLAND, Republican, of California, today—

And so forth. It would be nice to be on the other side, Mr. President, where you can just get up and denounce a guy for 1 minute, and you get all the head-

lines. In the position I occupy, of trying to tell the people the truth, you can talk until you are black in the face—I would not want that to happen and be discriminated against [laughter] but you can talk until you are blue in the face, let us say—we will compromise on blue—and you do not get a word—just the folks who denounce you get all the publicity. They get into the papers all they had to say, but you do not get any.

Republican hits blast at Truman—Senator KNOWLAND sees TAYLOR's attack aid to Kremlin.

I wonder what this one is. Oh, this one gets off the subject a little bit. I will save these and quote from them a little bit later, here. I have been looking for these; I lost them; they got mixed up with KNOWLAND. I will put those aside. But I have a great many more here, showing how the press treats a thing like this. Somebody will probably get up and denounce me when I am through today, and they will steal all the thunder. Here we are, getting back, now:

KNOWLAND DENOUNCES TAYLOR FOR SLURRING TRUMAN, FORRESTAL

Senator KNOWLAND, Republican, California, today wrathfully denounced—

Another headline:

TAYLOR assailed by Senators for aid to Kremlin—Denounced by KNOWLAND and McMAHON for attack on Truman and Forrestal.

McMAHON got in on that one a little bit. That is the Herald Tribune. Here is one from the Des Moines Register:

GLEN TAYLOR calls names, receives a stiff rebuke.

Well, thank the Lord, I got my name in the paper that time.

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND replies—

And so forth. I got my name in the other one. This, from the Oregonian:

Senator castigates TAYLOR for criticism of Truman.

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Republican, California, Wednesday wrathfully denounced Senator GLEN TAYLOR * * *

This, from the San Francisco Examiner:

Senator KNOWLAND raps TAYLOR—Speech assailing Truman branded Kremlin aid.

The Philadelphia Inquirer:

Blast at Truman stirs Senator row.

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND wrathfully denounced TAYLOR for slurring Truman, Forrestal.

I do not know what paper that is, it is a Washington Associated Press dispatch. St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

KNOWLAND backs Truman against Taylor attack.

Is it not funny, Mr. President? Just the other day, because I took Mr. Truman to task for his poor handling of our foreign policy and for his militaristic collaboration with Republicans and the pouring of our money down rat holes, giving it away all over the world, Senators got up and denounced me. "He is our President, right or wrong. We are standing foursquare behind our President." But then Mr. Truman goes out West, and they give him some spurs, and he says, "Let me at Congress." And then

Congress calls him all sorts of names. The same boys called me names the other day because I did not like what Harry was doing, and now they are trying to see who can outdo each other, and see who can call Truman the worst names. They even called him a gamin. I do not know what that means, but it must be awful.

The St. Louis Democrat:

KNOWLAND blasts TAYLOR for aid to Kremlin.

Well, I guess I am giving aid to the Kremlin. I do not want us all to get killed, Mr. President, and that is a kind of favor, to help everybody live. Of course, I cannot help them without helping us. That is the bad part of it, the way a lot of people look at it we are all going to live together, and we are all going to die together, so when I speak for peace, it is for everybody.

The Los Angeles Examiner:

TAYLOR scored by KNOWLAND—Attack on Truman stirs California Senator.

My, how the attacks will fly on Truman pretty soon, when they really get into the campaign.

Here were some clippings I saved a while back. This was when a New York school wanted to bring its pupils down here on a vacation, and they could not come because they had some Negro pupils—honor students—who had won a trip. They could not come to Washington because there was no place for them to eat down here, and they could not find any place to sleep in the Nation's Capital. They would be discriminated against. So our little children got their first lesson in discrimination when they planned to make a trip to the capital of the greatest democracy on earth.

The New York Herald Tribune writes about it, saying it is a national disgrace—which it is. I am teaching my children that there is no difference between people; some just happen to be born with one color of skin, some with another, and that they are not to treat people differently on that account. The sad part of it is that here in Washington the schools are segregated and there is nothing I can do about it. It is being driven home to my children that there is some reason—something the matter—because the colored children go to one school and they go to another. In Idaho we do not have that problem; all children go to the same schools. I am opposed to it, and just as soon as I can get around to it I am going to introduce legislation to see if something cannot be done to end discrimination at least in the Nation's Capital. But perhaps I had better read the article before I read the editorial. It says:

Washington race segregation cancels New York schoolboys' trip.

Hotels bar 4 Negroes who are among 51 honored for safety patrols.

All will see the Yankee game instead of visiting the Nation's Capital.

A Washington sightseeing tour by 51 outstanding New York schoolboys, including 4 Negroes, was called off yesterday by Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, because of segregation practices in the Nation's Capital. Dr. Jansen decided to keep the children home on learning that it would be

impossible in some instances for schoolmates to dine together in Washington.

Can you imagine that, Mr. President? Here these school children came down to the Nation's Capital, or had planned to, and then for them to go to eat, and have somebody say, "No, you stay back, you stay out, you cannot come in. You have got to go some place else to eat," would be a fine thing.

He said, in the statement canceling the trip:

The youngsters will go to the ball game instead, after receiving medals today as previously planned from Mayor William O'Dwyer. The boys, 8 to 14 years old, picked as high-caliber school safety patrolmen for public and Catholic parochial schools, were going to Washington for the week end as guests of the Automobile Club of New York, an affiliate of the American Automobile Association. To honor them and 15,000 other patrolmen, Mayor O'Dwyer proclaimed today School Safety Patrol Day. The automobile club tried for the last 2 weeks to obtain a hotel reservation, but without success, according to William J. Gottlieb, president. He said he called repeatedly and was told that it is not the custom to put up Negro and white guests together, so the club's board of directors voted Wednesday to propose a local program. Dr. Jansen, who consulted about it, agreed and issued the statement. Naturally, a representative—

I do not know whether I have the rest of this particular clipping or not, but anyhow he said that they naturally could not come to Washington. Here it is:

A special citation was to have been given by Truman today.

They were going to see the President and have a big day, but they had to call it all off and stay in New York.

I want to say this for New York, whatever else anybody else may say about it. As a child, I know, out West I thought of New York as just the hellhole of iniquity. I thought if you went there you just had to keep your hand on your hip pocket to keep from getting your wallet picked out. That was where all the city slickers were. But those people in New York City certainly have a greater appreciation of what it means to live in America than people any place else in our country, for the simple reason that so many of them have come from foreign countries where our freedoms are unknown, so they are very tolerant up there. They do not have segregation, discrimination, and one thing and another.

The New York Herald Tribune had an editorial regarding this regrettable incident. It said:

Another shameful reminder arises of the custom of segregation in the Capital of the United States. Fifty-one New York school boys from 8 to 14 years old were going to Washington to see the sights. Picked out as honor members of school safety patrols, they were the guests of the Automobile Club of New York. This was a tribute to merit.

The article goes on to say that one can imagine their joy and elation, their excited anticipation of Washington.

But what happened, Mr. President? Forty-seven of the schoolboys were completely acceptable in the National Capital, but four of them were not allowed to stay at the same hotel as their classmates,

or eat with their friends, attend theaters, or go other places together.

The article goes on to say:

They are Negroes. In Washington the color of a boy's skin sets him vastly apart. Segregation is the rule in our Capital. The whole trip had to be called off. We think it is about time that Washington, our National Capital, lifted itself above the regional as a national district, as a world capital. It belongs to all the people. Segregation is not an all-American custom. Discrimination does not belong in the District of Columbia. The humiliation of these poor New York school boys was a national disgrace.

Yes, Mr. President, a Negro cannot go into the Senate restaurant and eat, here in the Capital of what we are happy to call the greatest democracy on earth. We forget that a great majority of the people on this earth have colored skins, and that when we discriminate we make more enemies in 5 minutes than all the Marshall plans—of course, the Marshall plan is making enemies, too, but even if it is as good as it is said to be, we, when we discriminate, make more enemies in 5 minutes than the Marshall plan could make, if it were good, in a hundred years. As soon as I can find the time I shall do something about discrimination in the Nation's Capital. I do not want my children to be brought up to feel that they are better than someone else because their skins are a different color. I do not believe that in the Capitol Building itself there should be discrimination. If I cannot end it in any other way, I will hire a Negro to work in my office and will take him to the restaurant to eat. If he is not permitted to eat in the restaurant, we will set up a card table out in the hall and dine there every day, just to call attention to the rottenness that goes on in the Capital of the United States. It is time something should be done about it. We shall not accomplish anything by adopting planks in party platforms.

Mr. President, speaking of the Republicans coming back here, they may come back if I can talk long enough to stop this draft bill. They will have a nice, shiny, new platform, inflated with a lot of things that have no business being there. They will make promises to the Negro people. What will they do if they come back and go into session? They will have to do something about their platform. They cannot say to the Negroes, "We are going to end discrimination if you vote for us," because the Negroes will say, "Listen, brother, you went back; why didn't you do something about it then?" They will come back from Philadelphia with a new platform in their pockets.

The new party has done something. Henry Wallace has gone down South, where there were never mixed meetings before, and has held mixed meetings. The police came and tried to make the people segregate, and they just said, "Make us." They did not make them. I did not come off quite as well as did Henry. I got put in jail. But I am going back where I came from, and we will hold meetings, and the police will either put us in jail, or we will continue to hold meetings. That is the only way we can do anything about these things. It

did not even soak in on me, Mr. President, for a time. To be sure, the Negroes in Idaho all live in one community. There are not very many. There are approximately 500. Four hundred of them are in Pocatello, the city in which I live. I never thought to look into the matter to see whether the Negroes had to live in one community, or whether it was their choice, because it was a small problem in Idaho. The significance of the question is not realized until we see many Negroes and what goes on in America in connection with them. I am glad I found out how poorly treated they are. They constitute a great segment of our population. The new party will do something about it before the election, by calling attention to the situation, apprising Americans of what goes on.

The best argument against segregation, for anyone who has not given it serious thought, is to put yourself in the other fellow's place. There is a play on Broadway concerning an old southern planter, in fact, a southern Senator. By some freak of magic the southern Senator is turned black, and he finds out what it is like to have a black skin. He changes his mind about a great many things, in short order. All we have to do is to put ourselves in the other fellow's place and imagine how we would like it if we went along the street and could not get anything to eat because our skin was not the right color. I think that is all we have to do in order to realize that it is not right. Any right-thinking person, who claims to be a Christian, certainly, or who claims to be just a decent person, cannot favor such things going on in this country. They must be changed. Both the old parties have promised changes for many years. They write the same things in their platforms every time. I do not think the southern Democrats had anything to be worried about when Mr. Truman issued his statements on civil rights. I think it was only a little campaign propaganda. But the boys have got so used to jumping on anything like that, they could not resist the temptation. They started jumping on the statement, and the little boys back home saw what was going on, and they started jumping, too, and the situation got out of control. It got beyond them, and they found themselves in a very embarrassing position. They went out, and do not know how to get back in. But they will be back in the Democratic Party, Mr. President, because they knew all along that no one meant it; they were only talking for the consumption of the Negro people. The new party means what it says, and it will do something about the matter. The Negroes believe us, and we shall get their votes. In fact, we shall get the votes of many people who are disgusted with many things.

Both of the old parties must shoulder responsibility for the Taft-Hartley law. There were about as many Democrats as Republicans who voted for that vicious bill. I said at the time that it would be used to break the unions, and they are being broken at this time. Both the old parties have to take responsibility for all that has been done, which is not much. Much that they have done has been bad. They must also take the responsibility

for a great many things that have not been done in this Congress.

Just the last couple of days they have had two or three votes of that nature. The American people were greatly surprised in 1932 at the strength of Roosevelt. They are going to be more surprised at the strength of Henry Wallace in 1948.

Mr. President, a while ago I started reading some material I had prepared on this question of civil rights, and I shall continue with it. I got sidetracked.

The chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the acting minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Illinois, would have us believe the opposite. But let us examine the facts. They argue that the Committee on Armed Services rejected proposals for ending discrimination and segregation in the armed forces and having done so, the Senate must abide by that rejection. I do not question the wisdom of the members of the committee—but I must state flatly that their judgment is completely wrong.

The draft legislation arose first from the attempt to impose universal military training for the youth of the country. Since this proved to be highly unpopular, the Congress moved to combine a degree of universal military training with a new proposal for a draft. The basic document on which the whole program rests is a report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training. Let us go to that document and see what it has to say on the subject of discrimination in the armed forces.

The President's Commission states in its report that the fundamental principles of a program of military training are:

First, that it must be universal in its application.

Second, it must provide equality of privilege and opportunity.

Third, it must be a responsibility of the American people as a whole, rather than the exclusive or even principal responsibility of the military authorities.

I ask that Senators examine these fundamental principles, as set forth by the distinguished civilians, headed by President Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who made this report. Every single one of these principles—the report calls them "fundamental" principles, and I stress the word "fundamental"—fairly cries out for the end of discrimination and segregation in the armed services.

Discrimination and segregation violates every one of these fundamental principles. The Commission says that a program of military training must be universal in its application to all persons of a given age or status, and the obligations which it imposes on each must be substantially equal. The Commission says that it is of the essence of democracy that the obligations of citizenship should not be exclusively those of persons who choose to consider them, but they must be shared commonly by all without favor or discrimination.

I am quoting from the report of the Commission. That is what they had to say about a draft law. Those who draft-

ed the law have not gotten one of the good recommendations of this Commission. All they did was say "The Commission recommended a draft," so they drew a law. But they did not put anything of the myriad restrictions, guaranties of freedoms, anything the Commission recommended at all. So when I speak, I am speaking not only against the silly idea of drafting our boys in peacetime when we are all going to die anyhow—it does not make any difference whether one has on a uniform or not—I am also speaking to prevent further insults, further hurt being done to certain of our American citizens whose skins are off-color. I at least will not inflict upon them the compulsion of serving in the armed establishment where they have to submit to flagrant discrimination, where they are made flunkies and bus boys. We will at least leave them out in the open, where they do not have to go and be discriminated against if they want to keep away from it.

How does the distinguished chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee propose to square a ban on discrimination in the armed forces with that essential principle of democracy? How can the obligation to serve be equal if some men are to be set aside and given a moral quarantine? How can the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps and the Air Force justify its numerous clauses against Negroes, its attempts to keep Negro enlistments within a definite low number—sometimes to zero in number in some branches—and expect there to be equality in obligation?

I charge that it is not we who demand an end to discrimination who are raising extraneous issues but the Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle who are parties to the gentleman's agreement who are raising extraneous issues by fighting against the ban on discrimination and segregation.

I come now to the second principle advocated by the President's Commission as "fundamental" to any program of military training. That principle is that a program of training must provide equality of privilege and opportunity for all those upon whom this obligation rests. The first principle was equality of obligation. The second principle is equality of opportunity and privilege. Let me quote directly from the report of the Commission:

Neither in the training itself, nor in the organization of any phase of this program, should there be discrimination for or against any person or group because of his race, class, national origin, or religion.

How quick they are to quote this committee when they see we need a draft, and how conveniently they have forgotten all the other recommendations which would have made this some semblance at least of an American proposal.

Segregation or special privilege in any form should have no place in the program.

Those, Mr. President, are the words of the President's committee to investigate the necessity of a draft. They are not my words.

To permit them—

That is, segregation and special privilege—

To permit them would nullify the important living lesson in citizenship which such training can give.

Imagine, Mr. President, what will happen to boys from out in my part of the country, Idaho, where we do not have segregation, where we have very few Negroes in fact, but where boys are not brought up to believe that someone else is inferior to them, or to believe like Hitler taught his boys that they belong to a superior race. The boys from my part of the country do not have any of that feeling. Then they are drafted into the Army and there it is drilled into them—"These Negroes are not as good as you are. They will wait table on you, shine your boots, carry out your slop cans," and one thing and another. "You are something special, son. You are a little better than they are." The young boys in the Army will get that idea, and it is awfully hard to get it out of them. It is sort of pleasant, if they do not think too deeply on the subject, to enjoy this feeling of superiority to someone else. It is terrible to think that such boys are going to be drafted into the Army and inculcated with such beliefs. They have got to stay where they are put in the Army. If they do not like what is told them, that others are inferior to them, that this boy whose skin is black must do menial service, that the white boy must let the colored boy wait on him while he sits down to eat, there is nothing they can do about it.

I return to the report:

Nothing could be more tragic for the future attitude of our people, Mr. President, and for the unity of our Nation than a program in which our Federal Government forced our young manhood to live for a period of time in an atmosphere which emphasized or bred class or racial differences.

There it is, Mr. President. The same committee that recommended the draft also recommends these other things. But now, Mr. President, we have a draft, and we have none of these other things in the bill, none. The Commission has placed its finger on the heart of the program before us. It explicitly condemns segregation and discrimination. It goes further than mere condemnation, however. It insists that an integral part of the program of military training must be nonsegregation and nondiscrimination.

I deeply regret, Mr. President, that we must continue to use so many negative words to express such a positive concept. But I do not have the time now to fence about words. The important thing is that the Commission which made a complete survey of the problem tell us that no program could be worth while unless equality of privilege and opportunity matches equality of obligation.

Here, Mr. President, we ask—we insist, we do not ask, that the boys serve. We tell them they must serve, and then we segregate them, and discriminate against some of them, give them the menial jobs, the bad jobs, the tough jobs. We place a mark upon them even if they have been raised in a colored community and

have been kept away from actual evidences of segregation. Now we force them to subject themselves to that kind of treatment when we have the opportunity in this draft law to start breaking down these prejudices. Superstitions is what they are, Mr. President.

The Senate Armed Services Committee denies this proposition absolutely and unequivocally. They tell us in effect, Mr. President, that a ban on segregation and on discrimination is superfluous, is a luxury, something added, something new. But if we are to take the Commission's report at face value, the very opposite is true. The committee which removes the ban on segregation and discrimination is removing the heart of the program. It is destroying one of the essentials of the program as propaganda by various groups to gain the adherence of the American people.

Whom are we to believe, Mr. President, the members of the Armed Services Committee who insist on segregation and discrimination, or the members of the President's Commission who tell us that segregation must go in any democratic army? It is a fundamental test of our democracy. It is not a question of believing one set of authorities over another. It is a question which we must answer as Democrats, with a small "d", I hasten to add, and if we answer that question in the light of our history as a Democratic Party there can be but one answer for the Members of all parties—no army that serves a democracy can be anything but a fully democratic army.

Perhaps it is not the intention of the Senate to establish an army for a democracy and built on democratic lines to serve democratic purposes. In fact, Mr. President, I have come to have serious doubts about the intentions of some people in this country toward our democracy, when I see them even considering a bill like the Mundt bill; when I see them start us down the road of an armament economy like Hitler did; when I see them carelessly throwing charges against Russia, propaganda, day in and day out, as Hitler did; when I see the Congress overwhelmingly pass the Taft-Hartley law over a veto even; when I see a loyalty order, under which people can be dismissed from Government service without even charges being filed against them, just some vague statement made that for unknown reasons which cannot be revealed their services are terminated.

When I see all these things certainly I begin to wonder a little bit about democracy in this country, whether some people really believe in it or not. Any one who criticizes the bipartisan foreign policy is branded as a Red, as a stooge of Stalin, and one who makes such a brash charge can secure all the headlines, while the charges made and documented against our foreign policy receive no attention whatever.

I do not know what is going to be done. Something has to be done about the press of this country, Mr. President. We now insist that the radio give both sides of every argument. We have got to have a law of some kind to see that the press does the same thing, because there is no other way to get the truth to the people.

They are getting bilked and hoaxed, and a great disservice is done to them by the Marshall plan, under which billions of dollars are given away supposedly for buying good will, when really, Mr. President, what we are doing is buying ill will.

Actually the American taxpayers are paying for the enmity of all the rest of the world, enmity which they are buying with this Marshall plan money because, as I read the other day from the New York Times, the statement was made flatly that Europe feels pangs of overproducing. The article went on to say that they are destroying food in Holland, that in Italy they are destroying fruit—Italy with the lowest standard of living in Europe.

Factories are being closed down or slowed down over Europe. Even in Germany goods are piling up in warehouses. Yet after knowing those facts, the Senate goes ahead and appropriates \$6,000,000,000, raising the House \$1,000,000,000. The Members of the House are getting kind of scared.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am afraid I cannot yield without prejudicing my rights to the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, under the rules of the Senate, I think there is no question but that the Senator can yield for a question, but I am going to ask that the rules be strictly enforced and that there be question and answer, and not a speech.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in view of the unwarranted statement made by the Senator from California, I decline even to ask a question.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I am very sorry. I should like to yield to the Senator from North Dakota. I think he is the most courageous Senator on the floor when it comes to speaking his mind and saying what he thinks, regardless of the "red smear" which is going on. He says what he thinks at any time he feels like it. The Senator from North Dakota is a great man.

The only way to judge greatness, I have found in the Senate, is to judge a man by how much guts he has, not how much knowledge he has, because there are many smart men here who do not have the courage to vote their convictions. They know that they are voting wrong. I have seen them do it. A man like that, no matter how much brains he has, is not a great man. I say that a man is great who votes his convictions, regardless of what the consequences may be to himself. By that standard the Senator from North Dakota is the greatest man in the United States Senate at the present time. Of course, we never include ourselves when we are speaking of these things.

The Senate Armed Services Committee—we might as well go ahead with the Marshall plan, so long as we were talking about that. The Marshall plan is

certainly a fake and a "phony," but can anyone get the press to print it when he says things like that?

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield for a question. The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is busy.

Mr. LANGER. A short time ago the Senator mentioned factories being torn down. I ask the distinguished Senator from Idaho whether that includes fertilizer factories?

Mr. TAYLOR. I did not know about them being torn down to so great an extent. They are simply closing them and not operating them, because they have overproduction, which, of course, is underconsumption. But they are probably tearing down fertilizer factories. I do not know what they are doing. If the Senator can think of anything that is crazy, and asks me, I will say that they are probably doing it, because the Marshall plan is the ultimate of nonsensical asininity.

We are appropriating billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to ship goods to Europe when the United States News and World Report, a conservative publication edited by David Lawrence, tells us that there is overproduction in Europe, and that goods are spoiling in warehouses. Yet we appropriate billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to send more goods to Europe. If they have not sense enough to distribute what they have, I do not believe that we should send them any more. If they have so much that they are closing their factories and not distributing their products because the people do not have the money, is that any reason why we should be suckers and send them the money with which to buy their own goods, so that they will not starve to death? That is the height of something or other. But it is going on, Mr. President.

I am beginning to think that the reason for the Marshall plan is this: I have repeatedly charged that our cartellists, our big monopolist, and the militarists are in cahoots to take up where Hitler left off. They feel that they can do what he failed to do, namely, conquer the world and exploit it.

The Marshall plan is part of their scheme to try to get control of the economy of the world without fighting, if they can. The plan has two objects. One is to remove potential surpluses from the American market. We were just on the verge of having plenty of everything in this country at reasonable prices. They had to figure out something to stop that, so the Marshall plan was devised. The taxpayers are buying goods and paying for them, and we are shipping them to Europe. In that way it is not easy for our people to buy, and that keeps prices up. The people pay for the samples sent abroad, and prices are kept up at home, so that we must pay \$3,000 for a \$1,500 automobile that we cannot get. That is some scheme, is it not, Mr. President? We tax the American people to ship goods to Europe, which makes them scarce at home, so that the people must pay two prices for what they can buy at home.

The American worker has already paid for the Frigidaire which is not in his house, because it or some other product made of the same material has been shipped to Europe as a sample of what our cartellists have to ship. We are sending free samples to Europe, where surpluses already exist. Of course, European industrialists cannot compete with our free goods, so they are going to have a hard time getting money. That allows our boys to get the markets, because the factories over there are closed. We give the Europeans free samples to show them what we have to sell, and the European industrialists cannot get their factories started.

If that makes friends, I do not know much about human nature. But that is the way the Marshall plan is working. It is helping reaction in every corner of the globe. In any place where we cannot find any scoundrels in business, we set them up in business so that we can help them. We are losing friends all over the world.

At the same time we are heading straight toward war, with our anti-Russian propaganda. That must be kept going, because the minute that stops, the whole plan collapses; the armament program collapses; the Marshall plan collapses; the people will not appropriate the money for all this tomfoolery, and the whole scheme collapses. It all depends on anti-Russian propaganda. But the newspapers are doing a good job. We just got through giving them \$10,000,000 for it. I suppose another appropriation will come along pretty soon, because newspaper publishers are not suckers. They will not keep it up forever. They have learned that they can get paid for it. They will start easing off one of these days and we shall have to appropriate more money for them. That may operate to end the racket, because the people will become angry and will not appropriate the money, and the newspapers will not print the propaganda unless they get paid for it, so it may be a good thing that that is happening.

We had to have the Marshall plan because we were faced with abundance here at home. That would not solve the problem, so we had to have an armament program, to take workers out of useful production and put them in useless production. We tax the people to pay for armaments. That makes profits for the boys. It keeps everything scarce, so that the people can be charged two prices for automobiles, washing machines, and other things that are manufactured for them.

The Marshall plan is the most colossal hoax ever perpetrated on a people. The only reason it is possible is that no longer is there a free press in America such as we once had, in which editors could sit down and write their honest-to-God opinions. There are so few editors nowadays who can write what they think that it is pitiful. A publisher is a big-business man, and he tells the editor what to write. Let us not kid ourselves. The policy extends even to small newspapers in Idaho. I used to say that there were 11 daily newspapers in Idaho, and that they were all against me but one,

which was neutral. As I say, I used to say that. I cannot say it any more. Since I joined Henry, they are all against me.

The last time I was in Idaho I went to see the editor of the once neutral newspaper. He had always been pretty friendly.

He said, "GLEN, I was with you on the Greek proposition, when it was proposed to appropriate money for the Greeks. I was with you because I thought it should have been handled through the United Nations. But I wrote a couple of editorials about it."

Mind you, Mr. President, this was in a town of 10,000 people. This editor said, "I wrote a couple of editorials about it, and three of my best advertisers came in and told me that I had better cut it out." They saw what the Marshall plan would do for them. It would keep things scarce, and keep the boom booming. They told this editor that he had better cut it out; and he said to me, "I cut it out."

I did not blame him. But we must stand up somewhere and fight. I know many persons who feel that they ought to be in this fight with me—particularly on this vital issue, although I did not have that in mind when I spoke. What I had in mind was that they feel that they should be with Henry Wallace and GLEN TAYLOR in this fight, and they are not there because of economic considerations. They sneak around and hand us \$50 for the campaign, and say, "We are with you, boys, keep up the good work. But if I come out openly for you, our business will suffer."

We need them worse than we need the \$50. We need a few people with intestinal fortitude and leadership to stand up and be counted. There are many of them, but they are afraid to be counted. That is understandable, because all over the country people are losing their jobs because they come out openly for Henry Wallace. College professors, ministers of the Gospel—it is getting so that we can hardly get a preacher to pray for us at all, anymore, at our Wallace-Taylor meetings, because they lose their jobs. That has happened time and again.

In one town those who were planning the meeting went through the entire telephone book trying to find a preacher to pray for us when the meeting was opened. The only one they could find who would pray for us was a Russian Orthodox minister. All the rest of the ministers were afraid to pray for us. But that Russian Orthodox minister was not afraid of being smeared as a "Red." He was willing to pray for us; but we did not have guts enough to let him do it, so we had to go without being prayed for.

Mr. President, very often we make arrangements with ministers to open our meeting with prayer; but they call up, shortly before the meeting, and say, "I am sorry, very sorry; I am mortified and humiliated; I am tremendously embarrassed; but I cannot come to open your meeting. I hope you will understand." Of course we understand, because the situation is that their influential parishioners put the heat on them and tell them they had better not come

to pray for our group or else they will lose their jobs. Mr. President, that is some Christianity, is it not? Ministers are not allowed to come to open our meetings with prayer and to pray for our poor benighted souls. One would imagine that if we are as bad as we are said to be, all the ministers would be encouraged to come and pray for our souls, but that is not the case.

Even the labor leaders are against us. Never was a group of people so sold out as is the group of laboring people in this country, Mr. President. The labor leaders are afraid of the Red smear. They want to protect their \$25,000-a-year jobs. The bug has got them. So we have the sorry spectacle of the labor leaders being afraid to support a party that they know is their party. The workers are flocking to our party, but the leaders are like a lot of hens that have hatched out ducklings and do not know what to do about it. Mr. President, there will be more new labor leaders hatched out in the next year or two than there have been in many, many years.

But, Mr. President, the rank and file of labor are with us, and many of the labor leadership are openly flouting the mandates of the hierarchy, and are attending our meetings and are joining us.

Many others are joining us, too. As I have said before, doctors, dentists, ministers, businessmen, and many others are openly advocating our party and are making statements in favor of us, even though they know that by doing so they may lose their jobs. It is easy to see why so many people are now joining us and are openly declaring themselves in favor of our new party, because anyone who thinks at all and realizes the danger the United States is in with this armament economy, and this drive toward war, and this foreign policy that has lost us all our friends, and the Marshall plan that is supposed to get us new friends, and the bipartisan coalition that is bankrupting our Nation by profligately throwing away our substance all over the world—when people see those things, they are very eager to join our new party. In fact, many people are so disgusted with just one of those things, that that is enough for them. But anyone who gets to the bottom of it all and sees how messy the whole business is, will, very naturally, if he has any fortitude, come out in favor of Henry Wallace, because the new party is the only one that is opposed to those things. The other parties just try to outdo each other in hollering, "Me, too!" when they say they are opposed to Russia; and they draw up fancy platforms about helping the Negro and everyone else, but they do not do anything about helping any of them.

Mr. President, South America has even gone by the board; we have even lost our friends in South America. Mr. Roosevelt had what he called the good neighbor policy down there; he made many friends there, and the South Americans were feeling very kindly toward us. But now we have lost them all. Sumner Welles says so. Every expert says so. What a fiasco the Bogota Conference was. We told the South Americans that

we were going to appropriate half a billion dollars to loan to them, and so we expected them to get up and cheer. But they just sat there. It made Marshall awfully mad because they did not get up and cheer when he told them that we were going to loan them some money. But they are just too smart for us. They see us giving away billions of dollars in Europe, and they wonder why we should not give them a few dollars also.

Then we tried to get the South American countries to pass laws and even to change their constitutions so as to protect our investors, so that our businessmen could invest their money there and be sure they would get it back again. The Mexican representative rather told us off. He said they were happy to have us invest our money in Mexico if we wanted to do so, but he said they did not need any laws to protect our investors. He said that what they needed were laws to protect their people from our investors. Mr. President, when I read that statement in the newspapers I was delighted. I like anyone who stands up on his hind legs and says what he thinks. I sent that man a telegram—or perhaps it was a cablegram; I am not sure which it was—and in it I said, "Congratulations, sir. I admire anyone who stands up for his own rights. I want you to know that not all Americans are imperialists, and I want you to know also that there are millions of Americans who still believe in the good-neighbor policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

In reply, he sent me a very long telegram. I have been so busy recently that I have not had time to get it translated, so as to find out what he had to say. If my secretary is around here, I will tell him to get that telegram and have it translated, so that I can read it and see what he had to say. But it must have been good; he would not have made it so long if he had been saying anything bad.

But that is the situation. We are losing our friends right and left—even such friends as Canada—because of our arrogant, imperialistic policies of exploitation. All over the world that is going on—the use of the Marshall plan as a guarantee of profits for our monopolists and cartellists abroad. The foreign currencies are no good, so our monopolists and cartellists go abroad and use promises of business to come to inveigle those foreign businessmen into giving our fellows an interest in their businesses—a controlling interest, many times; and then we do business in foreign currencies. But when it comes time to cash in, in dollars, that cannot be done, because the foreign countries have no dollars. So our taxpayers cough up through the Marshall plan to pay the representatives of our monopolists and cartellists in good, old, hard American dollars, or at least in greenbacks. You see, I come from the West, and in the West we see lots of silver dollars. It seems strange, after being here in the East, to return to the West and see a complete change from greenbacks to hard dollars.

Mr. President, if we hired people to think of Rube Goldberg devices by which we could lose friends and deinfluence people, we could not do a better job than

we are doing with this Marshall plan, and our get-tough foreign policy, and our backing of Fascists and reactionaries all over the world, and our scuttling of the United Nations. We were the first ones to really deal a serious blow to the United Nations. I pointed out earlier in my talk how the Russians went into Iran, as part of the war strategy, and how they overstayed their welcome. The matter was brought to the attention of the United Nations and the Russians went home. They did not even wait for a verbal blast by the United Nations; they went home because they did not want to be condemned by this great new Organization set up to keep peace in the world; so they went home. That was really the first problem the United Nations had to deal with. One time at bat, and they scored a hit. It was not long after that until the Englishmen and Frenchmen were in Syria and Lebanon. They held those countries as protectorates from World War I. They were supposed to go home and give those people their freedom, but they, too, overstayed their welcome, and do not forget that. We can always remember the bad things the Russians do, but the Englishmen and Frenchmen stayed in Lebanon and Syria, when they were supposed to get out. That was brought to the attention of the United Nations, and England and France almost fell over each other to see who could get out of the Near East first, from Syria or Lebanon. They did not want to be the first ones slapped down by the United Nations. People still respected the United Nations then, because it was new and its potentialities were unknown. So that was the second and third time at bat for the United Nations, second and third hits. That is pretty good—three times at bat, and three hits.

Then along came the Greek proposition. The country was in chaos in a struggle between left wing elements and monarchial adherence. In between was a big group, by far the biggest group of Greeks who were democrats, moderates, believing in some socialism probably, but they wanted a democratic form of government. They did not want communism, and they did not want a king. But, instead of asking the United Nations to go in and seal the border and hold free elections, we said, "We will handle this; just get out of the way, United Nations. This is Uncle Sam who is going to take over now." The Englishmen bowed out of Greece. They could not afford to stay there. They knew they would make "suckers" out of us and that we would take on those countries. So we went on into Greece. I opposed it at the time. I said the United Nations should handle the matter. We were told "The United Nations cannot handle this. The United Nations is an infant in swaddling clothes." I remember hearing that statement on the floor. Of course an infant only grows by being fed and by being allowed to exercise. So I said, "The United Nations could handle it." Many arguments were raised against it; it was said the United Nations did not have any money. Well, I said, "We are going to spend the money anyway, so why not give it to the United Nations and

let them spend it? They are in Greece, and if it turns out well, it will help the United Nations; if it turns out bad, we will not be to blame."

I may say, Mr. President, that there was a high official of the United Nations in Washington at that time. I cannot name him because the poor sucker would probably lose his job. We run the United Nations, as I have said. He would probably get fired if I stated in the Senate that he was here. But he is a big shot in the United Nations, suffice it to say. We heard he was down here, so I called him and asked him if another Senator and myself, or two other Senators and myself, could see him and talk to him about this Greek proposition. He said, yes, we could see him, but to come into the place one at a time and by separate doors. He did not want anybody to know we had been there seeing him. He was afraid. So we went there and sneaked into the place to see him, like Bolsheviks with a bomb in each hip pocket. We asked him about the Greek problem, "Can you handle it?" He said, "We have got to handle it. If we do not, if they take it away from us, it will practically be a death blow to the United Nations." So we asked him questions. We said, "They are saying you have not got any soldiers up there." He said, "That is right, but where there is a will there is a way." He said, "We can get enough soldiers to seal that border, picking up a few here and there from the small nations, if need be. We would not have to arm them, we would not have to clothe them; all we would have to do would be to feed them and just put an arm band on them saying, 'United Nations,' and nobody would shoot one of them any more than anybody would think of shooting a Canadian mounted policeman or a Texas ranger." They just do not do that, because they know what would happen to them, and that is the way it would have been with the United Nations. That is the way he explained it. I said, "I will go back and tell those fellows up there that you can handle it." He said, "No, you cannot quote me. If they ever found out I had seen you, I would lose my job." So we had to come back here and listen to these folks saying, "Well, they have not got any money, have not got any soldiers, the United Nations is weak and impotent," and all this and the other.

So the Greek proposition was put through, appropriating some \$500,000,000. I think it was supposed to be \$200,000,000 for food and other products useful to the people and \$100,000,000 for guns. At the time, we said it would turn out to be more guns than butter, and sure enough they hardly got them working when they started changing the ratio from day to day, taking a little of the butter money and putting it over into the gun department. It finally wound up about four bits for bread and \$3.50 for guns. That is about the way it wound up. Anyway, we spent \$300,000,000 in Greece, and when the thing came up to be done over here, a while back, and we were asked to give them another \$175,000,000, I thought, that will take a week of debate anyhow, because it took about 10 days last year, on the

first installment. On the floor, here, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the famous bipartisan architect of chaos, here, was asked on the floor of the Senate how many guerrillas there were when we appropriated \$300,000,000, and said "13,000." He was asked "How many guerrillas are there now, a year later, after we have spent \$300,000,000?" He said, "26,000." We spent \$300,000,000, and there are twice as many guerrillas now as there were when we started. I thought it would take a week to debate this thing anyhow, so I went to New York.

I will tell you, Mr. President, where I went and why I went. I went to New York to address a meeting welcoming the Russian Ambassador to this country. Nobody else of any consequence at all in the United States would appear on the platform with him. They were afraid they would be smeared red, so I decided I would go up and welcome the Ambassador. I am talking for peace and I wanted to get along with Russia. I figured the least I could do was let him know that at least there was one American above the rank of a garbage collector who would speak to him. So I went up and spoke on the same platform with him. Incidentally I figured out an idea to sort of help relations a little bit. To help out the program, I had made arrangements for a little girl at the Russian Embassy to record a Russian song in Russian, and my son 12 years old recorded Home on the Range, and then we gave the little girl that record and she gave us the Russian record. My boy learned the Russian song and the little Russian girl learned Home on the Range. Each one sang the other country's song at the dinner. They made a big hit. But I guess those kids will be put in concentration camps as soon as things are fixed the way some people want them.

I thought it would take a week, at least, to debate the new contribution to Greece and Turkey. I went to New York to make a speech, and the measure was brought up and passed in 3 hours, without even a roll-call vote. We gave away \$300,000,000. There were 26,000 guerillas compared to 13,000 the year before. That did not affect the situation at all. I never saw so much confidence in spending money as that which I have seen exhibited in this Congress in the past few months. The only rule we have here is to bring prosperity to all the world. We like to give folks things which, in many cases, they do not need and do not want.

We went ahead in Greece. It was the most serious blow that had been suffered. That was the beginning of the decline of the United Nations. It went from bad to worse. The Greek episode is the most despicable chapter in American history. We can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing in it every day that hundreds of Greeks have been lined up and shot. It got so bad that even the British protested—those old experts at shooting people. Of course it was not because we were shooting people, but that we were shooting too many. They did not like our bad technique. They figured out how

it was possible to shoot fewer people and get better results. We should let them handle that shooting business for us in Greece. All the liberal-minded Greeks are being killed. The leader over there has become so bold that the other day he had one of our newspaper men shot. I hold no brief for the press, but I like the newspapermen themselves, and do not want them to get shot. God knows they suffer enough for writing the stuff they have to write, without being shot. But they are being shot in Greece for writing things that they do not want them to write. That is worse than Hearst treats them.

In Greece a newspaperman by the name of George Polk was recently murdered. He was no Communist, Mr. President. In fact, I think he was sort of a conservative man. He wanted to tell the truth. Do not misunderstand me, Mr. President. The press tells the truth some of the time; the only difficulty is that it has so much junk mixed with it that it is like trying to eat mush and milk and keep them separated. It is difficult to find out what is the truth. Polk wanted to get the truth, so he made arrangements to go up and see for himself. He soon began receiving threatening telephone calls from the police, calling him a Communist, and saying that he was going to be shot if he did not watch out. He disregarded the threats. He was a good newspaperman, in every sense of the word; he would go any place he thought he should go. He was the sort of fellow who, if he thought he ought to be for Wallace, would be for him, regardless of the consequences. He never came back, Mr. President. His body was found floating in the harbor at Saloniki. The police conducted an investigation. They immediately announced that the Communists had killed him, in spite of the fact that Polk had written letters to Drew Pearson, and there were many reasons to believe that he had been killed by the Fascists or the Nazis. His wife is not permitted to leave Greece. Other persons are being held there because they may know too much.

Mr. President, if it had been the Communists who had killed him they would have been only too glad to have the whole thing spread out for the world to see. But because of the scoundrels we are dealing with over there, in this black chapter of American history, the whole thing is hushed up. They can even get away with the murder of an American newsman who has tried to tell the full truth. The truth is, Mr. President, that there are many people, not only in Greece, but in other places, who do not want the American people to know the truth. I do not know what will happen. I guess George Polk will go down as a sort of George Hill of the newspaper game. That will be about the end of the matter. Poor George, I knew him well!

Mr. President, I have an article here regarding the murder of George Polk, and I ask that it be printed as part of my remarks at this place in the RECORD. Let the folks read about it and see what a rotten deal poor George got.

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

[From Frontpage magazine for June 1948]

THE MURDER OF GUILDSMAN GEORGE POLK

On May 16, 1948, the body of George Polk was washed ashore at Salonika, Greece. Polk, a member of the Newspaper Guild of New York and Middle East correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, had been shot in the back of the head and his hands and feet were bound with twine. He had been reported variously as missing for a week, as in the water for a week. He was in Salonika attempting to arrange a meeting with Markos Vafiades (General Markos), leader of the Greek guerrillas.

The Greek police immediately began questioning suspected Communists. An unnamed Government official said "we are 1,000 percent sure that Communists killed Polk." Public Prosecutor Christos Moustakis, in the words of the Associated Press, said "police excluded the possibility Mr. Polk had been slain by right-wing extremists." Not a single rightist was interrogated.

An open and shut case, evidently. Perhaps. But against whom?

On May 20, 1947, Seymour Freidin of the New York Herald Tribune, who had been outspokenly critical of the Greek Government, was suddenly and without explanation refused permission to board a Greek airliner at Athens for Crete. Freidin reported from Athens the next day that "pro-government elements of the press and political quarters charged, without attribution, that this correspondent was a Communist." Commented Freidin: "This type of intimidation has been employed by government quarters in the past, in the hope of whittling correspondents critical of the government down to size."

One week later Robert Vermillion of the United Press was attacked as an "American journalist of the Communist creed" by the Greek War Minister George Stratos, after Vermillion described a visit to the Greek guerrillas.

On March 5, 1948, Homer Bigart of the Herald Tribune was denounced by the Royalist newspaper Ethnikos Kiryx as an "instrument of Moscow." The paper demanded censorship of all foreign correspondents. Bigart had criticized the wholesale executions by the government of former resistance fighters.

William L. Shirer, noted radio commentator, summarized the situation in a newspaper article on February 22, 1948: "Our correspondents in Greece work under great difficulties. . . . The Greek Government obstructs their work in dozens of ingenious ways. It stoops to having agents spread malicious slander about correspondents whose stories displease it."

"I am surprised that the President and the Congress are not more concerned about . . . tactics which the Greek Government has used in an attempt to prevent American newspapers and radio from publishing and broadcasting the truth."

Radio, Shirer noted, was a specific target of the Greek attempts at suppression. On December 21, 1947, the Athens Government announced that thereafter all radio scripts of the American correspondents would have to be submitted and approved before they could go on the air.

Just where did George Polk fit into this chronicle of struggle between the Greek Government and American newspapermen who found it less than perfect? In December 1947 Polk wrote a comprehensive article for Harper's magazine, summarizing his impressions of Greece. He described Napoleon Zervas, the former Minister of Public Order and a power in the royalist-dominated government, as a "professional gambler and unscrupulous politician" whose activities, "public and private, are even more sinister than

when he participated in four prewar Greek political revolutions." Polk cited a secret American official document as noting the "dictatorial and Fascist tendencies" exhibited by Zervas in his "ruthless campaign against the opponents of the Government, no matter what their political convictions."

Polk dealt mercilessly and in detail with the fantastic abuses of the Greek economic system, which mainly favors special individuals.

On December 22, 1947, Polk wrote a letter of protest to the Herald Tribune against a series of articles on Greece by Maxwell Anderson in that paper. Anderson had reported that he heard virtually no charges of outright injustice against the Greek Government. Responded Polk: "Greeks continually complain of outright injustice on the part of their extremely corrupt and inefficient Government; of outright injustice in the distribution of food, the imposition of taxes, the levying of their soldier sons into military service, arrest of persons without constitutional processes of law, the failure to release from concentration camps many persons now held."

So much for Polk on the Greek Government. How did the Government feel about him?

The Harper's article drew a protest to CBS from Greek officials in the United States. A month later, when Polk in a broadcast referred to some Greek cabinet ministers as "semifascists," the Greek Minister of Information in the United States, Nicholas Lely, demanded radio time to answer him. Lely's statement and a rebuttal by Polk were carried by CBS.

At that time—September 1947—Polk was "resented in high places in the Athens government," according to an article by Marquis W. Childs in the New York Post of May 19, 1948. Wrote Childs: "Polk told me of the effort to smear him as a Red or pink. He realized he had made enemies because of his criticisms of the failures and stupidities of the Athens government."

On February 3, according to CBS commentator Edward R. Murrow, Polk "in a private letter said there were a number of vague hints that somebody is likely to get hurt." More recently, Polk wrote Drew Pearson that he was having great difficulties with the Greek government who did not want him to interview the guerrillas. And less than 3 weeks before his death, Polk told Constantine Argyris of the Christian Science Monitor that he had received telephone calls denouncing him as a Communist and declaring: "We are going to kill you."

It may be pure coincidence—but Polk was slated to return to the United States very soon. His visit would have coincided with that of Dwight Griswold, chief of the United States mission in Greece, who left Athens May 16 to report to Washington on the further needs of the Greek Government. Comments Marquis Childs: "Rumors persist of a new build-up to be launched from Athens and Washington—a build-up of the need for United States troops in Greece. What Polk might have said and written when he returned to the United States could have interfered with that build-up." Or, as Murrow put it, "George Polk probably knew more about Greece than any other American reporter there. He was coming home. He was murdered. It may be that he knew too much."

Obviously, the Right had reason to fear Polk. But does it seem logical that the Greek Communists, whose newspapers are suppressed and whose radio cannot reach overseas, would assassinate a man who was trying to report their story?

Indispensable to this account is the role played by official representatives of the United States in Greece. On May 2, 1948, Mr. Griswold joined the Rightist press of Greece in attempting to discredit Homer

Bigart. He wrote a lengthy letter to the Herald Tribune, challenging Bigart point after point. This evoked a response by Constantine Poulos, veteran Middle East correspondent of the Overseas News Agency, who termed Griswold's letter "an obvious attempt to shake the confidence of the newspaper and its readers in the correspondent." In conclusion, Poulos wrote: "We may be sure that Mr. Griswold's letter, already published in the Athens press, will serve to encourage the extremists."

All this leads to two unmistakable conclusions:

(1) A full investigation of the murder of George Polk by a qualified team sent out from the United States, is necessary, and at once. It is utterly unrealistic to expect that the police of Salonika will do an honest and thorough job. The entire Greek police force is notoriously loaded with former members of the Nazi-organized Security Battalions. It is fantastically Rightist in membership, and is led by Royalists; it can hardly be expected to bring in findings damaging to the Right. The Greek Prime Minister, Sophoulis, has offered the assurance that every effort will be made to solve the case—"if it was not an accident." An accidental bullet hole in the base of the skull!

The investigation cannot be carried out by American representatives on the spot, because they have demonstrated their incapacity for forthright action and their essential lack of sympathy with the correspondents.

An American citizen, and a representative of our free press, has been murdered. It is the responsibility of our Government to uncover the entire story. Every aspect of the matter must be explored, including Polk's recently completed manuscript of a book on the Middle East and any light that might be contributed by Mr. Griswold on his return.

(2) There must in future be full guarantees of protection for United States correspondents overseas, in line with the United States backed resolutions at the UN's "Freedom of the Press" conference in Geneva. The Greek government must be made to cease encouraging its Royalist press to incite acts of violence. Correspondents must be permitted to go where the story is, without hindrance or censorship and with adequate protection.

The United States is quick to defend the interests of its businessmen abroad. Are its newsmen, the eyes and ears of the country, less important? They are the real American ambassadors; they report direct to the people. The murder of George Polk is in every sense a gesture of contempt for the American people; it must not pass unnoticed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, the situation is becoming pretty bad when we are losing all our friends all over the world. The Russians fear and distrust us. When it is considered who is running the country, it is enough to drive them frantic with fear. It is a well-known fact that between World Wars I and II our boys learned the cartel business from Hitler's boys, and helped to finance Hitler in his rise to power, with the understanding that he would fight Russia. One of the men who was helping to finance Hitler in order for him to fight Russia is now our Secretary of National Defense, former president of Dillon, Read, a Wall Street financial house which helped to finance Hitler. Our Under Secretary of the Army is Mr. Draper, a former vice president of the same firm. He was very active in making arrangements between our mo-

nopolists and Hitler's monopolists. We were going to decartelize Germany. Mr. Roosevelt established a program and people were appointed to carry it out. They went over after Mr. Roosevelt died, but most of them came home and said they could not do much decartelizing. All the men with any pride and sincerity of purpose came home. One of them is a member of our new party. He lives in Maryland. He said he wanted a little honest government, so he joined the new party.

The decartelizing of Germany has been called off. Mr. Draper recently went to Germany to get the matter straightened out. There is a man by the name of Hawkins in charge of the decartelization in Germany. He is Mr. Draper's son-in-law. Mr. Draper set up the cartels in the first place, and now his son-in-law will decartelize them. So the matter is in good hands.

The Russians see what type of people have control of our country, a stranglehold on it—Admiral Lahey, Fascist sympathizer, the President's right hand officer in the White House; Mr. Dulles, and all these people who are running this bipartisan foreign policy. As I say, they have all tried to outdo each other by seeing who could say the most vitriolic things about Russia. All we ever heard about it is the Red fifth column in this country, how they have tried to subvert our Government. Perhaps they have, I would not argue the point, but I cannot remember one prominent American who has ever been subverted by the Reds, any Cabinet member, general, anybody of any particular consequence at all. But the western capitalists, the big money boys of the West, financed the fifth column activity in Russia between the wars so successfully that we all remember that along about 1937 the Russians had to take most of their generals and cabinet members out and shoot them. They had been subverted with promises of bribes and promises of power to come when the Communist government was overthrown. If they had been that successful in this country we would have some reason to be excited and worried. But they have not been.

What do we find? In this country there is a great witch hunt, and the newspapers are whooping it up day in and day out, all our prominent citizens making statements about Russia, that we have to have bombs to bomb Russia. And what do we find about Russia? If we can believe Eddy Gilmore of the Associated Press, there is no war propaganda in Russia, none, none at all. If we can believe the other article I read, the people over there want peace, they are willing to stand many feet deep in front of a bulletin to read about peace, or any possibility about peace.

Mr. President, if it is being a tool of Joe Stalin, as the able Senator from California accused me of being a while back, because one gets up and tells these truths, even if they never go any further than the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or the gallery, or the Senate, if it is being a Red if you let the American people know they are being lied to deliberately, deceived, duped—if it is being a tool of Stalin, all right, I am willing to accept the charge.

Mr. President, I have here an editorial from the New York Post. The headline on it is, "November Casualty." It is a tribute really to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. It mentions the fact that he brought into question the sincerity of his party in their extravagant promises to the colored people and the meagerness of their delivery on those promises. It says:

The Republican Party doesn't keep its promises.

Of course, if they had just put the Republican and the Democratic parties in, they would have had something. The Republicans do not, nor do the Democrats. That is why I am a new-party man right now.

"The Republican Party doesn't keep its promises," Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Republican, of North Dakota, charged angrily on the Senate floor when his colleagues killed one after another of his civil rights amendments to the draft bill.

No, they have no qualms at all, Mr. President. It is miraculous. They will sit right here and vote down these civil rights amendments one right after another, and then they will just hurry up to Philadelphia, as soon as I get through talking, and write some more platforms, some more planks, telling the Negroes what they are going to do for them. Then, if they have to come back here next week, if I hold them up, they will come back and make some more promises.

Back in 1944, when there was another election to be won, the GOP platform promised legislation to end discrimination in the armed forces.

Of course they did. So did the Democrats, for that matter. Let us be honest about it.

But events have shifted and swept yesterday's pledges away. The Republicans now know that they need produce only token legislation to outdo the Democratic record. Accordingly, they have come across with one small amendment which bars levying a poll tax on soldiers.

Mr. President, the irony of that amendment, the one which provides that they cannot levy a poll tax on soldiers, is that there are only two States which have a poll tax on soldiers, if I am not mistaken. They have all gotten so gentlemanly that they do not have a poll tax on the soldiers. But this amendment in itself does not allow the boys to vote unless the State sets up the machinery for them to vote. So the whole amendment is just a fake and a farce, just a scheme to try to fool somebody, that is all.

The article further says, speaking of the Republicans:

Apparently they plan to point to this pitiful gesture as proof positive that they are the friends of the American Negro.

We're not convinced. And we'll bet that the voters aren't, either.

They are not, Mr. President, nor are they convinced that the Democrats mean it. They do not believe Mr. Truman means it when he talks about civil rights. The New York Post editorial proceeds:

It is a matter of record that the Republicans approved drastic gags to limit debate

which might allow antisegregation and antidiscrimination measures to get a foothold on the Senate floor. When cloture wouldn't work, the GOP went even further by sanctioning three motions to shelve "the pending question" which stopped discussion instantly.

The excuse offered for these steamroller tactics was simple: The southern Democrats threatened to filibuster if any serious attempt was made to attach a Negro bill of rights to the draft legislation. The Bourbons, if they ever got started, could drone on uninterruptedly until the scheduled June 19 adjournment.

Is it not so, Mr. President? My goodness, how excited they get when the southerners are going to filibuster on anti-lynch or anti-poll-tax bills. They get worried about it. So they ditch the whole business and say, "We will have no part of those southerners, they are tough customers."

You did not know my father came from the South, did you, Mr. President?

Anyhow, they steer clear of southerners. I do not believe they are any more afraid of them than they are of me, but the bill they do not like is a bill to benefit common people, an antidiscrimination bill, to give everybody equality, something good. They are not anxious to pass that kind of stuff. They seize any excuse they can find to dodge it—and the excuse is that the southerners will filibuster, and that is a good excuse, and they dodge it. But GLEN TAYLOR, Henry Wallace's Vice Presidential candidate, does not want the boys of America drafted. He wants a good thing, he wants the country to stay free, not be militarized. So that is out. They cannot do that at all. They are not afraid of him. They will break his filibuster, you bet your life. They will not compromise with him at all. So they will just sit it out. But they will not have any trouble with the southerners. They will not bring up anything they do not like. I have a good notion to help the southerners the next time they have a filibuster.

Let us get back to the New York Post editorial:

Ostensibly in the interests of coaxing some necessary and long-neglected legislation out of the Senate, the party leaders apparently decided not to provoke the lily-white statesmen into their act.

But it's interesting that when Senator TAFT, with an eye to future campaign oratory, decided that the Republicans had better adopt at least one civil-rights measure, he was able to squeak the anti-poll-tax amendment through the Senate.

Mr. President, it is disgraceful that the anti-poll-tax amendment should be the one picked out of all seven amendments the Senator from North Dakota offered. They picked that one amendment, the anti-poll-tax amendment, which does not affect the soldiers of any but two States, and in those two States the provision will have no good effect unless the States enact enabling legislation of some kind. So what was done about the poll tax does not mean a thing. Mr. TAFT can go out and talk now about how they outlawed the poll tax; that the soldiers can no longer be charged a poll tax, and a lot of Republican spokesmen will forget that it was only the soldiers who were covered by that legislation; that they just out-

lawed the poll tax respecting the soldiers. Yes, they will go out and talk about it, and then the southerners can go down South and talk about how they stopped anything in the equal-rights program going through the Senate. They can say, "True, they got a little antipoll tax through which does not affect anybody, but we sure held them up."

So it was a happy thing for everyone concerned, the Republicans are happy, and my lovable southern colleagues are happy.

Let us see what the New York Post further had to say:

Rather makes you wonder if the Senate couldn't have been induced to approve most of Langer's measures—

Sure, Mr. President, I wonder if they could not have been induced to approve most of them—

if only the GOP had made a determined effort to live up to its 1944 campaign promise.

Yes, Mr. President, it is going to be awfully tough on them to come back here after the convention. I just cannot see them doing it. If they do they are going to have to deliver. They will go to Philadelphia and write some new, fancy promises, and they will have to deliver on them; so if I should have to talk here for 2 or 3 days it would be awfully embarrassing to them. I do not think I will make it, but I might.

The Post continued:

We'll never know. And neither will the boys who may be forced to serve in the Jim Crow outfits of our mighty democracy's defense army.

The Republican's tactics may have been tawdry. Yet the turncoat antics of so-called "liberal" Democrats, who have no known allegiance to the for-whites-only rule south of the Mason-Dixon line, deserve equal censure.

With the exceptions of Senator HARLEY KILGORE (Democrat, West Virginia), and Henry Wallace's running mate, GLEN TAYLOR (Democrat, Idaho)—

I apologize, Mr. President, I had not read the editorial before—honestly I had not. I did not know that my name was in it. Someone handed it to me and I placed it on the desk. I hate to brag on myself, but I appreciate this recognition, however, by the New York Post. We will read that over again:

With the exceptions of Senator HARLEY KILGORE (Democrat of West Virginia), and Henry Wallace's running mate, GLEN TAYLOR (Democrat of Idaho), the Democrats voted solidly with the Republicans to discard LANGER's proposal that the draft bill contain a ban on race discrimination.

There is the record, Mr. President. There is the answer. There is the reason why the Negro people are not going to be fooled by the promises of tweedledum and tweedledummer any more.

The editorial continues:

And Senator SCOTT LUCAS, Democratic whip even had the effrontery to denounce TAFT's belated move to write the anti-poll-tax ban into the bill. LUCAS baldly stated that TAFT had upset a previous agreement—a "gentleman's agreement."

A gentleman's agreement, Mr. President.

LUCAS badly stated that TAFT had upset a previous agreement—a gentleman's agree-

ment, we suppose you'd call it—to table all civil rights amendments. Thirty Democrats voted against the anti-poll-tax measure. The Democrats may have been dutifully following the lead of their party standard bearer, Harry Truman.

I think they were, Mr. President. That is what I said a while ago. I think the southerners just got way off base when they got all excited about Harry's message. He just did not mean a thing by it, and I think there was nobody more surprised than Harry when the southern boys started jumping down his throat, and they got him on a spot where he could not back down and they could not back down. Of course, now they are all coming back and sneaking in the back door of the tepee, sort of. I am afraid that is the fact.

The Senator from North—or South—you are South, are you not? You are from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). Is the Senator from Idaho yielding to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. I was just addressing the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. He was remonstrating in an undertone that they were not going back into the tent, but if anybody wants to bet me, I will bet that the southerners will be back in there with Harry before this thing is over.

I read further from the New York Post:

The Democrats may have been dutifully following the lead of their party standard bearer, Harry Truman. The President is apparently so anxious to gain his party's nomination that he is refusing to antagonize the Southern delegates by ordering the end of racial discrimination in Government agencies and in the armed services.

What about that, Mr. President? Mr. Truman a while back told them to cut out segregation in the armed services. He told them to do so a couple of times. No one did a thing about it. I wonder whatever became of that order.

The Post continues:

Once the President implied that he would. But that was before leading Democrats talked seriously about replacing him with another candidate, one more acceptable to all wings of the party.

Civil rights is becoming a casualty of our November elections. We would hint to the Democrats, Senators, and Harry Truman alike, that there may be another casualty close to home, unless they challenge the Republicans' meager performance and come through with a record which will convince the voters that Democrats don't consider some citizens "second class."

Well, there is no challenge from the Democrats or the Republicans on civil rights.

The only assurance respecting things that really matter to the American people—the question of actually keeping alive, Mr. President, the question of civil rights, of equal rights, of nondiscrimination, the only chance that labor has to survive which is as an organized entity, the only chance the old people have of getting a square deal, the only chance the soldiers have of getting homes—witness what is going on in the Senate today,

the scuttling of the housing program—the only chance the United Nations has to survive, the only chance Israel has of getting a square deal, the only assurance that the monopolists and the cartellists will get what is coming to them—the only guaranty or assurance of any of these things is a victory for the new party in November and the election of Henry Wallace as President of the United States.

Mr. President, we all remember that awhile ago when Mr. Truman—it was not Mr. Truman, either; it was Gen. Bedell Smith, our Ambassador to Moscow—they are all generals. Look them up. We find generals from Patagonia to Korea, all the way across the world. Our Ambassadors everywhere are generals. At any rate, Mr. Bedell Smith delivered a note to Molotov telling him how tough we were, how powerful we were, but that if they wanted to talk things over the door was always open. Mr. Molotov said, "All right; let us talk."

Our diplomats and statesmen hastened to explain that the last sentence in the note, to the effect that the door was always open, was simply diplomatic finery. It did not mean any more than the President's message on civil rights. We had not meant a thing by it. The door was not really open. We were still tough, and might become tougher, and did not even want to talk about it.

How did the newspapers over the world report the occurrence? People all over the world were very much thrilled and happy that we were offering a chance to make peace in the world, but we told them, "No; we do not even want to talk about it. The door is not open at all." I believe that the handling of our foreign policy—and, remember, it is a bipartisan foreign policy—is the most disgraceful chapter in all American history. Never has there been such stupidity in such high places.

This is what the New York Herald Tribune of May 14 had to say:

French people still hope for cold-war truce. Mix-up on United States-Soviet talks causes disappointment. London press pessimistic.

(By Walter Kerr)

PARIS, May 13.—The excitement caused by the Moscow radio's report of possible negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union died down in Paris today, leaving most Frenchmen disappointed, but still hopeful that something may come of it.

Mr. President, we threw cold water on the hopes and aspirations of the whole world.

This is the way the Washington News reported it. The headline says, "Truman chills Reds' reception of peace offer."

The second heading over the article is: Truman ignores peace bid.

How the President of the United States has the nerve to tell the people that if they will only reflect him he will keep the peace by becoming tougher with everyone, I do not see. I have never heard of keeping the peace by becoming tough with anyone. A man must be pleasant with his neighbors if he wants them to be pleasant with him. He cannot swagger around like a big bully and expect his neighbors to love him.

Returning to the article about the French people—

No one any longer anticipates bilateral talks in the immediate future, but most newspaper commentators still call for some sort of an arrangement that could bring an end to the cold war.

The French people are not happy about the cold war. They do not feel so cock-sure about it. They do not have atom bombs. They are right in the middle, so to speak. They have no ocean to protect them. They are not so happy about our cold war.

While the excitement was on it was hot, and it is now known that French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault reacted sharply and angrily before a full explanation was laid before him. Private citizens tired of the cold war feel a little let down by the turn of events.

I suppose they were. I know that I was. I thought to myself, "At last those fellows are getting a little sense. They are realizing that war means the end of all of us, so they are going to be a little more moderate. They are going to see if we cannot come to an understanding." My hopes rose, and then they were dashed, just as were the hopes of the good people of Europe.

The heading on the next article is "Pessimism in London."

LONDON, May 13.—Confusion and pessimism marked comment today on the 3 days of exchanges between Moscow and Washington.

The London Times said the hope of a Soviet-American conference for the discussion of differences has been dashed. It blamed both the United States and Russia for what it called a bewildering episode. Russia, it said, had a right to believe that Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith meant something more than a conventional expression when he told Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov that the door was always open to discussion. But instead of rushing to the radio with an announcement that she had accepted a bid to negotiate, Russia should have inquired quietly just what the Americans had in mind, said the Times.

That was the reaction abroad when we withdrew our offer to talk things over. Everyone was disappointed, and I am sorry to say that the Russians came off better than we did in the explanations, charges, and countercharges which ensued.

It seems that Mr. Truman has little regard for Gallup polls, when he refuses to talk with the Russians. The Gallup poll of May 1 says:

Majority in favor of world peace parley.
Do you think it would be a good idea or a poor idea for President Truman to call an international meeting with Stalin and heads of other nations to work out more effective plans for peace? A good idea, 63 percent; poor idea, 28 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

That is the result of the Gallup poll. Let us see what the reaction was to our action when we recognized Israel on such short notice. The press had this to say:

United States action shocks delegates to UN. Many are resentful because of unexpected shift from backing of trusteeship.

As I have said, we had given them this trusteeship. We told them to talk it over awhile, and then come back with the right answer, "Yes." But then we

kicked the pegs out from under them by recognizing Palestine. They did not like it.

I have before me an article by George Barrett; I believe the article appeared in the Washington Post. It says:

UNITED STATES ACTION SHOCKS DELEGATES TO UN—MANY ARE RESENTFUL BECAUSE OF UNEXPECTED SHIFT FROM BACKING OF TRUSTEESHIP

(By George Barrett)

Anger, incredulity and shock, mixed finally with relief, made the General Assembly session at Flushing Meadow last night the most stirring United Nations meeting to date as a result of the United States recognition of the new state of Israel.

Delegates, officials and the small crowd of visitors were dumbfounded by reports of the Washington announcement and few believed it at first.

Press bulletins flashed the news to the corridors and the story raced through the Assembly hall shortly after 6 p. m. while the delegates were still voting on the Jerusalem trusteeship resolution. The first reaction was that someone was making a terrible joke, and some diplomats broke into skeptical laughs.

However, even before Dr. Philip C. Jessup of the United States was able to make the news official in a statement, the delegates were slowly beginning to believe it. Dr. Guillermo Belt, of Cuba, referring to an earlier indication that the Soviet Union would recognize the new Jewish state, commented sarcastically that apparently Russia knew more about what was going on in Washington than the United States delegation did.

MANY DELEGATES RESENTFUL

There was considerable resentment among many of the delegations over the way the United States had pushed so vigorously for a trusteeship agreement in United Nations debates while apparently intending all the time to approve partition by recognizing the new state of Israel.

This feeling soon began to give way in some delegations to one of relief that the United States had at last come out firmly after what many of them believed was a long display of indecision.

Most of the remarks heard around the corridors were too caustic to be attributed to the authors.

Imagine that, Mr. President. The representatives of the United Nations made such remarks that they could not even be printed in the newspapers—such remarks about our foreign policy, about our vacillation, our wiggling and wagging, back and forth.

I read further from the article:

One delegate asked another for the United States position on Palestine and was told by another diplomat that he did not know because he had not seen an announcement for 20 minutes.

Imagine that—making fun of us to that extent, saying that they did not know what our foreign policy was, because they had not seen a dispatch for 20 minutes.

I read further:

During the Assembly debate Prince Faisal al-Saud, of Saudi Arabia, the chief Arab delegate, sat alone in a corner of the public lounge, with his aides reporting to him from time to time. He refused to comment on the United States recognition move, but he turned to an aide and exclaimed: "So what!" Sir Carl Berendsen, of New Zealand, remarked tartly that he was "Just dizzy; that's all; just dizzy."

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, head of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, was surprised and delighted by developments. "This is marvelous," he said of United States recognition. "This is what we've been praying for."

Of course, there were many Jewish people who were delighted at that particular moment, but they should have waited until several days later, for things have not been so good for the Jews over there since then, and goodness knows what will happen to the Jews before these matters are straightened out.

I read further:

It had been a long day of confusion for most of the delegates, who began their Political and Security Committee session at Lake Success, then hurried to the 5 p. m. plenary meeting of the Assembly.

Mr. President, let me refer now to an article which I quoted a while ago. The article is entitled "Britain Intercedes for Doomed Greeks." Mr. President, it caps the climax when the British have to ask us please not to shoot so many poor Greeks. Of course, I always save newspaper articles such as these, because some of these things sound so fantastic that people will not believe them unless you are able to show them the newspaper accounts. For instance, no one ordinarily would believe that the British are trying to keep us from shooting so many poor Greeks. Many people do not read the newspapers very carefully; so many people will say, "Oh, the British are so bloodthirsty that they would not intercede to help the Greeks." So we have to show such people articles such as this one in order to let them know what really is happening.

Mr. President, the Turks did not help us during the war, but we have given them great quantities of guns. My earliest recollection of the Turks is that when I was a kid, I was told about the Turks' massacring the Armenians, and I thought the Turks must be terrible people. But we have gotten too bloodthirsty for the Turks, Mr. President. I never thought I would live to see the day when that would happen; but we have sent the Turks so many guns, that the other day they sent us a note in which they said, "Please, if you do not mind, we have gotten enough guns, and now we would like something to eat."

Mr. President, I read now an article by William Philip Simms, entitled "Palestine Pendulum"—a very appropriate name for what is going on with respect to our policy in regard to Palestine.

Mr. Simms says:

The United States is doing so many flip-flops on Palestine and in the foreign field generally that both Embassy Row and Capitol Hill are dizzy and bewildered.

Mr. President, this bipartisan foreign policy of ours is a strange, strange thing; and it is a wonder that both the Republican and Democratic Parties have adhered to it for so long. Either the Democrats or the Republicans could have gotten out from under this foreign policy of ours long ago, and could have left the other side with the darnedest hot potato that anyone ever saw. But they are loyal, Mr. President; I will say that. They refuse to get out from under.

The article further says:

White House, State Department, our Foreign Relations committees of Congress, delegation at the United Nations and envoys abroad each seems to be functioning separately without often knowing what the others are doing.

Of course, Mr. President, he gives them credit for seeming to be functioning and operating. Of course, that implies that something is going on, that someone has some idea of what is going on. Personally, I think it is just a madhouse. I read further:

President Truman's recognition of Israel, the new Jewish state in Palestine, for instance, seems to have caught the State Department, our delegates at Lake Success and the world in general wholly by surprise.

Shortly before the White House acted, State Secretary George Marshall was quoted as having advised both Arab and Jewish leaders in Palestine to avoid hasty action when the British mandate expired at midnight on May 15. Specifically he warned them against any "political change"—that is, against proclaiming sovereign states.

Midnight in the Holy Land is 6 p. m. Washington time. Israel was proclaimed independent at 6:01 p. m. Friday, our time. At 6:11 p. m., President Truman approved recognition and it was made public a few minutes after.

It was 10 minutes later.

I read further:

At the State Department reporters began to ask questions. The answer was invariably: "No comment." The lid had been clamped on—it is said, by Secretary Marshall.

That is a pretty good scheme: If you cannot think of anything to say, and are at an utter loss, just keep your mouth shut, I guess.

I read further:

At Lake Success it was even more embarrassing. Report of the White House action circulated around the General Assembly table from mouth to mouth. Presently Francis B. Sayre (deputy in the absence of his chief, Warren R. Austin) was asked for a fill-in. Blushingly he had to admit that all he knew was what he had seen on the ticker.

American policy on Palestine has been swinging like a pendulum for a long time. Everyone has complained about it—British, Arabs, Jews, the UN, and others alike.

In 1946—to go back no further than that—an Anglo-American committee presented the Morrison plan for partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab provinces within the British mandate. Jews, Arabs, and the United States turned it down.

In 1947, a special UN committee proposed partition into independent states. This had such strong backing from the American delegation that some characterized it as a scandal. Washington was charged with using pressure to put partition across.

Then, last March, the United States took the opposite stand. It announced against partition. The move came as a bombshell. In fact UN members called it just that. Zionists seemed stunned. Some wept. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former head of the World Zionist organization and now first President of Israel, denounced the trusteeship plan which the United States now favored as an impossible solution.

State Secretary Marshall is believed to have engineered the switch. Fear of what might happen to world peace if independent Jews and Arabs started war before the UN had either the strength or the organization to handle it is thought to have influenced him. At any rate, he openly expressed his approval of the shift, describing it as only an "in-

terim measure" to be taken "without prejudice" to any eventual political settlement.

So great was the opposition in this country, and in the UN, however, that of late the United States has stressed it less and less, putting major emphasis on a truce between Arabs and Jews until some all-round settlement satisfactory to all could be devised.

Which is where matters stood last Friday at 6 p. m. Then, at 6:01 came another Palestine bombshell. Coming on top of the Smith-Molotov incident of only a week ago, British, French, and other friends of the United States are more than taken aback. As one foreigner at Lake Success expressed it:

"If this sort of thing keeps up, we may be pardoned if we begin to wonder soon who makes American foreign policy and who can really speak for it."

That is what Mr. William Philip Simms thinks of our foreign policy. It is really something, Mr. President.

The Washington News wrote an editorial about Mr. Truman's handling of our foreign policy. I think it is legitimate to discuss all these things in order that all may understand why they should not vote for a draft now at this time. It is necessary for them to understand all the other silly things that have gone on before they will believe how silly the present bipartisan coalition that is ruining this country can really be. So these things are all pertinent to building up the testimony on tall fronts. Under the heading, "Irresponsible," the editorial says:

President Truman's handling of American recognition of the new state of Israel was irresponsible. Regardless of the merits of the policy, the method was inexcusable.

The President made a momentous decision affecting the security of the United States, the fate of the United Nations, and the peace of the world, without sufficient consultation with the State Department, the defense establishment, and our allies.

What moved the President we do not know. Whether he was thinking of Jewish votes in the November election, as his critics charge, or whether he was trying to beat Russia to a decision which he has not yet taken, or whatever his motives, he made his sudden move in the most costly manner.

He left the State Department demoralized, the Defense Department unprepared, our UN delegation helpless, and our foreign allies feeling they had been double-crossed.

Less than 24 hours before proclamation of the state of Israel, which was followed in 21 minutes by Truman recognition, the Israeli foreign minister-designate announced that Secretary Marshall had warned the Jews against such a step. The White House now claims that Secretary Marshall and Undersecretary Lovett were notified of the Truman change in policy in advance—how long in advance is not said. Other State Department officials and our UN delegation, representing American policy on Palestine, knew nothing of it.

Our delegate in the Palestine session of the UN had to confess he had no information. He had to telephone Washington to find out, and then belatedly confirm the fact to the UN to the accompaniment of general ridicule.

The London and Paris governments, with which President Truman was supposed to be working for a peaceful Palestine settlement within the UN, were not informed; nor were our ambassadors abroad who were negotiating.

Foreign governments are saying that the United States cannot be trusted and that American diplomats cannot be believed when they represent American policy.

When the President kicks in the teeth America's allies, not to mention his own official representatives—

I think he ought to, Mr. President. I think he is very smart, kicking all these folk in the teeth. They seem to like it. The Republicans come right back for another helping of bipartisan baloney. Let him kick them around. It says:

When the President kicks in the teeth America's allies, not to mention his own official representatives, he is injuring our closest foreign relations at a time of world peril. If it were necessary to turn the entire Moslem world against us and jeopardize our defenses in the Middle East and north Africa, it certainly was not necessary to insult the British and French Governments—the two largest Christian powers in the Moslem world, upon whose friendship we are now even more dependent.

We are not here discussing the merits of recognition of Israel. But in any case no major American foreign policy, much less a reversal, should ever be decided suddenly and without careful preparation at home and abroad. By violating that rule of government and of common sense, President Truman has brought ridicule and reproach upon America.

If the President had taken his position openly and stood for it consistently, he would have won respect at least. As it is, he has earned distrust for his country.

I have here an article by Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. President. I am sorry to say that it is hard to keep up with Mrs. Roosevelt lately. We cannot tell on which side of an issue she will be. One day she will condemn Russia and the next day she will condemn us, over the same issue, practically. But, nevertheless, she does have a good argument on this particular issue of the note which Mr. Bedell Smith delivered to Mr. Molotov. She says, "Why should we have to deny we want peace?" That is the heading which appeared in the Washington Daily News of Monday, May 17. The article is dated New York, Sunday. She says:

I am not quite sure I feel very happy over the barrage we have felt it necessary to put out to deny Soviet accusations that we were making a move for peace.

That is the way I felt about it, Mr. President. Why should we feel compelled to deny that we were even open to talk the matter over at all?

Mrs. Roosevelt goes on to say:

I thought whatever was said, we were the ones who felt the need for further conversations. As a matter of fact, most of us knew the U. S. S. R. couldn't make any one, except their own people, believe that. Perhaps their own people needed a little encouragement.

Nevertheless, why should we feel it necessary to deny so vehemently that we intended to make a move for peace when heaven knows everything that we do in these days is directed toward that end? We do not want the Russians to think that we are afraid of them and are coming hat in hand to beg for more conversations.

But I can't see why we have to deny that we try to bring about better understanding between us.

In fact, Mr. President, very few people approved of our stand when the Russians said they wanted to talk peace. If I recall correctly, I believe Walter Lippmann and nearly all the other experts on foreign affairs said we made a terrible

mistake in stating to all the world that we did not even want to talk about peace, and that it was only an accident. I think Sumner Welles commented on how terribly incompetently the whole matter had been handled.

Mr. President, I was mentioning awhile ago our foreign policy based on the United Nations and wanting to work through the United Nations. The New York Times of May 6, 1948, quotes Sir John Boyd Orr, noted Britisher, as saying:

Full stomachs are the answer to communism, but the United States won't or can't understand this. The United States talks about Russian misuses of the veto, but the United States itself has vetoed, and therefore destroyed, a world plan to feed the world without a blueprint, and we were ready to go ahead. Then America said, "No."

Yes, Mr. President, some people are forever berating Russia and never saying anything about what we do. It is just too ridiculous. None of us is perfect. If we would just realize that we should give the Russians credit for the decent things they do, if they were only publicized widely, the situation would be much improved. We have been told that there is no war propaganda in Russia. That was the statement of Eddy Gilmore. If we would let the people know such things, and then go to the Russians in good faith and tell them we will be glad to go home and stay there, if they will do the same, and that we would be glad to get rid of our weapons if they will do the same, we could do all of those things with no appeasement.

I was recently in Detroit. It was on the day after the exchange of notes, and there was an editorial in the Detroit Free Press, which is quite a famous newspaper. The heading of the editorial is as follows:

Shall we drift into war because we lack leadership?

Of course, Mr. President, we have the leadership of a bipartisan coalition, presumably the best brains of both old parties. But if they have not made a mess of things I never saw one. If we had leadership we might do something sensible. In November, of course, the American people will choose Henry Wallace as their leader, and then we will get on the right track, establish peace in the world, and work out a sensible program at home, using a few of the billions of dollars we have appropriated for guns to make this a better country in which to live.

But to get back to the editorial in the Detroit Free Press, there is a picture of Mr. Stalin seated at a table. Across from him is Uncle Sam, with his silk hat on the table, but there is no head protruding from the figure of Uncle Sam. On his brief case are the words, "Blundering United States diplomacy. No head."

That is correct. The bipartisan policy has no head. If we elect Henry Wallace we might make the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Langer] our Secretary of State.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I will yield for a question, but not for the acceptance of the proposal.

Mr. LANGER. Is the Senator in favor of the pay raise?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. I might take the job.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, there is a caption under the cartoon in which Uncle Joe is pictured as trying to talk to a headless Uncle Sam regarding our foreign policy. The caption is:

Even Joe must be slightly confused.

I guess he is. The article says:

This newspaper confesses complete bafflement over American policies in relation to foreign affairs.

Who does not, Mr. President? Who is not completely baffled? The article goes on to say:

Stark tragedy faces a might nation that is without guidance.

Too true. It goes on to say that our leaders are dealing with the destinies of the human race, and we must needs stand by helplessly in a terror of contradiction.

That is correct, Mr. President. We are likely to get into war by using this technique of scaring people and trying to get an armament economy fastened on the Nation, trying to get the Marshall plan to dump our surpluses abroad. We are liable to be scared right into war, and that means the end of life on this planet, of course.

Mr. President, I want to make it plain that this is a quotation because somebody is likely to jump up and call me unpatriotic, a stooge of Stalin, or something, so I want to make it plain that this is quoted. It says:

General George C. Marshall is a valiant old soldier whose years have been spent in selfless service to his country but he is not trained in the arts of diplomacy.

I have said that before, and folks thought I was almost a traitor even to question General Marshall's fitness to be Secretary of State. It continues:

To add to the fused confusions, he is not master of the State Department, but must wait on the opportunistic vagaries of President Truman, who is thinking of precinct votes instead of the single universal issue that confronts all mankind.

And so we have before us this utterly mad contention:

If we make a gesture of peace toward Russia it will be taken as a sign of weakness, so we must not do that.

On the other hand, if Russia makes such a gesture, then we must reject it because the rulers of Russia are not to be trusted under any circumstances.

That is what we have been told, Mr. President. The Detroit Free Press points out how ridiculous it is, how it can only end in disaster, because there is no way out. It continues:

This makes war inevitable because it makes it impossible for the two mightiest powers on earth ever to get together.

We here present the three major problems this Nation has before it with the Soviet Government's position a major factor in each issue.

1. There is the movement to bring about a meeting of minds between Moscow and Washington.

2. There is the Palestine question with Russia and the United States alone going along parallel lines.

3. There is the ending of the efforts in the United Nations to bring about understanding on the regulations of atomic energy. And with that failure the sudden announcement by Washington of far mightier weapons of war in connection with the atom.

Mr. President, we have much better weapons now.

The subhead is "Russia and the Wallace letters." The article states:

Henry Wallace is, to our way of thinking, an utterly naive man in whom erratic emotions have entirely supplanted balance.

I read that because I want to go on and read the rest. They say he is "nuts" and then they agree with him.

His foreign policy, as outlined at his recent appearance in Olympia, is unrealistic as the play fantasies of a little child.

Nevertheless, we do not believe that Henry Wallace's habit of living in a dream world constitutes reason for rejecting the response which his letter to Joseph Stalin has produced.

You see, they say Henry is crazy, and then they say, "Well, by golly, his letter to Stalin got an answer, and we think we ought to do something about it." They will forgive you for saying Henry is crazy, because if you mention Henry nowadays and do not say he is crazy at the same time, the Un-American Activities Committee puts you on its list, and the free press does not want to get on the list, so they say Henry is "nuts." Then they say he is all right. The article continues:

True, the exchange can be attributed to political maneuvering in a campaign year. Wallace wrote his letter as a private citizen—but a private citizen endeavoring to get himself elected President.

I just do not believe that. I believe Henry Wallace is absolutely sincere. If he thought it would best serve the interests of this country for him to get out of this race, anything he thought would be for the best, he would do it; but he thinks, and I think, and millions of other people think, that the only way for our country to get out of this morass of confusion and false policy is to elect Henry Wallace President of the United States. He would be perfectly willing to give it up if he thought it would be the best thing.

I read further from the article:

Stalin's amicable reply could be a shrewd Kremlin maneuver on behalf of the Wallace candidacy. By making it appear that the Wallace letter laid a cornerstone for international accord, canny old Joe Stalin doubtless can help Wallace's nonvestigial political chances.

And the Kremlin certainly would be extremely elated to have Henry Wallace in the White House. Any enemy of the United States would.

Of course, that statement, Mr. President, is absolutely unwarranted, that any enemy of the United States would want Henry Wallace in the White House. But, as I say, they have to say these bad things about him because they are saying that perhaps he is not crazy after all. I read further:

All these things are realized, but we can't go on forever looking for a hidden-ball trick and turning down all overtures. At some

point we must sit down with the Russians and discuss formulas for living and letting live.

In other words, they say that Henry is right, after they have called him all the names they can think of.

The only alternative is eventual war. We can't exist forever in a diplomatic stalemate—the fancy camouflaging name for which is "cold war."

What we fear is that the point is rapidly passing where any chance remains for sitting down across the table from the Russians and making an honest effort to wipe out the oppressive, constant threat of a shooting war.

That is right, Mr. President; the Detroit Free Press is absolutely right in that. The time is passing, the time will eventually come when there will be no turning back. We will have gotten so tough that we will just have to go on being tough. Our people will be sold on the idea that anybody who speaks kindly of the Russians or to the Russians is a traitor, and there will be no hope then of ever getting along with the Russians.

The article continues:

Worse, as we drift on and the administration fumbles and postures, we are losing both world confidence and world respect.

Events are making us and not the Russians the obdurate ones; the ones who shout "No" to every proposal. No propaganda skill is necessary to make our antics appear to dash all hope that peace can be realized.

This is a very severe indictment of this bipartisan foreign policy that is being so blithely accepted and promulgated and continued by the press of both the old parties. It says:

All you have to do is to tell the unornamented story. Over the rest of the world it can't help but make us look like the badies and the Russians the goodies—to borrow film studio terminology.

Though it was kept from Americans many months—

Mind you, Mr. President—

Though it was kept from Americans many months—

The Americans do not get the truth any more unless it suits somebody's purpose to let them find it out; just like they are not finding out the truth about this newsman who was murdered over in Greece. They have hushed it all up because they are afraid that we will find out the truth, and get mad at the Greek Fascists we are supporting and might not give them any more money. So they hush the whole matter up.

Though it was kept from Americans many months, as far as back as last January the Russians made diplomatic approaches. Contact was arranged through Robert Murphy, our political adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay in Germany.

Statements were made that these overtures had been made. Our State Department denied it flatly. Later it comes out that it did happen. They just lie to us. The people in charge of our country, the bipartisan coalition, have no responsibility to the democratic traditions of this country at all, Mr. President. They keep information from us and let us have it to suit their purposes.

The editorial continues:

They (the Russians) sought a meeting between Premier Stalin and President Truman and were willing to stage it on neutral

ground—in Stockholm. It was even hinted that such a conference might cancel what Russia considered the necessity for steps it has since taken in Czechoslovakia and Finland.

There you are, Mr. President. In other words the Russians told us, "We want to talk things over; we would like to arrive at a peaceful settlement with you; but if you will not talk to us we are going to have to take certain measures in Czechoslovakia and Finland." And we said, "Well, we are not going to talk. We do not care what you do." So Russia did what she did, and then we are flabbergasted and profess great surprise and shock at what happened.

What the Detroit Free Press is saying—not what I am saying, Mr. President—is that we sold out Czechoslovakia and Finland. If we had been willing to sit down and discuss these differences, and call off the cold war, there might have been a chance of stopping what happened there.

The editorial continues:

Secretary Marshall rejected the whole proposition, and it is even rumored that Murphy found himself in bad for having made even preliminary moves toward the accord.

Is not that a sad commentary on the state of affairs in the handling of American foreign policy? If some well-meaning fellow even sounds out somebody on the possibilities of peace he is ostracized and made a villain, and probably will lose his job. We do not even want to talk peace to anybody. We are just tough. We have got the atom bomb with which we can kill everybody in the world. We have got all the oil, and are doing fine.

The editorial continues:

Then only last week, it was revealed that our Moscow diplomat, Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith, had delivered to the Kremlin a note which outlined our position, and in so many words told the Russians that we stood ready to meet with them at any time.

Like Murphy, Smith found his action promptly disowned and discredited. When the Russians accepted it in what ought to have been accepted as good faith, official Washington promptly steamed itself up over what it said was a breach of protocol.

They said it was not cricket for the Russians to publish Bedell Smith's note. I guess they forgot that just a little while ago we printed a lot of secret papers, and it was said that it was the first time in all history that one nation had printed secret documents about another nation that was supposed to be friendly to it at the time. But we printed them and broke all precedents. Yet we got all excited because the Russians would print a note we sent them telling them that we would be glad to talk peace. I do not see what is secret about that.

Russia has published the contents of Smith's note and the Kremlin answer.

That is all it was.

In the midst of this artificially induced heat, State Department spokesmen spouted balderdash about the Russians having misunderstood what we meant. They couldn't have. Here are Ambassador Smith's words:

"As far as the United States is concerned, the door is always open for full discussions and the composing of all differences."

Mr. President, I think this discussion of foreign affairs, our refusal to discuss peace terms with the Russians to end the cold war, are very pertinent to this question of the draft. If we could make peace with the Russians there certainly would be no need for this idiotic draft. There is no need for it any more, because we have enough atom bombs to kill everybody in the world, so I do not see that it makes any difference whether we draft them first or kill them first.

The editorial continues:

If Stalin wasn't thoroughly confused and suspicious after that incident, he was a minority of one.

That is right. The whole world wondered what in the world was going on here.

All the rest of the world assuredly was (confused).

Now, taking the Wallace letter as his springboard, he has made another overture. And it ill behooves the Government of this country to remain aloof because it is easy to cite possible ulterior motives.

That is right. Simply because Henry Wallace thought it up they figure it cannot be any good. When they think that, they ought to think about hybrid corn, Mr. President. Wallace thought that up, and it is pretty fair.

It can't help but be known to readers of this page that we have no friendship for Henry Wallace—

No; after reading the first of the article we gather that—

that as a public figure we regard him as being of such light weight that he wouldn't register on an apothecary's scale.

That is pretty light. I read an article recently by, I believe, Mr. Reston, of the New York Times, published in the Times magazine pointing out some fallacies of our foreign policies, and even Mr. Reston, who is a conservative through and through, felt impelled, after he had gotten a few paragraphs into his article, to devote a paragraph to denying that he was a Communist, saying that he was not a Communist.

And so it is. If you are going to write anything about Henry Wallace and suggest that he has any good sense at all, then you have got to write two paragraphs for every one in praise of him, saying that he is idiotic completely, but something happened here, and Wallace had a fool idea which worked out pretty good.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir. I am just trying to find my place. All right; here we go. The editorial says:

But in the matter of our relationships with Russia and the prospect of bettering them. Henry Wallace is, after all, a private citizen. And if any private citizen in this Nation—no matter what his own standing or competence—wrote a letter that brought a diplomatically favorable response from the Kremlin that would urge that the opportunity this afforded be seized upon.

Naturally, it is necessary to go into any negotiations with our eyes open.

The whole purpose of any diplomatic parleying is to obtain your own ends. And only the hopelessly innocent will suppose that the opposition isn't equally selfish.

The process is not one of attaining clean, complete victory for either side, but somehow to adjust the claims and aspirations so that there will be no need to set armies marching. Compromise has to be accepted.

Nor is honest compromise anything like appeasement. It is a measure to avoid war by creating a reasonably equitable even if not perfect condition. Yet the administration and our diplomacy persists in only one task—that of ferreting out darksome explanations for why the Russians should want to make a try for mutual understanding.

Never give them credit for one honest motive—one sincere wish to bring about peace in the world. Just keep plugging on the old propaganda that the Russians are no good at all. If Eddy Gilmore writes an article saying that there is no war propaganda in Russia, put it over on the third page somewhere.

Better men would make the try and desist only after they discovered the trick—if there was one to be discovered.

That makes sense. That is exactly the program Henry Wallace has in mind—to try sincerely, all out—to reach an agreement with the Russians. After that there is plenty of time to fight. We have not tried.

They would be willing to subscribe to the belief of Benjamin Franklin that "there never was a good war or a bad peace."

For, by their every act and word, the mouthpieces for the White House—

I interpolate to say the bipartisan mouthpieces in our foreign policy—

make it apparent that they believe the only solution of our relations with Russia is to maintain two armed camps.

We cannot do that forever, worse luck.

Not only is life in an armed camp uncomfortable. The perpetuation of two of them makes war inevitable. When nations have differences to settle and one of them refuses to talk it over—to show even the beginning of good will and high purpose—the ultimate means of settlement can't be anything else but battle.

Our Washington leadership prefers to invite that rather than concede that Henry Wallace has been the instrument for giving us still another opening to make peace with the Soviet.

They finally got around to saying it. After condemning Henry to keep themselves in the clear, so that they would not lose all their advertisers, they become pro-Wallace. After taking him over the coals, they finally say:

Our Washington leadership prefers to invite that rather than concede that Henry Wallace has been the instrument for giving us still another opening to make peace with the Soviets.

If the men in the Kremlin are feeling dizzy, we don't blame them. More, we think they probably share their dizziness with most of America.

Henry Wallace surely is not the only one who is dizzy, if he is, trying to keep up with our foreign policy.

RUSSIA AND THE PALESTINE ISSUE

The world may share a sense of bafflement when it contemplates the United States and Russia, acting through the United Nations, as the apostles of peace in an effort to force a truce upon Israel and the Arabs.

It is not so unusual, perhaps, that power powers should be seeking a peaceful settle-

ment, as it is a strange contradiction that they should select the UN as the vehicle.

The United States made the first move, asking the Security Council to intervene to the extent of demanding that both the Jews and Arabs cease firing within 36 hours and rest on their arms in the positions each now holds.

Out of the big five members of the Security Council, only Russia gave immediate approval and support to the American proposals.

We have, as a result, the picture of the two greatest and most powerful nations on the earth which have long made the UN the battleground for their own cold war, joining hands and standing alone in favor of a principle which none of the other member nations have so far accepted.

That, however, is not the only contradiction in the situation.

Last Friday, President Truman rushed his announcement of this Nation's recognition of the new state of Israel.

It was done without reference to the United Nations to which the whole problem of Palestine had been previously referred.

On each point which this country had placed before the UN, beginning with the question of partition, President Truman has reversed himself by resorting to ex parte measures, completely bypassing UN.

And now, after following the same course, and after Israel's independence has become a recognized fact, the administration in Washington seeks peace in Palestine through an appeal to the Security Council.

Considering our wavering, our emotionalism, and our side glances toward political expediency, it is not to be wondered at that the other member nations treat our new proposals coolly and wrap themselves protectively in a wait-and-see attitude. It must be as puzzling to them as to see Russia and this country, allied within the Security Council, working together for peace.

With dissension between Russia and the United States within the UN having all but wrecked that organization; with a clique of vocal Members of the United States Senate demanding in effect that Russia be expelled from the UN, it is proper to ask what machinery we now have to enforce our demands for an armistice in Palestine.

Mr. President, recently there has been a rash of resolutions introduced in the Senate, presumably to strengthen the United Nations. I started it in 1945, shortly after the atomic bombs had fallen, on October 24, 1945. I decided that the United Nations, in view of the atom bomb, was inadequate, so I introduced a resolution calling upon the Senate to go on record as asking the President to call a meeting of the United Nations with the object of changing the United Nations into a federated world government, a real republic patterned after what ours used to be like. I say "used to be like" advisedly, Mr. President.

I went around trying to persuade Senators to act with me as sponsors of the resolution. They would read it and say, "That is a good idea. It is the only solution. We must have something strong." I would say, "Do you want to sponsor the resolution with me?" They would say, "No. It is a good idea for you, but not for me."

I am afraid that one thing most Senators fear more than anything else is being called an idealist—getting out on a limb a little ahead of the parade. Most of them are like a gentleman in the French Revolution. He saw the mob going down the street. He looked out

the window and said, "There goes the mob. I am their leader. I must follow them."

I do not feel that way. I drafted the resolution. I could not get any Senators to sponsor it with me, so I introduced it on October 24, 1945.

Last year I decided to introduce another resolution, not quite as broad, merely strengthening the United Nations to make it possible for them to enact, interpret, and enforce world law. I took that around and showed it to some people—not to Senators. They said, "Wait; we want to get you some cosponsors on this resolution."

So I waited from about March to July, and kept on asking what was going on, all the time. Finally, after an endless amount of work, they got several Senators to act as cosponsors of the resolution. Of course, they simply took my resolution and presented it as their own—these outsiders—and got other Senators to act as cosponsors. Those who presented it to the other Senators were afraid that if they presented it with my name on it, that would ruin its chances, because, after all, ain't I a friend of Joe's? Then after they got those Senators to endorse it, they let me put my name on the bottom of it.

Then they decided they would go see Secretary of State Marshall about it. After seeing him, they came back with it; but by that time the insides had been cut out of the resolution, and there was nothing left of it but the beginning and the end, and it meant nothing at all by that time. However, they introduced it.

So I went ahead and introduced a good resolution, and I got some sponsors for it in short order.

Now they have introduced another group, this year; but this year these resolutions are not designed to strengthen the United Nations. They are not designed to keep peace in the world. These new resolutions are part of the bipartisan scheme just to kick Russia clear out of the family of nations, out of the United Nations, out of everything. The resolution that was passed here the other day was a sorry thing. We argued first that it was simply arming us to fight Russia, but we were assured that was not the case at all, but that it was a good resolution.

How did the press play it up the other day? They knew the truth; you cannot fool them. They said, "Senate Authorizes Arms for Europe." They knew what it was.

Mr. President, there are many people who pay lip service to the United Nations, but do not really care anything about the United Nations. They are in favor of destroying it, because the cartellists and the monopolists and our home-grown Junkers, the militarists, see the profits to be made by prolonging this cold war and making it possible to ship goods all over the world—free samples by which our industrialists will get markets. It is simply terrible the way the United Nations has been kicked around, until now it is almost dead.

In fact, today it is not possible to obtain the appropriation of money for the

building of the headquarters of the United Nations. I almost wish the money for the headquarters would not be appropriated; I wish the headquarters would be taken to Switzerland or some other country. I think the United Nations would have a better chance there than in the United States, with all the saboteurs that we have in this country, who try to undermine the United Nations. I think the United Nations would be better off in some other country, where war is more real to the people, and where they have a genuine desire to have peace. I was greatly put out about the failure to appropriate money for the United Nations headquarters until I began to think that the United Nations might have a better chance to succeed if it were located in some other country where not so many lobbyists would be around.

But to go back to the editorial in the Detroit Free Press, it says:

Do the other nations expect that America and Russia—the new-found friends on the Israel issue—will send forces into Palestine to police that unhappy land and to enforce peace?

Of course, our boys will not permit the Russians to send any forces into Palestine. Our boys will not permit the Russians to do anything. They make the Russians stay out. They treat the Russians like Negroes are treated in this country; they discriminate against them. The editorial also says:

Let the matter be proposed and see how long Russia and the United States continue to hold hands.

It was proposed, and the whole thing was blown up, of course. We would not have anything more to do with partition when the Russians agreed to it; that made it bad right away. The editorial further says:

Will moral suasion alone be resorted to? What foundations have Russia and this country laid which would make a moral appeal reasonable?

The United Nations up to now has been largely ineffective because of the failure of Russia and the United States to compose their own differences.

Mr. President, I should like to say here that all the differences between us and Russia on the United Nations and all the failures of the United Nations have not been because of the use of the veto by Russia. Great Britain and ourselves have made the Russians veto one issue after another. We did it deliberately; we tried to think of things that we knew the Russians would have to veto. Mr. President, that is not my statement; it is the statement of Sumner Welles, the foremost writer on foreign affairs in this country, and certainly no howling liberal. He said the other day that the failure of the Security Council was not due to any Soviet veto, but was due entirely to the cynical approach to the matter by Great Britain and, more particularly, he said, by the United States.

Mr. President, I like to quote such statements, because then if someone calls me a tool of Stalin—just because I tell the truth—I can give the source. The editorial further says:

Under the circumstances can it be hoped that they—

Meaning Russia and the United States—

can now work together to solve the problems of the rest of the world?

Here is another part of this editorial:

RUSSIA AND THE ATOMIC BOMB

In embracing the Wallace proposals as a means of achieving accord between this Nation and Russia, Marshall Stalin declared that one of the objectives would be a general reduction of armaments and outlawing the atomic bomb.

And simultaneously with his statement comes the announcement that the United Nations' Atomic Energy Commission, which has been seeking a mutually acceptable basis for atomic control, has given up the job as hopeless, and closed up shop.

And if that is not enough for one day, the White House announces a whole new arsenal of atomic tricks, with more powerful weapons developed by this country in its tests at Eniwetok.

It boils down to this: For months the UN has been seeking some means to control atomic energy on an international level so that it could not be used for purposes of warfare.

The Commission began its work in the first place on the assumption that the United States, the only power to possess the atom secret, was willing to put it away for keeps if other countries—particularly Russia—would not stock pile atomic weapons when it had developed the formula for making them.

A provision, laid down by this country, required all atomic development facilities, our own included, to be open to international inspection.

Thus the United States made a gesture of its good intentions.

They were rejected by Russia, and now, as the UN Atomic Energy Commission goes out of business, Stalin talks of his desire for disarmament and outlawing the bomb.

Is this just a bid for empty talk which will lead us nowhere but into another impasse?

Is it a device by which Russia seeks to step outside of the UN to obtain a concession which she was unable to get through that organization?

The United States made what all the world outside of Russia could have interpreted as a sincere desire to cooperate and to eliminate from the minds of all men the fear of the most deadly, the most destructive and diabolical instrument ever devised.

And then, as a token of how much we meant it, the administration declares that we have gone beyond anything that was demonstrated at Nagasaki and Hiroshima. We have refined the atomic weapon, presumably to the point where the original bomb is now almost obsolete, and President Truman declares a new program of development in the light of achievements at Eniwetok.

We have questioned the sincerity of the Russians. Who is to blame if our own professions of good will and good intent also are brought under suspicion?

And, finally, just to make the puzzle a little harder, it can be pointed out that the collapse of the Atomic Energy Commission occurred within the framework of that same United Nations in which Russia and the United States are now joined in a policy designed to end the war in Palestine.

Peace, we have both decreed, must descend on Israel and the Arabs.

But we can no longer talk within the UN-AEC about peace between ourselves.

The atom race just goes on.

Yes, Mr. President, the atom race just goes on, to extinction. As I said earlier, we have within our power enough bombs

to destroy life on this planet, to make all the world uninhabitable.

Here is a very pertinent article by Scott Nearing. Scott Nearing is one of America's really great men. He has devoted himself unselfishly to a study of our economic and political problems. The article reads:

AS OTHERS SEE US

The people who are saying hard things about Soviet foreign policy would gain a better understanding of the situation if they would put the shoe on the other foot.

If the Soviet Union:

1. Possessed the secret of the atomic bomb and
2. Were doing its best to keep it from us, meanwhile
3. Building up a stock pile of the bombs.
4. Maintaining an army larger than ever before in its history and
5. A navy larger than all the other navies of the world combined,
6. Proposing to introduce universal military training in time of so-called peace,
7. Allowing her army and navy officers to talk openly of attacking us before we should have time to recover from our war effort and perhaps learn to make our own atomic bombs,
8. Carrying on a press and radio campaign to foment suspicion and hostility toward us,
9. Seizing and holding military bases along both our frontiers (Iceland, Greenland, the islands of the Pacific),
10. Sending naval expeditions into northern waters for special training in Arctic warfare,
11. Maintaining its most powerful naval unit near our shores (eastern Mediterranean), and armed forces along our frontier (Germany, Italy, Trieste, Greece, China, Korea, Japan),
12. Welding South and Central America into a military bloc and standardizing Latin American, British, and Russian war equipment; and if
13. The Greek Catholic Church were offering to lead a holy war against us; and if
14. Marshal Stalin arranged and officially sponsored a public ceremony at which a former British prime minister, who had twice tried to overthrow our Government and our economic system, was highly honored and, in his address, urged an alliance between our two most powerful rivals—

What would we think of Generalissimo Truman and Foreign Commissar Marshall if they did not work night and day to see that the United States had friendly governments in every capital from Canada to Argentina and if they did not move heaven and earth to discover the secret of the atomic bomb?

Let us try to see ourselves as others see us.

Surely, Mr. President, that is a very good admonition at this time in history when relations are so strained.

Mr. President, due to the fact that there is no order in the Chamber and no attempt made to keep order, I shall talk to myself from here on out. [Laughter.]

Here, Mr. President, is a feature written by Arthur Gaeth, a well-known radio commentator. He is one of the very few liberal radio commentators left, for the simple reason that most of them have been kicked off the air. Mr. Gaeth is still there, because he works for the United Electrical Workers. They have a radio program on which he broadcasts. That is why he is still on the air. That is why he can be liberal and is liberal. "Let the People Speak" is the title of his radio program, and this particular one is entitled "War Hysteria and Propaganda," broadcast No. 57, May 17, 1948.

He said:

ARTHUR GAETH. Hello friends, in Moscow. Premier Stalin answered the open letter Henry Wallace read at a Madison Square Garden rally late Friday. Said Stalin: "The letter was one of the most important political documents of recent times." The main thing is that Mr. Wallace in his letter makes an open and honest attempt to get a concrete program for peaceful settlement. Stalin said Russia is ready to negotiate the settlement of differences between the two countries if the United States is willing. For a week now that Ambassador Smith-Molotov exchange of ideas has been in the frying pan. Only today Walter Lippmann wrote critically that the State Department ought to think out carefully how it intends to conduct its diplomacy before it tries to engage in it. A few days ago in the New York Times, James Reston's article maintained that the existing stalemates between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could not be broken merely by demanding that the Russians break them. Secretary Marshall's insistence that the UN, so often bypassed, do it also came in for comment.

The United Nations probably never could have come into being had not Harry Hopkins gone personally to Moscow to secure agreement on two issues plaguing the big powers. Max Lerner wants to know what we are trying to avert—war or peace.

There is the United Press article in many of your newspapers tonight, "United States seeks a balance of power before entering Red talks." It states the United States wants to restore the balance of power in Europe and, therefore, slammed the door when Molotov put his foot into it. The article concludes that while the people of the world are tired of constant war talk and want and believe the Russians and Americans can get together, our State Department is not willing to negotiate at present because it thinks the Russians have the advantage.

It's war hysteria produced by propaganda which is plaguing the people of the world, and particularly us here in America. We are preparing to invest up to \$15,000,000,000 a year for quite some time—but what about peace endeavors?

Back in the 1930's, when the great prophet and world historian, H. G. Wells, was still alive, he described the pattern which was leading to World War II. Big business and finance in Great Britain and the United States, said Wells, were afraid of socialization of their own industries. They were even frightened by change, so they embarked on a propaganda program against it. They decided to rebuild Germany to the tune of billions. They recognized Hitler, closed their eyes to his actions, figured he was their stooge; but, gangster that he was, he shook down the bosses, hoping to take over. And he almost did. If Wells were alive today he would probably embellish on the old pattern, redrawing the position of Russia and pushing Great Britain out, with the United States of America going it alone—but for Germany there would be the same role. And there would be power politics, a great hysteria and propaganda game going on, financiers and militarists playing their roles. For world war III is in the making unless many people soon get a lot of sense.

Here in New York, Prof. Clyde R. Miller, of Teachers College, has long been a student of propaganda. He has just written a new pamphlet for the commission of propaganda analysis of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. It is all about propaganda. I transcribed an interview with Professor Miller. When I asked him how less than three short years after the most destructive war known to humanity we have gotten ourselves into the mental state for another war, he replied:

Professor MILLER. Mr. Gaeth, a country doesn't get itself into that state; the people in the country are gotten into that state by certain propagandists who operate through government, press, radio, church, schools, labor unions, patriotic groups, other groups, channels through which propaganda flows.

Mr. GAETH. Now, are we really in great danger or are we the subjects of extensive propaganda at the present time? What are the techniques being used on us?

Professor MILLER. Well, Mr. Gaeth, I think we are in great danger and chiefly because we are the unconscious subjects of propaganda which we don't even know is propaganda.

Mr. GAETH. Well now, what are these propagandists actually aiming at; what are they trying to do to us?

Professor MILLER. I don't know. I have several theories or ideas. There may be three or four aims involved. One of them may be the actual aim of preparation for war against Russia with the continuous day-after-day drumming up of a war hysteria against Russia. Number two—that may not be the real aim, that may be only the apparent aim—the real aim may be to give Congress and the people the reason for supporting compulsory military training and the renewal of the draft so that we will have millions of young men being trained in the Army and the other armed forces. And the purpose for that may be the fear of a coming depression, Mr. Gaeth. And you recall the last depression hundreds of thousands of young fellows wandered about the country and there was a good bit of confusion and chaos. This time it may well be that these young fellows are disciplined by the Army and to be called back into the Army to preserve law and order amongst themselves and amongst others. Then there is the third reason and that may be that this war hysteria is being whipped up simply to make it possible for a Democratic candidate or one of the Republican candidates to ride into office on the basis of its being almost treasonable not to vote for a man who wants the fullest preparation for a war in a time of apparent great danger.

Mr. GAETH. Now, when I stated that it would seem that the basis for going to war was much more a propaganda one than an actual one, that we really didn't have all the reasons for going to war held out for us, Professor Miller replied:

Professor MILLER. Well, I can't help but agree with you on that, Mr. Gaeth.

Mr. GAETH. Now, Professor Miller, what are the dangers of such name calling as the Russians and we Americans are engaging in?

Professor MILLER. Well, the danger of such name calling is very simple. The use of violent words directed by one person against another frequently can cause violent action. Now, if that is true of a few individuals hurling bad names at one another, it can also be true of the peoples of two nations or the propagandists of two nations whipping up hysteria amongst their peoples, breaking out in violence, in war.

Mr. GAETH. In other words, if we are driving for peace we don't use war technique and war propagandists to produce a peaceful state of affairs?

Professor MILLER. Right—if we are driving for peace we would use the methods of the peace maker and not the war maker if we really are sincere in the drive for peace.

Mr. GAETH. But then I wanted to know how we can sift the chaff from the wheat, what test could be applied to propaganda to determine whether we were being misled, and Professor Miller answered:

Professor MILLER. Well, first we ought to know what propaganda is. And I have tried to set that forth in a little booklet I did for a Methodist group, the Methodist Federation for Social Action, recently. And what is propaganda—it is nothing more or less than an attempt to persuade someone to do some-

thing. And it can be good or bad, depending on what you think is good or bad. I think the United States Constitution is good, and the Declaration of Independence is good, and the great ethics in all religions is good, and I think that good health is good, and propaganda that would persuade people to live up to those ethics and obligations and to have good health, I would say, would be good propaganda.

Secondly, we ought to know how propaganda works. It works both at the brain level and what you might call the spinal cord level. At the brain level, if I am a propagandist and I am trying to persuade you to do something, I attempt, if I am an honest and rational person, to marshal relevant facts and opinions; and if you are a rational person you attempt to weigh those and come to a conclusion that is based upon those relevant facts and opinions. That is all open and above board and you are conscious of the process and so am I. Now, at the spinal cord level, we react to certain words and phrases such as "Communist" in America or "Capitalist" in Russia as bad words, and we are conditioned automatically to reject and condemn any person or program thus labeled.

MR. GAETH. Now, when I asked if we Americans had a basis or a set of standards for judging good or bad propaganda, Professor Miller replied:

Professor MILLER. I think we in America are very fortunate, because we have in this country three things—first, we have the various religious groups, and their ethics make a common denominator of righteousness; secondly, we have the Declaration of Independence which is a wonderful ethical statement; and thirdly, we have our United States Constitution which implements that Declaration of Independence with concrete rights and obligations. Now, you wouldn't want any better standard for measuring propaganda than the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. And, incidentally, you wouldn't want any better standard of government than those.

MR. GAETH. A song may help us see the Red scare in a new light; the lyrics are by my friend E. Y. Harburg whose Broadway musical *Finian's Rainbow* has played to packed houses for more than 500 performances. This music is the old folk tune *Molly Malone*. Now here is comely Betty Sanders with her guitar presenting E. Y. Harburg's *The Red Herring*:

MISS SANDERS (singing *The Red Herring*):
 "I'll sing you a ditty about Munich's fair city
 Where a poor paperhanger hung out long ago,
 Till he got an idea, a bright panacea,
 Selling herring, red herring, alive, alive-o.
 "With Goebbels and Goering he sold that red herring
 To Quisling, Laval, and the boys in the know.
 Europe fell like a sparrow beneath that wheelbarrow
 Filled with herring, red herring, alive, alive-o.
 "Now this red herring master soon met with disaster,
 His wits were a-blitzed and his Fritz was laid low,
 But his red-herring notion leaped over the ocean
 And landed in Wall Street, alive, alive-o.
 "Now Wall Street is bloomin', they sold it to Truman,
 A nice little crisis for raisin' the dough,
 The dough that will cure up the ills of all Europe,
 Red herring, red herring, alive, alive-o.
 "Now taxpaying millions are shelling out billions
 For herring that Goering had sold long ago,

But American fellers have developed their smellers
 And they'll bury that herring, alive, alive-o."

MR. GAETH. Thank you, Betty Sanders, nicely done. And when war hysteria and propaganda aims to raise our temperatures we'll think of "the Red herring."

Next week I will deal with a crisis from within—three members of the Yale faculty will discuss the Mundt bill.

And now good night until next week at this same time.

In his broadcast Mr. Gaeth asked: "What are we trying to avert, war or peace?" I think that is a very pertinent question, Mr. President. What are we trying to avert in this country, war or peace? It looks as though we got more excited when it seemed we were going to have peace with the Russians than we do when it appears we are going to have war.

I might have sung that little ditty, Mr. President, but I expect it would have been absolutely against the rules of the Senate.

MR. President, that is a pretty good example of what is going on in America. They just scare the people silly with this red herring, telling them that the Communists are going to get them, so they can pass most any sort of legislation. Honestly, the poor folks remind me of the sheep of Australia. There is some kind of a bird there that lights on the backs of the sheep and picks out their kidneys and they die. They are so dumb they do not know what is going on. The poor people of America have no way of knowing what is going on. The newspapers and magazines and radio are just full of propaganda against Russia, and all for this armaments program, saddling an army on the people, just like the one Hitler had, just exactly, all these programs for them to give up the right of free speech and assembly, telling them that if they do not, the Communists are going to get them. The poor folks are just beside themselves, do not know what to do, so they just continue to work on them.

MR. President, I was following a prepared statement awhile ago when I got sidetracked. I do not believe I had finished it. I have the statement right here now. I was telling about the President's Commission to look into the necessity for the draft. They turned in their report, and the only thing the Senate Armed Services Committee accepted was the draft, and that was the small part of the report. They said we needed a draft, but they told of all the other things we needed to go with it—assurances that there would be no discrimination, and things of that sort. But we have none of those things as it is now before the Senate.

They have asked me to permit them to appoint conferees, but one of my colleagues gave me a note a moment ago which said, "The conferees are ready to report." They do not care about whether they are appointed or not; they have gone ahead and held their conference, and, as I said earlier in the day, whenever they get the floor they will pull a request to appoint conferees out of one pocket and the conference report out of the other pocket. I will take awhile longer on the strength of that.

The ablest propagandists for military training, of course, have been, not the military themselves, but the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training.

MR. President, as long as there is order in the Chamber I shall try to talk so people can hear me. When there is no order, I shall talk to the reporter.

I hasten to add that I have not seen any of these distinguished gentlemen who wrote the report in the forefront of those demanding that their principles, on which I have just touched, be retained intact in the military version of the draft we have before us. It does seem that, inasmuch as they wrote this report, they would be speaking up in behalf of their findings, and insisting that something be done about it, not just letting it go by the board by default, as they have been doing. These were able, representative American citizens who prepared this report of the President on the draft. But they are distinguished propagandists for all that, and they put out a fine report, very well set up, placed on sale throughout the country in a cheap edition for everyone to read. They have lent their names to an endeavor and enterprise of great seriousness.

This distinguished commission tells us that military training programs would have a great number of benefits. In their summary they list 12 such benefits. I assume these benefits accrue even more to the draft which would lengthen the time of service of our young men. After all, if the benefit of 6 months' or a year's training are so great, the benefits of 2 years' training should be either four or twice as great, perhaps even greater for the smaller number involved.

Let us consider these benefits in the light of the committee's insistence that segregation and discrimination must be a permanent part of the system. The first benefit offered by the Commission is that training would shorten the time in which our effective fighting force could be mobilized in case of war.

But segregation and discrimination, by barring the full use of one-tenth of our eligible people, acts in a contrary direction. Instead of shortening the time for mobilization, segregation and discrimination act to lengthen the time, because it introduces the factor of selecting men not on the basis of their ability to fight but on the color of their skin or perhaps the language they have used at home or even their religion.

The second alleged benefit is that it would give our young men the essentials of military training that would be the basic prerequisites for technical, specialized, or unit training in an emergency; and training saves lives. That is a curious argument about the need for a specialized army which I shall not discuss here. But it is important to note that this means training is supposed to fit men to move into higher and more specialized training, which all competent military authorities agree is necessary for modern warfare.

But the Army and Navy and Marine Corps and Air Force insist that this does not apply to all men, but only to some men. If there are Negroes, for example,

who are highly qualified for such specialized training, the military tell us and this bill writes into law, that they shall not be permitted to move freely across the barrier of segregation and discrimination into positions of training where they are of most use. Yes, indeed, as the Commission says, "training saves lives"—but only training of part of our manpower, not the training of the full complement of the manhood of America.

The third alleged benefit of training, according to the Commission, is that it would make possible an effective National Guard and Organized Army, Navy, Air, and Marine Reserves capable of rapid absorption into the professional Military Establishment in time of war. But again, if we apply the test which the military demands that we apply by their dictatorial ukase on segregation and discrimination, the effectiveness of the National Guard and the Reserves is reduced by so much as the armed forces practice segregation and discrimination. Again, the alleged benefit is destroyed or nullified by discrimination and segregation. As we have seen from the exchange of correspondence between the Secretary of the Army and the Governor of New Jersey, the Army intends to abide by the pattern of segregation in the National Guard, despite the President's order to abolish segregation and discrimination. This means the Army will see to it that the effectiveness of the National Guard will be reduced, if the Army can help it, by all those practices of segregation which bar the complete and wholehearted use of all men in the interests of a feudal obsession with caste.

The fourth alleged benefit from military training is that it would improve the efficiency, quality, and alertness of the Regular forces in peacetime. But if the committee, at the insistence of the military mind, inserts the qualification of segregation and discrimination, instead of improving efficiency it will be lowering the efficiency of the Regular forces. Instead of improving the quality and alertness of the Regular forces, it will cause their deterioration. What other result can there be from a system which creates false tensions between different groups of men, which seeks to keep men in the servitude of a lower caste, which places a premium on men acting in accordance with a feudal code? Alertness, efficiency, and improved quality of workmanship, whether in peacetime pursuits or in the armed forces, comes with freedom. Is that not our boast to the world—that we can outproduce the world because our people enjoy the blessings of freedom? But segregation and discrimination, upheld at the insistence of the military men, limits and curtails that freedom and by so much reduces the capacity of all men to function at their best.

The fifth alleged benefit, according to the Commission, is that it would help produce qualified Reserve officers in numbers that would assist in meeting the officer requirements of the Regular services and the civilian components and to staff the forces needed after M-day in any future crisis. I am quoting the Commission's report exactly. We all know that this is nonsense when it

is applied in actuality to Negroes. We all know that Negroes are systematically kept from officer positions, by the order of the highest men in the armed forces. Let me quote some figures on the Army's policy toward admitting Negroes to the position of officers.

In 1940, when the Selective Service Act was passed, there were 4,451 Negroes in the Army but only 5 commissioned officers and 11 warrant officers. According to a War Department release of November 1, 1947, out of a total Negro Army strength of 58,437, there is a total of 937 Negro officers, and only 111 of that number are commissioned in the Regular Army. There are nine senior ROTC units. As late as 1940 not a single one of the more than 500 Negro Reserve officers had been called up for duty.

The Army places effective barriers in the way of Negroes becoming and remaining officers. Now the Navy is probably worse. The Marine Corps does not have any Negro officers. What is the effect of this practice on the alleged benefits which the Commission finds? Where is the alleged benefit of additional trained Reserves if the military mind refuses to train these men as officers and refuses to use them once they are forced to train them?

We have a good, objective story about the practical effect of this barrier of segregation and discrimination. The Gillem report of the Army, issued by the War Department on April 27, 1946, on utilization of Negro manpower in the postwar Army policy, has made a study of Negro performance in wartime. There were many fantastic and garbled and defamatory stories about the part played by Negroes during the war.

The Gillem Board investigated some of these instances. I do not know the facts myself, and I am a little suspicious about the findings of a board heavily weighted by the narrow military mind in a field which requires the utmost care and special training in social and psychological problems, a field that the Army does not particularly train for. But in any event, the Gillem Board has this to say in its summary:

From the evidence presented by the most experienced commanders, the Board cannot fail to conclude that the results obtained by all units are in direct proportion to the leadership demonstrated. The failures of Negro units have in almost every case been attributed to the lack of leadership qualities of junior officers and noncommissioned officers. Leadership, therefore, must be stressed and the development of all attributes which contribute to this must be the prime objective of those responsible for the training of the postwar Army.

This is one of those fine after-the-fact recommendations, a fine statement of principle and objective. But the very military men who make this kind of recommendation—and the recommendation boils down simply to giving Negroes full access without discrimination or segregation to training for officerhood—are the same men who insist on preventing that full access to training from becoming a reality. They throw out the window their own experience.

I submit, Mr. President, that the record of the military mind in this instance

is such as to confirm us in asserting civilian authority and independent judgment over their actions. I further submit, Mr. President, that the Armed Services Committee has failed the Senate in submitting to the dictates of the military prejudice when they removed the ban on segregation and discrimination from this bill. The Armed Services Committee might well post in its committee room the famous remark attributed to Clemenceau, the Tiger of France, that the business of war was too important to be left to the military. Certainly the record of the military in this field is so bad that one cannot trust their judgment. They have done everything to violate the principles which make for a good and efficient army, and they will continue to do so.

I do not think I need to burden the Senate with more than a brief consideration of the other alleged benefits supposedly coming from military training, according to the Commission. Senators can, if they will, read them. I merely ask that in reading these alleged benefits each Senator ask himself whether the ban on segregation and discrimination will increase those benefits or lessen them. I am confident that any candid examination will reveal that segregation and discrimination nullify all of those alleged benefits.

The Commission finds a benefit from military training in inculcating spiritual and moral ideals in support of American democracy. These would be nullified by segregation which inculcates the ideals of Hitler's master race, not democracy.

The Commission says it would establish a pool of young, physically fit, and trained Reserves for future mobilization, and provide a large trained group in every community to deal with civil defense. But this is utterly refuted by segregation—for segregation makes for two pools, not a large pool, and diminishes the strength of our people instead of increasing it. And segregation means that civil defense, too, I presume, would have to proceed by setting up one alarm system for whites and another for Negroes, with separate bombproof shelters for both groups, and all the other double bookkeeping that goes on in a discriminated and segregated army ordering a civilian economy.

But the real jokers are the benefits alleged by the Commission of helping to channel qualified young men into programs of scientific and vocational training in fields important to national defense. In peacetime the Navy excluded Negroes from naval service except as messmen. I can see young college-trained Negroes—where they have been fortunate enough to get the peacetime training—being channeled into the important field of serving on tables in the Navy and thus contributing best to our national defense. I can see the embryo Negro scientists who are made to serve in sanitary companies enjoying the feeling that their talents were being used to best advantage. As the representative of the National Association for Colored People said to the Senate committee:

So long as Congress leaves the military with unfettered discretion to discriminate as it may please in training and service, the

types and extent of discrimination will depend as a practical matter upon the will of the officers who are administering or supervising particular programs. This Congress should not permit it.

Negroes with talent and ability are specifically excluded by the brass hats of whatever echelon from many important functions where their abilities are much needed. They are excluded entirely from becoming pilots in the Air Transport Command even today. When the Army badly needed 10,000 meteorologists and weather observers, the Army nonetheless specifically excluded all qualified Negroes from this much-needed service. Even when the need is overwhelming, it is apparently never overwhelming enough for the brass hats to overcome their encrusted prejudices. The Army's excuse was that it already had seven Negroes in this field and that number was enough.

I submit, Mr. President, that this record convicts the military not only of undemocratic tendencies, but perhaps even more fatally, of incompetence. We cannot afford to trust men with such mentalities, men who will place their prejudices ahead of the democratic ideal, men who will set their own ideas against the orders of their Commander in Chief in this field, men who would rather perpetuate their ancient abuses than to run the most efficient Military Establishment they can.

I submit, Mr. President, that this bill, by cutting out the ban on segregation and discrimination, by cutting its cloth to the fit of the military mind, stands convicted on this one point alone and does not deserve the support of any Member of the Senate concerned with the strengthening and preservation of our democracy.

On April 3 America's illustrious historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, sent a solemn warning to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which begins on page 1053 of the report of the hearings. I wish that all America might heed his warning at this late hour. Dr. Beard calls this step the most momentous step in the history of the Republic. I quote from the statement of Dr. Beard.

The statement of Dr. Charles A. Beard was read by Dr. Charles C. Tansill, of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Mr. President, bear in mind that Dr. Beard is one of the foremost historians in the United States, if not our foremost historian. He should know something about what he is talking about. He has spent a lifetime studying these things.

Here is what Dr. Beard had to say about this question of a peacetime draft, speaking through Dr. Tansill. Dr. Tansill said:

Dr. TANSILL. I have been asked by Prof. Charles A. Beard to read his statement this morning. This is his statement:

"I regret that the state of my health at the age of 73 prevents me from appearing before this committee in person to protest against efforts, amid war alarms, to fasten on our country military conscription as a fixed national policy."

Those are the words of our foremost historian, Mr. President. He probably can see that there will not be much more

history to write if he does not get on the job here pretty quick.

He goes on to say:

Universal military training, so-called, represents an attempt to implant in the United States a well-known curse of the Old World. I have studied it on the ground there and in the melancholy history of the nations brought to ruin or servitude under its degrading influence, gross and subtle.

This system of conscription would violate every liberty to which our Nation has been dedicated since the foundation of the Republic.

Mr. President, it is said that those who study history generally are able to look into the future fairly well. Dr. Beard has spent his life at studying history, I suppose, and he says we do not want military training.

I read further:

It would destroy the freedom which our ancestors, having fled from the despotism of Europe, established for themselves and their posterity on American soil.

Mr. President, that is what I am fighting for tonight: to maintain the liberties for which the founding fathers fought. What I am fighting against here, tonight, is the European ideology, the idea that you can draft men and make them fight, and that they will fight with their hearts in what they are doing.

I read further:

It would create a monstrous military bureaucracy drawn from the upper and middle classes.

That is true, Mr. President. The Army is starting to do that now; it is getting very snooty about who will be accepted as volunteers into the Army. Those who volunteer have to pass tests almost as difficult as the tests that are given to the young men who wish to go to West Point. The Army now wants none but the very best. Of course, in order to pass those tests, a young man must have been well educated, and of course the ones who are the best educated come from the upper brackets. So that makes the Army an elite profession, as it was in Germany under the Junkers, with all their polished boots and fancy uniforms. Probably that is the next thing we shall have over here. Dr. Beard further says:

It would enslave the sons of the plain people—farmers, industrial workers, and all other laborers who toil with their hands for a living.

Charles Beard knows what he is talking about; he is one of our foremost historians. He has studied all the European systems which included conscription, and he knows what conscription does to people. He is trying to warn us.

Mr. President, I warrant that there are not a dozen Senators who have read this statement of Dr. Beard's, aside from those who were at the committee hearings. Yet we presume to act, even without preparation, with no understanding of what we are doing to our American way of life, to our traditional freedoms.

Dr. Beard further says:

It will exalt the military above the civil, and thus would work for the overthrow of the first principles upon which the Constitution of the United States is based.

Of course the military is exalted above the civil now, Mr. President. The mili-

tary have taken over. They really are running our country. We still have some forms left; we still can talk here in the Senate all we please, but the military go ahead and do as they please. We in Congress appropriate \$100,000,000 for Turkey; but, lo and behold, the military spend a billion dollars in Turkey. They have things figured out so well, now, that they simply use the surplus. When we in Congress appropriate only \$100,000,000, the military buy a billion dollars' worth of material and declare it surplus, and then sell it for \$100,000,000.

So they can do anything they please, anywhere in the world. Mr. President, the military has become very, very powerful.

Dr. Beard further says:

In its insinuating and insidious course, it would serve the cause of those leaders in military and civil life who exalt the Executive above the legislative and are now claiming that the President has a right to make war at his own discretion, without any declaration of hostilities by the Congress—under the new dogma that the best defense is secret offense.

Mr. President, everything Dr. Beard says is true. Today the military are attempting to enslave us on the pretext that we are too dumb to know what is going on. Even the Senate does not know what is going on. There are just a few persons who know what is going on in the United States in the way of national defense activities.

Dr. Beard further says:

This ominous tendency of our days I describe at length in my book on President Roosevelt and the coming of the war, 1941. Owing to my inability to give a review of it in person, I respectfully direct attention to the last chapter (pp. 582 ff.) and I have requested my good friend, Dr. Charles C. Tansill, professor at Georgetown University, to present these supplementary views to the committee.

The people of the United States are now called upon by high civil and military authorities in Washington to take the most momentous step in the history of the Republic.

Mr. President, that statement comes from Dr. Charles Beard, our most eminent historian. He says this is the most momentous step in the history of the Republic. Yet there were those, today, who criticized me because I chose to talk at this time. Some said that I was abusing the democratic privilege. Mr. President, it is they who are selling us down the river. Our democracy soon will be gone. I am the one who is defending our democratic privileges, in a last-ditch fight against those who would have us go the way of Europe, of fascism or nazism.

Dr. Beard then says:

They are called upon to make conscription of young men, or, to use more pleasant words, universal military service, a permanent policy in peacetime as well as wartime.

As I have said, Mr. President, once these things are fastened upon us, whether it be the armament economy into which we are moving or whether it be peacetime conscription, once they are fastened upon us, we shall not be able to get rid of them. There are too many

vested interests tied up and associated with these things, and then our freedoms will be gone forever. Dr. Beard then says:

The subject has been argued, for and against, in thousands of pages, but the arguments thus far presented miss the main point in the dispute. Nor is there any evidence in the brief for the affirmative filed by President Truman's Commission on Universal Service that the authors of that document made any serious study of this point or were indeed competent to discuss it out of comprehensive knowledge.

It is this neglected main point that makes the step, if taken, the most momentous step in the history of the Republic—a radical departure from all peacetime life and experience in the United States since 1776.

It is a sad commentary, Mr. President, that in spite of the testimony of this great historian, this man who has no ax to grind, no motive except to warn his fellow Americans, there is but one voice raised in the United States Senate against the enslavement of the American people, against the abandonment of all the free institutions we have known down through the years, the things for which our fathers and our grandfathers have fought. He says:

The universal liability of all able-bodied men to defend their country was recognized by the founders of the Republic and still stands as an acceptable principle. This is, then, not the main point in the controversy.

The country is to be defended to the last ditch against foreign enemies. That, too, is an accepted principle—by all save extreme pacifists. Whether a huge conscript army would be the most effective instrument of defense in an age of atom bombs and guided projectiles is debatable. In fact, grave doubts as to its effectiveness in our age are warranted by the knowledge that military men are prone to prepare for the next war mainly in terms of experience in the last war. But in the argument over conscription this is not the main point.

The main point in the argument before the country is: The menacing impacts of universal military service on every branch of civil life, on all civil liberties, on all the virtues that make America precious to the people, on every aspect of American civilization.

It will be said this is a vague statement that cannot be proved; and besides, we are assured to the contrary by President Truman, high military men, and the President's Commission on Military Service.

With all due respect for such eminent personages, there is higher authority to give us instruction on consequences of universal military service and the huge military establishment which inevitably accompanies it. This authority is the long experience of the nations which have made universal service an instrument of permanent policy.

It will be replied by the exponents of the new course, the American people are different from all other peoples and so they will preserve their civil liberties intact and all other values of American life under a regime of universal military service.

With respect to those who reject experience with universal military service and proceed on the pleasing theory that Americans are a chosen people immune to its dangerous consequences, there is an authority on the other side of the argument more worthy of consideration.

It is the authority of the framers of the Constitution, to whom we are indebted for our form of Government, which survived the storms of 160 years. The one thing on which they all agreed was that historical experience with military establishments, ancient and

modern, had demonstrated their peril to civilian life, economy, and liberty.

One of the framers of the Constitution, preeminent for knowledge of human experience with military establishments, James Madison, summed up their convictions, as a warning to their fellow citizens and to posterity, in the words:

"The veteran legions of Rome were an overmatch for the undisciplined valor of other nations and rendered her mistress of the world. Not less true is it that the liberties of Rome proved the final victim to her military triumphs; and that the liberties of Europe, as far as they ever existed, have, with a few exceptions, been the price of her military establishments. A standing force therefore is dangerous, at the same time that it may be a necessary provision. On the smallest scale, it has its inconveniences. On an extensive scale, its consequences may be fatal. On any scale, it is an object of laudable circumspection and precaution. A wise nation will combine all these considerations; and, whilst it does not rashly preclude itself from any resource which may become essential to its safety, it will exert all its prudence in diminishing both the necessity and danger of resorting to one which may be inauspicious to its liberties." (The Federalist, No. 41.)

Mr. President, that is a pretty stringent warning. I know that there are Senators here who knew they should not vote for this bill. They voted for it because of the Red smear, just afraid that if they did not, somebody would say they were traitors, selling out their country. Well, that might be right, Mr. President, but we are selling out our country by voting for a measure like this. We shall lose to native Fascists all the freedoms that they warn us we are going to lose to foreign Communists.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] broke in at this point in the testimony and had something to say to Mr. Beard. We shall skip that, and go on with Mr. Beard's testimony:

There, in James Madison's admonition, is an imperative warning against the menace of military establishments, against their everlasting danger to civil liberty. Since Madison's time the experience of many great nations with universal conscription and huge military establishments has furnished additional evidence to confirm the instruction provided by the framers of the Constitution. Surely, in the first principles of the Constitution and in the experience of all countries which have had or now have universal conscription, we have better guidance than in all the rhetoric employed by contemporaries who know little or nothing about universal service as historical experience or at first hand.

To indicate what will be found when Europe's experience with universal military service is examined, I give the following brief description of a common soldier's career under the regime as operated in Germany before World War I—before Hitler's "refinements" had been invented. This description is drawn from specific sources of information for the authenticity of which I can vouch.

1. The influence of the army on this common soldier's life began as soon as he entered the first grade of the elementary school. In a short time a wooden stick was placed in his hand, and along with his classmates he was taught the goosestep. The teacher, a former soldier himself, took advantage of every occasion to praise the military virtues, and the textbooks used for instruction confirmed the praise. Not a breath of criticism or objection was ever allowed in the classroom or on the playground. Boys who gave

any hints of opposition were warned and marked.

Mr. President, that is just as it is in the Senate. Anyone who opposes the militarization of the country is a marked man; he is branded as a Communist. So some of us are afraid to speak up. It is too bad.

The one thing constantly hammered into the head of every boy was his duty to render his obligatory military service, without raising any questions whatever, and to render it in the spirit of abject obedience to military authorities.

Mr. President, that is a disgusting situation. I have three sons. If this country were in danger I would expect them, when they are of age, to defend it, but, by the heavens, I hate the prospect of their being bossed around in peacetime in a military conscripted peacetime army.

As the time approached for the induction of this German boy into the military training service, he was not free to leave the country. The only way he could have escaped it was to run away secretly by hook or crook, or to secure a forged passport by bribing the proper officials. As he was a poor boy, whose parents had no money or special privileges, he had to stay in his country and take what came. In other words, the boy in a working class or farming family could seldom, if ever, escape the clutches of the military authorities by fleeing to some foreign land.

That is not a pretty picture of future America which Mr. Beard is painting for us.

As soon as this boy was inducted into training service, he was given a small record book in which were entered certain facts about his early life, and then from time to time other facts about his conduct in the service. This book he had to keep always at hand and show it on demand when questioned by his superiors.

Our own War Department is already moving in the direction of requiring just such a record. In its form on officer qualifications (AGO No. 0857) a complete personal history is compiled for each officer and I am certain records of the same nature will be maintained for all enlisted men. In time this will develop into the same detailed inquisition into the private life of every citizen as it did in Germany.

While in training service this boy was subjected in all matters to strict military law, which provided forms of punishment for breaches of duty. In addition, there were innumerable ways in which any officer, high or low, could punish him for trivial or other acts not mentioned in the military law and make life miserable for him during the entire period of his original training service, and later while he was in the various stages of Reserve service and called up at specific times for supplementary training.

During the period of his original training service, the soldier's life and activities were regimented down to the last detail. All newspapers, magazines, books pamphlets, and other reading matter available to the privates were censored by officers. The mere possession of any printed matter not officially approved was dangerous and might send the soldier to the guardhouse for days, to live on bread and water. Every package of food, cigarettes, or other objects sent to the boy by his parents or friends had to be opened in the presence of an officer and if it happened to be wrapped in a piece of a newspaper banned by the military, the private was penalized for the very act of receiving it.

Imagine, Mr. President. That is what the Senate is trying to vote on America. Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, may we have order in the Chamber?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer has endeavored to keep the Chamber in order.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, it is of very little consequence to me. I shall be happy to try to speak out and be heard if order is maintained. If it is not, I shall not exert myself.

I continue quoting from Mr. Beard:

Even when on furlough during the original training period, the soldier was ever under the watchful eye of the military. On his arrival home, he had to report his whereabouts immediately to the head of his military district so that he could be reached at any moment. Before leaving home on his return to service he had to report again to the head of his district and give him the details of the return journey to the barracks.

After this German private had finished his original training period, his record book was duly signed and he was allowed to go home. When he sought employment, his prospective employer might ask for his record book. This act on the part of the employer was not required by law, but he was "on the safe side" in inquiring into the applicant's military record. At all events an "unsatisfactory" military record could make it difficult for a man to secure employment after he had completed the first stage of his military training.

If we say all these military controls over our people will not happen here, let me answer that such authority over private lives of our people is already proposed by an official report and endorsed by the military.

I quote paragraph 7 on page 35 in the report of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training as follows:

"Universal training would involve the maintenance of an appropriate selective-service system adaptable to rapid conversion to wartime needs. It would make possible also a continuous inventory of military skills, aptitudes, and leadership qualities, which could be used advantageously in making military assignments in wartime. This inventory would be especially helpful if a check were maintained on the whereabouts, subsequent training, skills, occupation, and dependency status of those who complete their basic training. A selective-service machinery, actively functioning in peacetime, would be a decided military asset in wartime."

Completion of the original training service did not free the young man from military control. His after life, until he reached the age of 45, was divided into two periods. For the first period, he was in the reserve, or reserves, and for the second, in the Landwehr, or militia. During each of these periods he had to report at stated times for supplementary military training.

A particularly obnoxious feature of the German military reserve system was the Kontrollversammlung, or muster of reserves. This control meeting was an assembly at which the men of a country or smaller unit who were in the reserve or Landwehr had to appear for inspection and instruction by a military officer. On the day of this meeting all of these men were under military law and jurisdiction and any one of them who committed a misdemeanor during the day could be severely punished under military law.

If to this description of a young man's career under the system of universal service in Germany were added a description of the way in which the military system affected the daily affairs of all German people—family life, education, employment, amusements, intellectual pursuits, and civil liber-

ties—it would be seen immediately that the whole of German society was subdued to its weight. To imagine that the American people would escape the major effects of this militarism, if universal military service were permanently established in the United States, is to indulge in daydreaming and self-deception.

If the President and the military leaders force conscription upon the American people, they will find that instead of gaining in national security, they will have destroyed the real essence of American strength—the spirit of a free people which has twice brought us victories over conscripted armies.

It is almost unbelievable, Mr. President, that the Senate has failed to heed this warning of Mr. Charles Beard, this famous historian. He continued:

Hence, before the Congress of the United States subjects the country to "universal service" under military administration, it should establish a commission on experiences with universal conscription, for the purpose of inquiring into what it has meant in other countries and will mean here, in all probability, if adopted. Such a commission should include only men and women who can read the necessary foreign languages and have an extensive knowledge of military history. Such a commission should hear not only military officers, educators, pacifists, and people of that kind always eager to testify. It should also hear what men and women who have had experiences with universal military service have to say about its impacts on individual family, and social life in general. There has been enough "big talk" about the subject. The time has come to get down to the brass tacks. For Congress to act without having command of this knowledge is to betray its trust, despite all the clamor and all the Gallup polls.

But if Congress is unwilling to create such a commission of its own and have an inquiry made by persons competent to make it, then there is one thing that the Members of Congress are themselves especially fitted to consider before peacetime conscription in any form is permanently placed on the backs of the American people. Members of Congress represent the States and communities of the Union and are intimately acquainted with their constituencies. By numerous addresses recently made in the two Chambers, Republicans and Democrats alike have made it evident that they are alarmed by the highly centralized power already assumed by the National Government over the States and communities.

Even those Members of Congress who are not experts in military affairs know very well that a special centralization of power over life and property must come if a huge body of young men is conscripted and placed under the control of professional military officers. Members of Congress know that power once brought into being grows on the meat fed to it, is never satisfied with what it gets but demands more and more, resents restraints imposed on it, and ever strives to become sovereign in its own right. If Members of Congress rightly fear civil centralization and the growth of an independent civil bureaucracy, they have far more reason for fearing military centralization and a military bureaucracy, based on the control of the Nation's youth—physical, moral, and intellectual control—by professional military officers whose tenure is permanent and survives all passing Senators, Representatives, and Presidents.

Mr. President, how we can bow our necks and go ahead with this thing after testimony like that was given before the committee, after it appeared in the volume of testimony for all to read, how we can still go ahead and blithely bring an

end to the era of freedom that has been America, is beyond my comprehension.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator will recall that earlier in the evening I propounded a query as to whether or not the distinguished Senator might let us vote on the motion, and he would then have another opportunity, of course, to continue his speech on the conference report when it came in. Does the Senator feel that he would be receptive to the propounding of that question again?

Mr. TAYLOR. I should be happy to quit if I thought the conference report would not be brought in until morning, but if they have it in their hip pocket, I am going on and talk.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, I cannot advise the Senator about what will happen with the conference report. What I am suggesting to him once again is that no matter when it comes back, he might continue his speech without prejudice to his right to make any argument he might wish to make. I am not in any way trying to cut the Senator off. If the Senator desires to continue, it is perfectly agreeable.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I will talk a while longer.

(Applause in the galleries.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the occupants of the galleries that demonstrations of any character are not permitted. The Senator from Idaho will proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, after the hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee were closed abruptly, with many other organizations waiting to give testimony against the peacetime draft, the House Armed Services Committee held hearings which brought out much evidence that is recent and pertinent to the question before the Senate.

On Tuesday, April 20, Dr. Alonzo Myers, who is chairman of the department of higher education of the National Education Association gave very damaging testimony which all should hear. Dr. Myers testimony is at hand and I wish to read from it to let the Nation know that the proposed draft bill is unnecessary.

The testimony begins on page 6464 of the House Armed Services Committee hearing, and Dr. Myers testified:

My name is Alonzo F. Myers; I am chairman of the department of higher education of the National Education Association. I am, however, testifying today in behalf of the national council against conscription, of which I am a national cochairman.

When selective service was proposed by the President last month it was with such fanfare and atmosphere of crisis that there were many Americans who thought war was imminent. Since then we have been assured by Secretary of the Army Royall that war is not imminent and by Secretary Forrestal that we are in a tension—not a crisis.

We have had no evidence that Russia is planning by military invasion of other nations to precipitate a war with the United States. Although she had vastly superior numbers on hand and within calling distance, Russia permitted a token force of

American soldiers to bar her from the Berlin railroad station. Moreover, recent political developments seem to indicate that Russia is not thinking in terms of immediate war. The new treaty between Russia and Finland wherein the Soviet accepted the more moderate treaty draft of the Finns rather than risk a possible conflict is a straw in the wind. And the comparatively quiet Italian elections seem to indicate that western Europe will have a chance without war to wage the economic and political struggle against communism.

In support of this reasoning we can turn to the statement of General Clay: "The present conflict in Germany is a political one and not a military one." (New York Times, March 26, 1948.)

We can also turn to General Bradley's testimony, March 25, before the Senate Armed Services Committee. He pointed out that if selective service should pass and the size of the Army should be increased, the Army would not increase American strength in Europe but would actually withdraw 3,000 men.

Since any attack upon the United States must come either through the air or via the sea, we believe that the Air Force and the Navy, whose task is to intercept any aerial or naval attack, must be the first lines of defense as well as the major vehicles of offense in the early stages of a war. The fact that the Secretary of Air and the Secretary of Navy told this committee that they did not need selective service in order to get recruits for the Air Force and the Navy, seems to us to destroy completely any case for a peacetime draft. We want, therefore, to examine very closely the Army's request for an increase in strength as well as their request for a draft.

We do not believe that the Army is justified in asking an increase beyond its authorized strength.

1. In support of this we want to quote from the recently concluded Senate hearings. Lt. Gen. W. S. Paul, in a statement on April 2, said that "the Army holds to the view that the proposed present increase in strength is not a mobilization for war, but merely an increase in the strength of the active force in order to permit the Army to carry out its global commitments." But when you examine the proposed deployment of Army forces, according to General Bradley, only 13,000 additional combat troops and 1,000 service troops would be sent overseas if the Army increased its strength by 240,000 men and got a peacetime draft. This is only a token increase overseas and does not in our opinion justify a draft. The bulk of the increase, or 226,000 men, would remain in the United States to swell Army ranks here.

2. We have not been impressed with the argument that the Army must maintain a balance with the Air Force in peacetime. Both Secretary Royall and General Bradley, for example, told the Senate committee that if the Air Force were increased to 70 groups, the Army must provide only an additional 15,000 service troops to support the Air Force.

The proposed Ground Forces increase, even if adopted, would not provide enough additional combat troops for Air Force support to permit a balanced operation against Russian troops in Europe and Asia in the early stages of a war. The Air Force can swing into immediate action in the event of war, whereas ground troops would have to be augmented by millions beyond the proposed increase if the Army were to attempt to meet the onslaught of Russian ground forces in Europe or Asia. No matter how well balanced with the Air Force the Army is, we do not see how the Army can, in the early stages of a war prior to all-out mobilization of manpower and of industry, to which they must look for a steady and adequate flow of supplies, actu-

ally maintain or take bases anywhere in the Russian orbit.

While we do not want to overemphasize this, we do believe there is some truth to the newspaper accounts which have implied that prestige and jealousy among the various branches of the armed forces may account somewhat for the desire of the Army not to be out of balance with the Air Force. The New York Times of April 14 described the situation as follows:

"The unification of the country's armed services, achieved after many years, had not lessened a whit the rivalry between them."

* * * The necessity of maintaining absolute balance between the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, urged by Secretary Forrestal, was overemphasized for the sake of keeping peace among the three services."

An earlier report of the New York Times appearing in the March 16 issue described decisions made at the Key West meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as follows:

"On the other hand, the discussion apparently revealed that many of the service traditions and preconceived notions of warfare * * * still were important factors in trying to reach agreed decisions."

Business Week for April 10 said of the Key West conference:

"The conference was highly publicized, but you must read between the lines to find out what really was decided. Instead of an integrated defense program that would subordinate land and sea power to the requirements of the air age, the Joint Chiefs of Staff came up with this deal: If a dollar is spent to enlarge our air power, the Army and Navy must each get a dollar, too."

They are getting them, Mr. President. Senators have never seen appropriation bills which have come to the Senate for the Army or the Navy or the Air Force trimmed; they always have been "upped" substantial percentages. They are really getting the dollars.

As a further indication of the problem, Hanson Baldwin on April 15 wrote:

"The Air Force believes that Russia can be defeated, if war should come, with atomic and other bombs by planes operating from bases secure by distance. Many of its leaders believe no attempt should be made to establish bases which might be overrun by Russian ground forces but that bombing should be conducted from bases 2,000 to 2,500 miles away."

"The ground forces and the Navy do not believe that atomic bombing alone would defeat Russia, even if atomic bombs were used in a war—which is by no means certain. They hold that intermediate or close-up bases would be necessary, in any case, for effective bombardment and that these must be seized and defended and supplied by sea-ground power."

"This—in oversimplified fashion—is the basic cleavage between the services. The consequential cleavage—quite probably a subconscious one—is as follows: General Bradley emphasized today Russia's ground strength. His estimate of 170 Russian divisions * * * is not accepted by some of the other services without qualifications. They hold that most of these divisions are organized in cadre form only and that Russia probably has only 40 to 60—perhaps a few more—full-strength divisions."

"On the other hand, the Air Force's estimates of Russian air power are extreme. * * * Estimates of Russian military strength by the services thus differ widely, with each service subconsciously tending to emphasize the arm with which it is particularly concerned. Nor has Central Intelligence Agency, supposedly the coordinating agency of all intelligence services and now smarting under the shame of Bogota, been able to reconcile these differences."

3. General Bradley told this committee that selective service must stay in operation until universal military training is passed. He said: "If our Reserve units were filled up with men with proper training, we believe we could reduce the size of our Regular Army. And it might get it down to a point where it could be maintained by voluntary enlistment." This is, of all arguments, the least convincing because the Army has over a million volunteer Reserves whom it has deliberately neglected. The April 10 Collier's contained an article by a Reserve officer, Does the Army Want the Reserves? It stated:

"1. As of September 30, 1947, only 189,998 of the 509,255 Reserve officers had been assigned to units, and even this figure was misleadingly high. Of the 189,998 total, over 80,000 were, according to General Evans, assigned to pools, not to real, functioning military units."

"2. The 631,039 ex-GI's who signed up with the Reserves have been even more neglected. Merely 71,668 of them have been given assignments, and again, a large proportion of these went to pools."

"3. Not one Reserve unit has been given adequate equipment, although millions of rifles, artillery pieces, and other material are lying idle or being shipped overseas."

Mr. President, the boys who run the Army are actually, I believe, the biggest finaglers anywhere. We talk about the old Army game. They really play it. They insist on new equipment every day of the week. They will not even use the old equipment. They are sending it to Turkey or somewhere else, and letting the Reserves in this country train with broomsticks or sit around twiddling their fingers.

"4. Just 6,418 Reserve officers and 1,199 enlisted reservists received any sort of field training from the Ground and Service Forces during the first quarter of the 1948 fiscal year, the last period for which figures are available."

I presume the generals, captains, majors, and colonels were too busy entertaining the boys who were going to vote for them. They did not have any time to train any Reserves.

"5. To date, the Army has not formulated any real long-range program for Reserve training. The Army Ground Forces have not even issued a directive on training policies. At the most recent muster, only 28,000 reservists were enrolled in the Army's correspondence courses."

Since General Bradley stated that "If our Reserve units were filled up with men with proper training we believe we could reduce the size of our Regular Army," we believe Congress should forthwith make use of the Reserves and reduce the size of the Army. The Army failure to use Volunteer Reserves ought not to justify the constant pressure the Army is putting on the citizens of the country and on Congress for a compulsory system.

While we are discussing the Reserves, Mr. Chairman, it would be well for the committee to recall the testimony given last July by General Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff. He said, "Our analysis in the War Department indicates we would have the need of a force of about 1,750,000 men available as an M-day force in the event we ever have to fight a major war again." He used this as an argument for UMT. May I point out that if the Army were to train its Volunteer Reserves it would have, together with the National Guard and its Regular force, more than the 1,750,000 men required for M-day. This seems to us to be an argument against authorizing an increase in the Ground Forces and an argument against a peacetime draft.

Mr. President, I depart from my reading of the testimony to say that the Army has shown conclusively, to anyone who wishes to look into the question, that it does not want volunteers. What it wants is this iniquitous peacetime draft, so that the military can get their hooks into us and keep us forevermore. Then they will really have things their way.

4. A fourth reason against giving the Army an increase at this time is the fact that the Army is using uniformed personnel to do civilian jobs. The March 25 Chicago Tribune states:

"More than 50,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force men in uniform are sitting behind desks performing clerical and administrative tasks which could be done at less cost by civilian clerks, a Government personnel expert asserted today. These thousands of desk jobs handled by GI red-tape artists could be done more efficiently and economically by girl clerks or other well-trained civilians whose pay is far less than the cost of maintaining a soldier or a sailor."

The Washington Post of March 19, 1948 says

"Military people were brought in and told to do the civilian jobs . . . Thousands of jobs such as hospital attendants, firefighters, guards, skilled trades, and even typists and file clerks were filled by military men. It certainly isn't economy as it will cost more in the long run to have a military person in a civilian job." The Post goes on to say that Congress is responsible for the cut in civilian personnel.

While we are speaking of military personnel who are filling unnecessary civilian posts, we might as well speak of military personnel being siphoned off from essential work to man the Fort Knox showcase to which thousands of civilians are being brought annually to be propagandized for UMT. These, plus other uniformed men who occupy public relations and propaganda jobs to sell UMT, could be put on genuine military duty if the Army desperately needs men.

Our next point, Mr. Chairman, deals with the question of Army personnel and recruiting. The people of this country have been led by Army spokesmen to believe that the Army is over a hundred thousand men below its authorized strength. This is only a partial truth. The authorized strength of 670,000 is a ceiling set by Congress beyond which the Army should not go. The actual strength each year is recommended by the President in his budget message and finally set by Congress through the appropriation voted. The Army has been granted enough money to support 560,000 men, which means that the Army is under the recommended strength by about 18,000, and not by about a hundred thousand. And what is more important, during the early part of this fiscal year the Army did maintain a strength of 560,000 or better.

The President in his budget message this year asked for money for 560,000 ground troops for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948. Even if he had asked for the full 670,000 permitted by Congress, we believe it would be possible to get these men by the volunteer method, as we hope to show in a moment.

The first suggestion for improvement of Army recruiting has to do with the problem of reenlistment. General Bradley told the Senate committee that the Army expects this year to lose 240,000 men whose terms expire. If this is correct, it means that almost half of the Army's present strength have decided not to reenlist. We believe much of this is due to dissatisfaction with the Army as a result of conditions which could be corrected. The Army has failed to meet the demands of veterans for a drastic revision of its court-martial system.

Many enlisted men have found from bitter experience that justice means one thing for officers and another thing for enlisted men. Likewise, the Army has failed to implement the recommendations of the Doolittle Board. Many men object to the officer caste system. A former editor of Stars and Stripes, in an article in Life magazine, wrote:

"The lord-and-master overtones of the present officer-and-enlisted man relationship are at best an archaic hold-over from several hundred years back. The good officer does not need it to enforce discipline and will almost invariably mellow the distinctions. In too many cases these zealously guarded distinctions protect the inefficient and inferior officer more than they contribute to Army discipline." He went on to speak of the off-limits and out-of-bounds signs for enlisted men which caused deep resentment.

If the Army were to meet these important demands of veterans there would undoubtedly be more men who would want to reenlist. We have two other suggestions at this point. Why doesn't the Army accept short-term reenlistments for a year, as they did in 1945 and 1946? And why doesn't the Army follow General Paul's suggestion about housing? He was quoted in the October 11, 1947, New York Times as having said that he believed the manpower picture would improve materially if more decent housing could be assured in the Army. If the Army had put into housing the millions of dollars spent on propaganda for UMT, including the expensive Fort Knox experimental unit, they would have done something concrete to solve their manpower problem.

With respect to new enlistments, everything we said about improving the Army would help. In addition, we want to call attention to the statements of the Army recruiting chief that the Army has been turning down "about 50 percent of those who apply for enlistment," because the Army has raised its requirements from a 70- to an 80-grade in the Army general classification test (New York Times, September 10, 1947).

Army spokesmen in the Senate hearings maintained that they did not want to lower the grade from an 80 to 70 because every man should be a specialist in some function. However, an official Army pamphlet entitled "The Fort Knox Experiment," which was reprinted in the Senate hearings, refers to "the 70 minimum which is usual for Army enlistment." And General Eisenhower on April 2 told the Senate committee: "My memory is sometimes tricky, but I thought I had directed before I left the Chief of Staff, to drop for the Ground Forces at least, the figure is back to 70, and I thought there is where it was so we could fill up certain places where we could do this."

Out of about 60 jobs in the Army, we are informed that at least 15 can be performed by men in the 70- to 80-grade group. These include such jobs as longshoreman, amphibious truck driver, amphibious tractor driver, duty soldier I, duty soldier II, duty soldier III, cook, section hand.

General Paul is quoted in the Senate hearings as saying about the Army general classification test that, "The standard score is not an IQ and does not involve the notion of mental age." The Army's tables submitted to the Senate committee compare the years of education with the scores made on the Army general classification test. They reveal that only 9 persons with more than 16 years of education and only 105 persons with more than 12 years of education, and 1,593 with more than 10 years of education have failed to get an 80 AGCT grade, whereas only 148 persons with less than a fourth-grade education were able to get more than an 80 score. The problem seems to be one of education and not necessarily a matter of intelligence. The question should be asked: "Since the Army conducted literacy training and other education during the war and would do so if universal military training

passes, why doesn't it do so now and accept men with lower educational standards?"

Another disturbing thing about Army testimony is the Army's insistence on getting the best young men of the Nation to go into the Army. A nation cannot remain strong if the Army takes the best and disregards the needs of the civilian population. For example, as Hanson Baldwin points out, the Army has about 1 doctor for every 88 men and 1 dentist for every 451, and the Air Force 1 doctor for every 190 and 1 dentist for every 832. Yet the country as a whole has a ratio of only 1 doctor to every 768 persons and 1 dentist to every 1,900. We believe Representative A. L. MILLER was right when on April 8 he said: "Why should not the military be required to take its share of the average men and women?"

That is a fact, Mr. President. If the military get so snooty that they take just the cream of the crop, who will pay to keep the military going? Who will run industry for us if we put the elite in uniform, just to suck off the wealth? We had better think about that.

I read further:

In the hearings before this committee General Bradley stated that the Army didn't want men between a 70- and 80-grade because there are more guardhouse people and troublemakers among them. In our judgment this is in no sense a justifiable statement, even if true. Before accepting it we urge this committee to find out exactly what proportion of men in the 70 to 80 group were committed to the guardhouse and why. The Army has so many minor regulations that it would take a good memory to obey all of them. However, I do not believe that people of less education are more criminal or immoral in their actions. The fact that a man cannot answer certain mathematical questions or explain the meaning of certain words, as the AGCT requires, in no sense should involve a prejudgment as to criminal tendencies.

We also believe that the Army's attention should be called to their claims that military training improves citizenship and reduces crime. If they can make these claims, as propaganda to get the public to accept UMT, then they ought to make good on these claims in the Regular Army. If the Army doesn't want these boys because they violate rules or laws, why does it claim that only 6 months of military training under UMT will give these same boys such good discipline and citizenship training that the crime rate would be reduced?

Still another way that the Army could get more men is to eliminate the quota restrictions on qualified Negroes and Puerto Ricans. It is quite as unjust to keep qualified Negroes from joining the Army as it would be to impose quotas on any other section of the population.

The Army could permit enlistments for an 18-month term and conceivably for a 1-year term. While a 1-year term would not be so profitable to the Army as a longer term, there is no reason why the Army could not combine a short-term enlistment with a 3-year enlistment in the National Guard or the Reserves. Every argument the Army has used in behalf of UMT could be used to justify such a program. If the Army won't accept this suggestion because too much time would be required to train these short-term recruits or because they won't be specialists, then the Army must recognize the validity of a considerable number of arguments against universal military training.

Having made these suggestions, Mr. Chairman, may I add that the Army's volunteer recruiting has improved considerably. Since no publicity so far as I have been able to discover, has been given to these figures, possibly because it would not help the draft

clause, it is well to note that the Army recruited in January 18,203 men, in February 16,653, and in March 21,930, or a total of 56,813 in the first quarter. The first week of April they got 4,485, which probably means at a monthly rate of 16,000 to 18,000. Since most of these recruits are for terms of 3 years or more, it is obvious that the voluntary system could easily support an army of about 670,000 men, especially if some of the recruiting suggestions we made should be adopted.

I am greatly concerned about the way in which the Army is trying to foster a program of peacetime conscription in America. General Bradley's plea for UMT last week is a good example of emotionalism. He said:

"The youth of America have a stake in this. Most of them are not going into the Regular services but if war should come most of them will have to go to war. Giving up a training program means they go to war the next time unprepared, mentally, physically, and with no training. Picture your own son or somebody else's, 18 or 19 years old, enlisted in a National Guard unit and moved off in a week or two to Alaska or Greenland or some other spot. Picture him going into combat. The alternative is not 70 groups or UMT. The 70 groups are not going to give that boy the lead time he needs in training."

My goodness. That is touching, Mr. President, all that essay on our poor boys, the sad fate they are going to meet if they are not properly trained. I do not think it will make much difference to them whether they were trained or not when they get shot, or more especially, when the atom bombs are dropped. They do not have to drop them. They just set them off some place. They could kill everybody in the world. The boys are not going to worry much about whether they were trained or not. They know how to die.

The general did not reveal that most of the youths who go to war would not be combat troops, that out of 14,000,000 in the armed forces during this past war only 1,500,000 were combat troops. He implied that National Guard units might be moved to a combat zone in a week's time, yet didn't reveal the Army's low opinion of the guard, which kept most of them out of combat zones until 1943, though they were mobilized in 1940 and 1941. Nor did he reveal that the failure of the guard and the Reserves to have adequate training is the Army's fault for not making weapons and training personnel available to them.

It is increasingly clear that the Army wants a permanent compulsory training and service system in America, regardless of whether we are at peace or war. So far as I have been able to discover, the Army has not suggested a time limit on selective service. At one point in the Senate hearings "possibly the decade" was mentioned as the length of the draft. At another point Mr. Forrester implied that we would change the proposed program when she (Russia) withdraws to her own borders and is content with a national rather than an international effort to govern. Mr. Forrester also told the Senate committee that when "the long-term program [universal military training] is adequately functioning, we should be able in a more peaceful world to curtail or eliminate the short-term program [selective service]." Secretary Royall made it equally clear in his Army Day speech when he said, "I see no safe way of ending selective service until we build up a trained Reserve by universal military training."

Oh, Mr. President, these boys are certainly determined to saddle militarism

upon America, and I am equally determined that they shall not do it.

In other words, indefinite peacetime conscription is desired, whether it is called selective service or universal military training.

It would be far better for this country to remember what it is that has made America strong, lest we automatically accept the path which Germany and Japan and other nations have trod. The Wall Street Journal of April 7 stated the case well:

"The question we as a people have to decide is not whether the United States should be strong. In this perilous world we must. The question for decision is how we may best be strong. President Truman and his military advisers think the way to military strength is through a huge standing army and an armament industry geared now for war. They think the way to be strong is to go now on a war footing, to draft both men and resources now for some coming battle. That is ever the answer of military men. . . . Since battles are fought with men and guns, getting a lot of them seems the obvious way of preparing for war. But troops and guns, and even skill at tactics, do not guarantee victory. They are a necessary adjunct to military victory; they win battles. But they can also lose wars if in acquiring them a nation pays too high a price.

"The priceless ingredient in our society is the discovery that the freeman is a greater asset to his community than the slave. From that has come a productivity unequaled in history and it is that productivity, the efficient use of resources, that has made us strong. Now what the administration proposes is this."

When they speak of the administration, they should make it the bipartisan coalition, because they are all for it.

"That we drain off more than a million and a half of our industrial capacity into making goods that add nothing to our future productive power; and that we bind our energies with continued oppressive taxation and with regulations and controls by an omnipotent government. This is to make us strong.

"Possibly we could stand this for a while, as a healthy man can stand for a long time fight a sapping disease. A champ starting from perfect physical pitch can abuse his body for a long time and still be better than the next man. But in the end if we abuse our heritage it will make us weaker, as it did Germany and Japan, as it will Russia, too, if she stays on a permanent war basis. A nation, like the strongest man, needs a rest to recuperate its strength.

"We need to be prepared. We need a well-knit, skilled armed force to offer initial protection from sudden aggression and to form the nucleus of a mightier force if war should come. But we should beware lest too great a faith in arms exhaust the inner strength that is now, and always has been, our real source of power."

Finally, Mr. Chairman, our own people, as well as other people, will not believe that permanent or even temporary draft legislation is a peace measure. The history of conscription both here and abroad is such that it has never prevented war. And for this country to establish it now means placing even more power in the hands of the National Security Council whose secret discussions cannot be challenged until it is too late. It means strengthening the hand of those military strategists whom the Chicago Tribune of March 8 describes as "fostering a military doctrine that the President should lead the Nation into war against a potential enemy to keep it from striking the first blow without waiting for congressional declaration of war."

We believe rather that America should adopt a course which would unmistakably lead to peace. The Detroit News of April

9 editorially recommended such a course. Writing before the Italian election the editor described the foolishness of our present policy as follows:

"The Italians above all want peace, and the Communist Party has been wooing the voters in the terms of that yearning. The commie line has explained our interest in the election as concerned with making Italy an American stooge for purposes of a planned war against Russia. The Defense Department seems to have done its untimely best to lend an air of truth to that version of American intentions. It should be added that the News repeatedly has (advocated) . . . an American challenge to Russia to outlaw war, effectively and finally, by agreeing to a universal, supervised disarmament. The problem is to prove American devotion to peace in a manner so convincing that not even the most suspicious and ill-informed European could doubt it. The disarmament proposal would do just that."

Mr. President, here is some more of Mr. Alonzo Myers' testimony. He said:

I am a professor at New York University, being chairman of the department of higher education of the National Education Association.

I do not want to be quoting Mr. Baldwin all the time. I have quoted from him several times tonight, but he happens to be one of those professional writers on military matters who has watched this military game a long time, much longer, and with better preparation, than many of us. Mr. Baldwin has written an article in the New York Times for Sunday, May 9, 1948, on the Army's study about Hitler and the power of his army in 1939. He comments on a recent army study called foreign logistical organizations and methods, and compares it with some of the fine statements made by Churchill in his memoirs. The report deals with German production of aircraft before and during the war. It is clear from this report and Mr. Churchill's memoirs how much the military men of both this country and England overestimated German war production before and even during the war. This is Mr. Baldwin's comment:

In other words, Germany's great advantage in the immediate prewar and early war years was not in production output, and our estimates of Germany's production figures, including official intelligence estimates and some made from these figures by this writer, were greatly exaggerated.

I should like to read further from Mr. Baldwin's article on this subject, Mr. President. He has this to say:

German industry and German aircraft production facilities—contrary to official and popular impression—were not by any means fully mobilized for war when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, according to a comprehensive official study and report prepared for the Secretary of the Army.

The report, a staff study made under the direction of Maj. Gen. C. F. Robinson, was published for limited circulation last October, and is entitled "Foreign Logistical Organizations and Methods." Its facts, compiled carefully from German records, modify, supplement, and at times take sharp issue with some of Winston Churchill's contentions, as expressed in the British war leader's historical memoirs now appearing in the New York Times.

The report reveals, for instance, that in 1938 Germany produced only 3,350 combat aircraft, or 5,235 aircraft of all types, includ-

ing trainers and noncombat types. In 1939, when Britain was producing 8,000 military aircraft of all types, combat and noncombat, Germany produced only 4,733 combat planes, or 8,295 of all airplane types, including civil aircraft. In the same year the United States turned out 2,141 military aircraft and 5,856 of all types, military, and civil.

Not until 1944, when the United States produced more than 96,000 planes, did German industry reach production peaks. In that year, despite prior and continuing intensive bombings, the Reich manufactured almost 40,000 planes of all types, nearly five times its 1939 production.

OTHER PRODUCTION SMALL

The same trend, of small production at the start of war but of immensely increased production during the war, particularly after the German invasion of Russia and the induction of Dr. Albert Speer as German economic dictator, is applicable, the report notes, to tanks, trucks, and other military matériel. Germany was not prepared in 1939—contrary to democratic assumption—for a long war or for total war; her economic and industrial effort was by no means fully harnessed; her factories were not producing war matériel at anything like top capacity.

These conclusions are at sharp variance with some of Mr. Churchill's statements.

Speaking of the years 1934-35 and his struggle to awaken Britain to the need of rearmament, Mr. Churchill wrote that "a disaster of the first magnitude had fallen upon us. Hitler had already obtained parity with Great Britain. Henceforward he had merely to drive his factories and training schools at full speed, not only to keep his lead in the air but steadily to improve it. . . . quantity was henceforth beyond us."

Later, in discussing the Munich settlement, Mr. Churchill writes:

"It is probable that in this last year before the outbreak, Germany manufactured at least double, and possibly treble, the munitions of Britain and France put together, and also that her great plants for tank production reached full capacity. They were therefore getting weapons at a far higher rate than we."

But the staff survey shows that in 1934, when Mr. Churchill first commenced to express his concern, Germany produced only 840 combat aircraft, 1,968 of all types, and that up until 1940, at least, Germany's production did not markedly outstrip Britain's. The difference was, however, that Germany's production was specifically applied to military aircraft and especially to fighters and bombers; Britain was producing fewer than 100 fighters a month in September 1939 and only a handful of heavy bombers. Much of her production was of training or commercial types, whereas German production had built up to 500 combat planes a month.

The same lack of German preparedness for total war or for a long war is revealed throughout the Army Department report.

In the last 4 months of 1939, after war had started, Germany produced 247 tanks and self-propelled guns, the British 314 tanks. But in 1943, after blitzkrieg had become attrition war, the German tank production mounted to 12,063, compared with the British home production of 7,476; and in 1944, despite bombing, German tanks and armored vehicle production was 27,340.

In 1939 Germany built 101,745 trucks and her truck production decreased slightly to 92,959 in 1943. But Britain built 112,500 heavy-wheeled vehicles in 1940.

In other words, Germany's great advantage in the immediate prewar and early war years was not in production output, and our estimates of Germany's production figures, including official intelligence estimates and some made from those figures by this writer, were greatly exaggerated.

As the Army study notes, "the full extent of military armament (by Germany) by 1939 has often been exaggerated."

"The total production of all tanks up to September 1939 had provided the German Army with about 3,000 tanks, of which only 300 were medium tanks," the report continues. "When Germany attacked Poland, the army had three Panzer divisions with only 600 tanks in reserve. . . . In the German ordnance industry no new gun plants were constructed before 1939. . . . The Army had sufficient ammunition in 1939 to last 6 weeks; the Air Force had bombs enough for 3 months' operations at the rate of expenditure experienced in Poland. . . . When the Polish invasion began, Germany had 1,000 frontline (serviceable) bombers and 1,050 fighter planes. (These latter figures agree fairly closely with Mr. Churchill's estimates.) Up to the outbreak of war, the German submarine industry had delivered just 53 submarines to the German Navy."

AMMUNITION RESERVE SMALL

The actual armament performance achieved by September 1939 is not too impressive. Germany was able to put more than 100 divisions into the field in the Polish campaign, but only 3 were armored and none were completely motorized. She had almost no reserve stocks of ammunition and equipment. . . . But the equipment which was available was utilized to the full in the kind of campaign which Hitler himself conceived as the only type which the German Army would have to wage—short decisive action against one military opponent at a time.

But Hitler was not economically prepared for the new kind of war he now had to fight (the war of attrition which replaced the war of blitzkrieg after the Germans failed to capture Moscow in 1941). Hastily he took steps to enlarge the industrial base of his military might. But it was too late."

This revealing study—while it stands in sharp comparison to some of Mr. Churchill's estimates and to other estimates—does not invalidate the Churchillian contention that Britain should have started to prepare long before she did, and that Munich cost the Allies Czech divisions, strategical position, and other assets more important than the time gained.

But it also shows that military strength is considerably more than production figures; in fact, Germany won her initial great victories with a production output smaller than the combined production output of her opponents. Organization for war, concepts of war, sound strategy and tactics, good training and administration are all important ingredients of military strength and Germany had developed these. Germany was, on the whole, quite well prepared in 1939 for blitzkrieg war against individual opponents, but certainly not for total war against a great coalition, which is the kind of war she got.

Incidentally we might say, Mr. President, that in spite of all Hitler's preparation, in spite of all he could do, along came America, which had never had conception, and laid him in the shade.

Mr. President, I do not think it is fully realized how much of our policy is determined by the military, instead of by civilian authorities. From the start to the finish, we are furnished with military opinions, not political opinions, and not opinions that reflect a well-rounded view of the whole situation.

Take for example, the matter of Germany and Japan, to which I have referred. Here the military are in complete command. So we depend entirely on the military and the men they appoint

for all information and advice on how to handle those countries. We also depend on them for the policy. Just how trustworthy this is may be gathered from a little quotation from a civilian military expert, Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin, the respected military expert of the New York Times. Writing on June 8, 1948, in the New York Times, Mr. Baldwin speaks of the relaxation of tension in Washington from the February and March crisis atmosphere, and then goes on to say:

In some measure that crisis was made in Washington, but it stemmed in part from some very alarmist cables from Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States military governor in Germany, who, in common with others, expected the Russians to march in weeks or months. There was little tangible foundation for any such belief then, and there is even less now, although some officers still talk vaguely of trouble after the harvest is in and of mysterious troop movements.

What shall we think of men who keep sending us in alarmist information from day to day that causes crises to arise back home? How can we trust them with more important information and policy?

I have not begun to speak in any detail about the big Army apparatus of propaganda and publicity to get the draft adopted. When a civilian organization wants to get a bill passed in Congress, its members come meekly into the Senate and House committees and are always afraid they are going to be thrown out by the nape of their necks. But when the Army comes into a Senate committee, they send in their best generals with all their brass glittering, and their stars shining and decorations gleaming—who can stand up against them?

But what about the nature of their arguments? That is a lot more important than the dress they wear or the influence they may have. I should like to quote this little piece from Hanson Baldwin about Mr. Forrestal's testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Mr. Baldwin points out that the Defense Secretary failed to put into adequate perspective the exact state of the American Military Establishment today and he kept for a secret session of the committee some facts of major importance to the public opinion on this subject.

Mr. Baldwin's article further points out that the continued stress on American "weakness" is for domestic consumption, to influence the Congress and the public and to stampede them into accepting what the military think is necessary for the country.

I should like to quote a few little excerpts:

IT'S NO TIME FOR SECRECY

(By Hanson W. Baldwin)

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal's presentation last week of the service expansion program was on the whole a reasonable and persuasive argument for greater military strength.

But the testimony before the Senate Armed Forces Committee suffered from one instance of sensationalism, one of exaggeration, and a recurrence of the old service differences. The Defense Secretary failed, moreover, to put into adequate perspective the exact state of the American military

establishment today, and he deferred to executive session some facts of major importance to the formulation of a sound public opinion about our military program.

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC

For the last 18 months—and increasingly in the last 6 months—Congress and the public have been told repeatedly by our military leaders of our "weaknesses," Secretary of State George C. Marshall stressed this "weakness" more emphatically than any other Government spokesman when he recently described the United States Army as a "hollow shell," an amazing statement by a Secretary of State in a time of crisis when the foreign policies he is espousing require the backing of military force.

Such statements obviously are intended for domestic consumption. There are some real weaknesses in our Military Establishment—notably the Army's shortage in manpower and in a strategic reserve, and our very small plane production—but the Army, Navy, and Air Force have elements of great strength and are by no means a "hollow shell."

The stressing of our weaknesses was aimed at Congress and the American people, both usually in a complacent and wishful-thinking mood until the moment of danger. But such exaggeration usually backfires. This has.

On the one hand the obvious retort of the citizen in this country is an inquiry into the intellectual capacity and administrative efficiency of our military leadership if \$10,000,000,000 and \$11,000,000,000 defense budgets can buy us only a "hollow shell." The other and far more important effect is abroad. The continued harping upon our military weaknesses has played directly into the hands of the Communists.

Communism is waging a campaign of fear in Europe; it is encouraging the flight of capital from Europe by a subtle spreading of rumors, fostering of unrest and the dissemination of reports that Russian troops will be in western Europe within the next few months. Communism stresses Russian strength, emphasizes American weaknesses. Secretary Marshall's "hollow shell" statements and similar exaggerations are grist to the Communist mill.

Mr. Forrestal did something but not enough to correct this distortion last week; he could have emphasized more than he did our military strengths.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR

There was another omission in his presentation. In the last 3 months the opinion of our leaders appears to have shifted radically. At the beginning of the year Washington seemed more or less unanimous that war in the near future was unlikely.

The President's speech advocating resumption of the draft and UMT shows a sudden reversal of this opinion. Washington now appears to feel that war in the near future is a distinct possibility and that Russia may use military force to gain her ends. The reasons for this shift in opinion have not been made clear.

Have there been Russian or Yugoslav troop movements? Is Russia mobilizing? Mr. Forrestal hinted at possible answers when he asked the committee to hear in executive session the strengths and deployments of the armed forces of other countries.

Yet if a whole shift in Government opinion, a major development of policy and the biggest peacetime military expansion program in our history are to be based, even in part, on such strengths and deployments, surely the American people are entitled to the evidence. The situation is far too serious for secrecy or for anything less than direct candor.

Nor did Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan help the cause with his abrupt and sensational announcement that submarines

not belonging to any nation west of the iron curtain have been sighted off our shores.

That just turned out to be a blank, outright falsehood. The submarines off our shores, of course, were way up off the Aleutians. They happened to be our shores, but they are as close to Russia as they are to us. It turned out to be a distortion of the truth to scare the American people.

AIR FORCE RESENTMENT

The Secretary did not elaborate. But anonymous naval officers amplified the report. "Off our shores," it appears, was in at least one instance in mid-Pacific.

I am quoting Hanson Baldwin. He is no wild-eyed alarmist.

This is pretty flimsy evidence upon which to build a defense program.

Secretary of the Air Force W. Stuart Symington added to the excitement and confusion by disagreeing with a previous statement of his colleagues that the Eurasian "heartland" could not be reached from North America by any existing bombers. It soon developed, however, that Mr. Symington meant that our B-29's "could bomb any part of Russia and return to American bases" only by refueling in the air, presumably from B-36 tanker planes. What Mr. Symington did not explain, however, was that neither the technique nor the logistics of large-scale midair refueling operations have been solved, and that the refueling planes must also have a base of operations.

And behind his statement, it quickly developed, was Air Force resentment that it was not to get a larger share of the expanded budget presented by Mr. Forrestal.

All of which "is a hell of a way to run a railroad."

That is an old joke which I heard years ago. I have forgotten what it was about, but I remember the gag line which Mr. Baldwin uses.

Mr. President, on April 21, General Evans, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, testified before the House Armed Services Committee. In order to show what they learned over on the other side, I wish to read a few brief selections from that testimony:

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. ELSTON.

Mr. ELSTON. If the President decided before that the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1940 should not operate, how can the services give us any assurance now that the President will not take a similar provision with respect to this act?

Mr. BROOKS. That is the point exactly.

Mr. SHORT. You know the road that is paved with good intentions and where it leads.

What has the Department done and is doing now to help the Reserves?

General EVANS. Very little.

Mr. SHORT. In furnishing you equipment?

General EVANS. Nothing.

Mr. SHORT. Nothing. That is what I thought. Nothing.

Mr. BROOKS. I want to ask you this: What is the status of the Reserve at the present time?

General EVANS. I am speaking now of the Reserve of the Army and Air, Mr. Brooks. Three years have gone by. There is not an adequate troop basis which gives a man a wartime assignment. There are not adequate units. People are not assigned to units. The enlisted men—some six-hundred-odd thousand—that were taken, veterans all of World War II—have not been contacted. They have not been put in units. Their enlistments run out this year. We

will lose nearly all of them. So you can rather quickly see that it is a rather pitiful state that the Reserves are in.

Mr. SHORT. General, the only time they call you is when they are in war and they need you to win it.

General EVANS. Unfortunately.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. General Evans, we want to find a legal way to have them carry it out, when we write it in the law.

General EVANS. Exactly.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Instead of relying on promises of the military.

General EVANS. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Up to now they have not done very much for you, as Mr. SHORT pointed out.

General EVANS. There are two things. It is true we have 600,000 on paper; but they have not been contacted. They have not been put into units. They have not been given any training. Their enlistment is going to run out, and because of lack of interest they are not going to reenlist. So, you are going to lose them.

Mr. BATES. Probably because they have not been given anything to do.

General EVANS. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Have those bills that the House passed cleared the Senate yet?

General EVANS. No; not the retirement bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. They are still pending; are they not?

General EVANS. The retirement bill is still pending in the Senate. It comes up before the Senate committee sometime next week, I believe.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Until you get organized units and equipment, those kinds of bills are worthless because they have nothing to apply them to.

General EVANS. That is right, Mr. JOHNSON. I am not talking about incentive. I am not talking about procurement. All I am urging and begging and what I have been doing for 3 years is to have somebody do something with what we now have.

Mr. BATES. You want to do the same with the Army that we are now doing with the Naval Reserve?

General EVANS. Exactly.

Mr. BATES. Give them something to do. Build the unit. Train them and equip them.

General EVANS. That is right.

Mr. BROOKS. You say the Army Reserve program has broken down?

General EVANS. Completely.

Mr. SHORT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It has been testified that the Air Force had all the men that they need, or can get them. We know there is a long list trying to get in who cannot get in. The Navy can get theirs through voluntary recruitment.

Now, we propose to spend millions of dollars in registering millions of men to get 240,000 for the Ground Forces.

My contention, General, is that if the Army had done its duty and supported the Guard and our Reserves, having made a sincere, earnest, determined effort to build them up, we would not have this legislation here.

General EVANS. I agree with you thoroughly.

Mr. SHORT. There would be no need for a draft, UMT, or anything else.

General EVANS. I agree with you thoroughly.

Mr. SHORT. Good. I am glad to get it in the record.

Mr. KILDAY. Not UMT, General?

General EVANS. Yes; I would almost go that far, Mr. KILDAY.

Mr. KILDAY. You would go that far?

General EVANS. Yes.

There it is. This general admits that the Army has not tried to get men. He says that it could if it wanted to; but it did not. It wanted universal military training or the draft, so the Congress has voted the draft.

Mr. President, on April 23, the Reverend E. Paul Weaver, of Huntington County, Ind., appeared before the House Armed Services Committee and gave a remarkable statement of reasons why America should not adopt a peacetime draft. Rev. Dr. Weaver's testimony begins on page 6584 of the House Committee hearings. I think that the Senate should consider this testimony, especially since the Senate Armed Services Committee refused to let Dr. R. L. Holland present an oral testimony in behalf of the Indiana Committee for the Prevention of Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime. The roster of that committee is found in the Senate armed services hearings, together with the splendid statement of that committee, which was signed by 150 outstanding leaders of the State of Indiana. I wish to read from Rev. Dr. Weaver's testimony. Parts of this testimony were carried in most of the papers of the country. I quote:

Mr. Chairman, I am E. Paul Weaver, of Huntington County, Ind. I am a rural pastor. I am not here today, however, to represent any church group or its position in regards to selective service. I am here as the authorized representative of the Indiana Committee for the Prevention of Compulsory Military Training in Peacetime. The complete statement which every member of our organization has signed and the list of 150 principal members of our committee is found on pages 834 to 838 of the Senate hearings, which with your kind permission I should like to have entered into the record at this point.

Briefly I might state that our Indiana committee is composed of the State-wide leaders of the following organizations: The Indiana Farm Bureau, the Indiana Grange, the State WCTU, the Indiana Congress of Parent-Teachers Associations, the Indiana Council of Churches, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Disciples Church, and others; four leading Jewish rabbis of the State, the presidents of 11 colleges of the State of Indiana, and many other prominent citizens of the State and officers of other organizations. In addition to the 150 names found in the report of the Senate hearings, we have local chapters in many of our counties.

Since military spokesmen have made clear the interrelationship of selective service and universal military training when they spoke of being willing to give up selective service if universal military training were passed, we believe that both forms of a peacetime draft ought to be rejected.

First, I should like to demonstrate that evidence before the country and the committee at this time does not conclusively prove that it is now necessary to depart from our historic American policy of a voluntary peacetime Military Establishment.

1. The Air Force does not need selective service: Secretary of Air Symington told this committee on April 13: "We do not feel that selective service is necessary in order to get the people . . . for the Air Force." General Spaatz added: "I have no doubt in my mind but what the Air Force will get sufficient recruits to maintain the Air Force proper on a voluntary-enlistment basis."

2. The Navy doesn't need selective service: Secretary of Navy Sullivan told this committee on April 13: "We believe that the way our

enlistments have been running we probably will be able to do it (without selective service)" Admiral Denfeld, in reply to a question on whether the Navy could get its strength without a draft, said: "I think you can get it if the present situation continues."

3. As we consider the Army's case for selective service, we must bear in mind the fact that Secretary Royall testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 25 that "war is not imminent." To that we must add the fact that the Italian elections turned out rather worse for the Communists than most Americans anticipated.

Italy went anti-Communist without the help of selective service, even though Mr. Truman certainly implied in his message to Congress that only a peacetime draft would back up our foreign policy.

Now that the elections in Italy are over and no crisis requiring drastic military action is on the horizons, there should be less reason for enlarging the Army. If the United States is not planning to launch an aggressive war there doesn't seem to be any reason to put men in the Army beyond the number needed for our present commitments. The Army spokesmen in the Senate hearings indicated that if the Army were increased by 240,000 men only 14,000 additional troops would be sent overseas. This doesn't seem to justify a draft.

Furthermore the Army is rejecting enlistments because it has raised its standards of admission.

The Army has tried to justify its rejecting men whose grades in the Army general classification tests are between 70 and 80 on two grounds. First, that the ability of men to learn is registered by the test and also that men who get less than an 80 score are unable to learn well enough to be in the Army.

Actually, of course the Army knows that men who make less than an 80 score do learn well enough to be in the Army. General Paul, for example, in a statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee admitted that the Army now has men of prior service with good records whose score is between 70 and 80. An Army officer who signs his name Maj. K. S. V. wrote a letter to the Infantry Journal which appears in the March 1948 issue. In it he gives 12 reasons why the Army is not getting enough recruits. The one the major emphasized was the intelligence requirements. He claimed that many good noncommissioned officers in the Army would not now be able to get in if they had to pass the present standards. He recommended lowering the score and stated that all of the old-timers he had consulted before submitting his letter to the editor agreed that it was most urgent to lower the present intelligence requirements. General Paul's statistics submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee also reveal that 1,593 persons with more than 10 years of education failed to get an 80 score. Yet the fact that these men were able to advance through 10 grades of school is an indication that they have ability to learn.

During the war and until early 1947 the Army accepted men with a 70 grade. General Dahlquist testified before the House Armed Services Committee the military has not to any perceptible percentage changed in any way since World War II with respect to mechanization, electronics, etc. The general added "we are getting more gadgets, but gadgets do not necessarily take higher intelligence. The greatest intelligence needed by any soldier is needed by the man who alone with the rifle is a complete army." Now, General Dahlquist really meant this, he was talking about ordinary horse sense or judgment which is quite different from the book-learning skills or other skills. Furthermore, riflemen were needed a lot more in past wars than they will be in future ones

as war becomes more mechanized. If an 80 score was not required for riflemen in past wars it ought not to be required now. And if mechanization does not necessarily take higher intelligence what is the justification of raising the standard for men who serve in a mechanized army.

The second argument Army spokesmen have used to justify rejecting men with a 70 to 80 score is the one used by General Dahlquist that they will have greater numbers in our guardhouse and greater numbers in developmental battalion.

Statistically, it is true that more men with lower grades end up in the guardhouse than do men with higher grades. This, however, is not because men with lower grades are more immoral or because they have criminal tendencies. It is because the brighter criminals, the men who are a little more clever, cover up a bit more and don't get caught so often.

I was impressed with the statement before this committee made by the prominent educator D. Alonzo Myers. He asked this committee to find out exactly what proportion of men in the 70 to 80 group were committed to the guardhouse and why. He pointed out that the Army has so many minor regulations that it would take a good memory to obey all of them.

General Hershey told this committee that about 12,000 paid personnel and close to 175,000 unpaid draft-board personnel would be required to operate selective service. Now General Hershey didn't reveal whether 175,000 experienced draft-board personnel who served for 5 years during the war are going to work without pay during peacetime when there is obviously no emergency. Evidently General Hershey doesn't expect that they will, for the Chicago Tribune of April 8 reports that he has asked National Guard headquarters in each State to assign men for training in draft procedures. Not only will General Hershey have to find thousands of new men and persuade them to work without pay, but he is apparently already planning to insure military control over selective service through the National Guard whose appropriations for example are recommended by the Army.

General Hershey tried to justify using over 150,000 men to draft 240,000 men by saying that the draft would encourage 600,000 others to enlist. This is pure double talk. The Navy and Air Force say they can rely on volunteers. The Army needs only 240,000 additional men and is recruiting now at the rate of about 225,000 men a year without the heat of a draft. (See recruiting figures in Myers testimony.) General Hershey cannot take credit for encouraging 600,000 to enlist. He would be nearer the truth if he would say that he is hoping to use almost 200,000 men to draft about 200,000 men.

It seems clear to many of us that the Army is not utilizing the Enlisted Reserves in a manner that will prepare them for an emergency. General Evans of the Reserve Officers Association testified before this committee yesterday. "It is true that we have 600,000 men on paper, but they have not been contacted and they have not been given any training." He added, "All I've been urging for 3 years is to have somebody do something for the Reserves."

In the April 10, 1948, Colliers, Donald Robinson has discussed this problem under the subject Does the Army Want the Reserves?

PROPOSALS FOR POSITIVE ACTION

1. Urge Congress to pass at once the Landis resolution which was originally proposed by Speaker MARTIN which resolves "That before the United States adopts compulsory military service, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the United States delegate to the United Nations organization, Warren R. Austin be, and hereby are, urged to work unceasingly

for an immediate international agreement whereby compulsory military service shall be wholly eliminated from the policies and practices of all nations."

2. Inasmuch as the Air Force and Navy can get their recruits by American voluntary methods, I suggest that Congress appoint a committee to investigate and find out:

(1) Why the Army is not able to get sufficient men by voluntary enlistments.

(2) Why the rate of reenlistment for the Army has sunk so low.

(3) Whether the Army is using its existing manpower and reserves. If not, why not?

3. Let Congress tell those concerned to cease propagandizing our Nation for universal military training and selective service, and to make our American democracy work.

Mr. President, Reverend Weaver, whom I have just been quoting, also gave a speech at Elkhart, Ind., on May 20 over radio station WTRC. It has much good information in it and reveals some of the errors of the current arguments in favor of the peacetime draft. From Reverend Weaver's radio talk at Elkhart I quote the following:

There is one thing that all of us have in common. All of us love America. My ancestors came to these shores just about 200 years ago, because America appeared to them as a land of freedom and great promise. I was reared in these great traditions. I believe in the American way of life. All of us love America. If we did not love this country we should not be so deeply concerned that it should not go down the path that would lead to its self-destruction.

Recently I have returned from our Nation's Capitol where for 2 weeks I studied carefully the testimony being presented to the House Armed Services Committee. I have seen the clever trick that is being played in an attempt to get Congress to provide for permanent compulsory military training. When it became evident that Congress would not pass UMT temporary selective service was demanded in the President's address on March 17. On the 18th of March when Secretary of Defense Forrestal testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee he appeared to be so surprised by the request of the President that he had no plan to offer the committee (p. 43, SASC hearings). However, by April 12 when Secretary Forrestal testified before the House Armed Services Committee the following conversation occurred:

"Mr. HEBERT. I understood you to say that selective service is merely a temporary measure?"

"Secretary FORRESTAL. Yes, sir.

"Mr. HEBERT. Which will be on the books so long as you do not have UMT; is that correct?"

"Secretary FORRESTAL. Yes, sir; that is right.

"Mr. HEBERT. Then it will be as temporary as some of those buildings on Constitution Avenue which were erected during World War I and which are still there—if we do not have universal military training?"

"Secretary FORRESTAL. That is my opinion." (House Armed Services Committee hearing, p. 6114.)

Let no one be confused. The program calls for permanent peacetime conscription and regimentation. Its advocates want all they can get. They will start with a little if they cannot get all at the first attempt. After studying the situation carefully I am convinced that the program calls for more than permanent peacetime conscription for military service. It follows its logical course to conscription of labor and regimentation of capital and industry, in fact regimentation of all life. If we should follow such

a course in an attempt to defeat a totalitarian dictatorship abroad we should inevitably find ourselves the victims of just such a system here in the America that we love.

I live in the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana. We in the Fifth District are happy to have as our Representative the Honorable FOREST HARNES, who loves our American way of doing things. I have found Mr. HARNES to be a statesman of unusual courage. If our American way of life is preserved by this Congress, all America will be in debt to Mr. HARNES and his investigations of the agencies of the Federal Government which have been using our money to control the thought of this Republic. His investigations of the War Department's "illegal and improper" propaganda activities for UMT helped to turn the tide from the way of regimentation.

If we felt that peacetime conscription were really necessary to our security, I know that Congress would pass a law to that effect without hesitation. I talked with dozens of Congressmen. I know that they feel that they are not getting the truth from the administration. I predict confidently now, contrary to the predictions of so many, that neither UMT nor the proposed Truman draft will pass in this session.

Well, it looks to me as though the Reverend Weaver got some bum steers when he made that prediction that they would not pass in this session—probably a case of wishful thinking.

Just yesterday I received my copy of the minority report of the House Armed Services Committee and signed by Congressmen SHORT, BISHOP, HEFFERNAN, PHILBIN, and HAVENNER. It is a masterful summary of the case against the Truman draft.

It is not only the Truman draft; it is a bipartisan draft. They are all for it.

The responsible officers of the Air Force testified that they felt that even for a 70-group program the Air Force does not need selective service. Likewise on the same day, April 13, the men responsible for our Navy testified that they felt that the Navy can get its men without selective service.

On March 31, 1947, the Army grades were raised to 80. At the present time the Army is turning down almost 50 percent of the men applying for service, although they must admit that men with grades under 80 did splendid jobs during the war. In fact men with grades of 59 were used. The Army claims that men with grades under 80 make up an unusual percentage of the men in the guardhouse.

Dr. Alonzo Myers, an infantry captain of World War I, told the House Armed Services Committee that "The Army has so many minor regulations that it would take a good memory to obey all of them." (House Armed Services Committee hearings, p. 6472.)

It was pointed out in the minority report of the House Armed Services Committee that "the Army has deliberately refrained from making all-out efforts to utilize voluntary recruitment methods. Just as little interest has been shown in supporting the Reserve Establishments as long as the Army feels that universal conscription is obtainable, so the Army has been unwilling to pursue energetically the problem of making Army service more desirable to the average potential soldier."

I think, Mr. President, if we once and for all told them they were not going to get a draft, they would get busy, hustle around, and recruit the men.

Many believe that if the Army would reform its system according to the suggestions of the Doolittle report, Army life would be

more attractive to the average young man. The minority report also stresses the observation that—

"To date the record of the Army in refusing to build up either the Organized Reserves or the National Guard borders on a national scandal. The testimony before our committee established clearly that the Army has followed a policy of deliberately ignoring the Reserves as a means of exerting pressure to get universal military training."

The argument that hooks more people in favor of peacetime conscription and UMT than any other is the story that has been fed very cleverly to our Gold Star Mothers. It has also been fed to the patriotic organizations as gospel truth. I should like to have the people examine this clever fiction very carefully.

The proponents of a regimented society argue that if we had UMT and/or peacetime conscription those Gold Stars would not be there. They say that the reason that we lost so many boys is that we did not have UMT. "If only we had had UMT," the conscriptionists sigh. What is the truth?

The relative casualty lists disprove this fiction. Here are the casualty lists of soldiers killed in World War II according to General Marshall's estimates:

Countries with peacetime conscription: USSR lost 7,500,000 (1 for every 22 inhabitants); Germany lost 2,850,000 (1 for every 25 inhabitants); Japan lost 1,506,000 (1 for every 46).

The Nation without UMT and/or peacetime conscription: The United States of America lost 295,904 (1 for every 500 inhabitants). (These figures do not include civilian deaths by bombings.)

Of course we would come out better than anyone else in that respect.

Mr. President, I might say to the folks who expect to attend the Philadelphia convention that they had better be putting on their thinking caps, because we are just going good here. I am beginning to realize that Saturday night is not so far away. I understand that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] may rally around after a bit, and we can run this right through, without a stop, until midnight Saturday, without any strain whatsoever. So the boys may as well go home and get busy and figure out what they are going to do.

I resume reading:

During the war the Army insisted upon a teen-age draft together with an unfulfilled promise to parents that boys would be given adequate training.

In October 1942, Congress was asked to lower the draft age to 18. The United States News of March 9, 1945, stated "The Senate wrote in a provision that youths of 18 and 19 could not be sent into combat without receiving a year's training. That provision was killed by House and Senate conferees after they were assured that draftees would be given all the training necessary to make good fighting men. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, appealed to Congress to 'trust our judgment and our insistence that we fight only with properly trained units, to see that each soldier has adequate training before he enters combat.'"

The New York Times reported on December 9, 1944, "Because of a large increase in the percentage of youth that are being drafted, the Army has changed its policy and is now sending 18-year-old soldiers overseas as infantry and as armored force replacements, Robert P. Patterson * * * disclosed today." The United States News of March 9, 1945, also indicated that Secretary Patterson had said in general that all men would get about 8 months' training be-

fore going into combat. The News added, "Even then the names of 18-year-olds were showing up in casualty lists. Boys who had been graduated from high school in June were being reported killed and wounded in December."

Mr. President, these military boys do not think much of their plighted word. They are a kind of cold-blooded, hard-hearted lot.

I hope that every Gold Star Mother realizes that the Army had inducted approximately 8,000,000 men. According to General Marshall's last biennial report only 1,500,000 of these were combat troops. We know that there were millions of men in the Army over 20. If the Army had kept faith with the parents would they have sent the 18-year-olds into combat?

Of course they did not keep faith, Mr. President. Young boys were killed and wounded a few months after they were inducted into the Army. At this moment there is a fine establishment in Tennessee or Kentucky where there is a show place, to indicate what they would do with the UMT. If they once get the law passed and get the boys into the service they will not treat them that way any more.

I hope that the decision to send our 18-year-olds into combat while the Army had millions of more mature men was not made by men who have been endeavoring to sell UMT to America for almost 30 years.

The Reverend Weaver is speaking wishfully again, Mr. President.

The Army has tried to create the impression that if the United States had had UMT, the casualties could have been prevented. This is attempted in both the War Department pamphlet of January 1947 and the UMT bill H. R. 4278. Most of us who think soberly will realize that these 18-year-old boys who were sent into combat had just finished high school. They would not have had UMT even if UMT had been the practice of America.

It does not seem to be honest to blame the casualties of the last war upon the absence of peacetime conscription. The Nation's leading military analyst, Hanson Baldwin, in the January 5, 1945, New York Times, discussed this question. He assigned the blame for the casualties of the Battle of the Bulge at least partly to inferior equipment. He attributed this situation to the "conservatism and traditionalism in the Army mind, complicated organization in the War Department," etc.

The Gold Star Mothers who have seen through this clever ruse at transferring the blame for the loss of their sons, are among the most ardent opponents of UMT and the peacetime draft. At the Indiana State pastors' conference in January 1948, a lady collecting all the material about peacetime conscription available, looked up with tears in her eyes as her Gold Star was noticed.

She remarked, "Yes; I have another son who is only 15." She does not want to turn that boy over to the same group that took away his older brother. It would be most ironical if, after the older brother has offered his life to defeat the regimented militarism of Japan, we left MacArthur behind there to root out that militarism and peacetime conscription and set up a democracy, while we in America proceeded to set up a system of militarism complete with universal military training and peacetime conscription.

Millions of people who deeply love the American way of life are opposed to universal military training and/or the proposed

Truman draft because they have read the following statement:

"It is clear to anyone who even stops to think that in case of a coming war the entire Nation would have to take up arms; that therefore millions would be driven toward the enemy with bad, insufficient, or half-finished training. One must nevertheless not forget that the shortage of trained soldiers could easily lead, at the beginning of a war, to losing that war."

"The Army educates them only to be reliable, decent members of the community, men who in the hour of need and danger will feel themselves united in loyalty with the Nation, and should face confront them with the sternest ordeal, will defend the freedom of their people with bravery and honor."

That statement was made not by a loyal American but by Adolph Hitler in Mein Kampf when he was trying to sell his Nazi youth movement to the German people.

It sounds just like what is being done to us now, and it is exactly the same thing, indeed. Those who are party to this effort are just as remiss in their duty to the American people as those who saddled militarism on the Germans were to their people.

The Reverend Mr. Weaver proceeds:

When I testified before the House Armed Services Committee on April 23, I was asked, "What do you suggest we should do to stop Russia?"

To that question I replied, "I think we must not follow the method of Russia; but we must approach Russia with some positive action. We cannot defeat communism, which is an idea, with guns. We must learn that. You cannot stop an idea with a gun. You drive it in further. But you can stop an idea with a more powerful idea, and the more powerful idea is the Christian ideal of democracy. Jesus Christ taught respect for the human personality, and our Government today has lost it. It is time that we find it again. If we have the ideal of a Christian democracy which our ancestors had, we will defeat communism not only in America, but we will stop it in Russia. The 'iron curtain' is not so high but what Russia will hear of the democracy which is working in America. But if we fail to make it work here, they will have a good, fertile bed for their ideals here in America."

I still agree with that statement. We must make our democracy work. We must reaffirm our faith in the American way of life. We must say "No" to every effort at unnecessary regimentation. UMT and the "Truman draft" are only a beginning. When my hostess requests, "Will you keep your fork, please," I know there is something more coming. In the case of UMT and the Truman draft there is also something more coming. I would warn us solemnly, "It will not be pie and cake." God helping us we can yet resist these steps toward regimentation and these efforts at Federal thought-control.

That is the end of the radio address delivered by Rev. Mr. Weaver.

The Senate and the country might also be interested in the methods of propaganda used by the military to get over their ideas on the draft and UMT. I quote from the report of the Publicity and Propaganda Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives made on July 24, 1947, almost a year ago.

The committee concludes in its report that the War Department is using Government funds in an improper man-

ner for propaganda activities supporting compulsory military training.

I was interested in noting that one of the people—the paid propagandists of the Army—used was a woman who went around to various women's group and also contacted the former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. Mr. Roberts is known as head of an organization lobbying for UMT. I find it interesting that Mr. Justice Roberts lobbies on the one hand for universal military training and the draft, and on the other for some form of world government. I had not thought we should work for government that will be imposed by arming the world.

Here are the quotations from the committee of which I spoke a moment ago:

This report summarizes our hearings on this phase of the inquiry, to date, and presents the conclusions arrived at, following careful evaluation of the testimony and documentary evidence presented by, and relating to, the War Department.

The use of Federal funds for the purpose of influencing legislation before Congress is unlawful under section 201, title 18, of the United States Code. We have, therefore, brought these matters to the attention of the Department of Justice, with a request that the Attorney General, at once, initiate proceedings to stop this unauthorized and illegal expenditure of public moneys. A copy of the chairman's letter to the Attorney General is made a part of this interim report.

This, our second report, deals exclusively with the activities calculated to build up a federally stimulated public demand upon Congress for enactment of legislation for universal military training. The activities (which we shall hereinafter more fully set forth) have been those of civilian employees of the War Department, as well as the personnel of the United States Army.

Another of the War Department's civilian consultants was Mrs. Arthur Woods. Mrs. Woods, a former lieutenant colonel in the WAC, also traveled throughout the country at Government expense, speaking on behalf of universal military training. She was particularly interested in influencing women and parents of the country on the virtues of compulsory military training. The purposes of the activities of Mrs. Woods can, perhaps, best be shown in a letter written by her to Miss Linnea Woolf, 164 East Thirty-third Street, New York 16, N. Y.

The letter of this lady appears in the report. However, I shall not take the trouble to read it.

Now, Mr. President, I think I shall turn over the chore to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], whom I eulogized earlier in the evening, and for whom I have a great admiration and high regard. Later I shall resume. I am entitled to another speech on this same matter. At this time I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. IVES in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Byrd	Eastland
Baldwin	Cain	Eaton
Ball	Chavez	Ellender
Barkley	Connally	Feazel
Brewster	Cooper	Ferguson
Bricker	Cordon	Flanders
Bridges	Donnell	Fulbright
Brooks	Downey	Green
Butler	Dworshak	Gurney

Hatch	McGrath	Smith
Hawkes	McKellar	Sparkman
Hayden	McMahon	Stennis
Hickenlooper	Magnuson	Stewart
Hill	Malone	Taft
Hoey	Martin	Taylor
Holland	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Ives	Millikin	Thye
Jenner	Morse	Tobey
Johnson, Colo.	Murray	Tydings
Johnston, S. C.	Myers	Umstead
Kem	O'Connor	Vandenberg
Kilgore	O'Daniel	Watkins
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Wherry
Langer	Pepper	Wiley
Lucas	Revercomb	Williams
McCarthy	Robertson, Va.	Young
McClellan	Russell	
McFarland	Saltanstill	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

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. 1260. An act to create a commission to hear and determine the claims of certain motor carriers;

S. 2186. An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes";

S. 2192. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit the issuance of free passes to time inspectors of carriers subject to part I of such act;

S. 2621. An act authorizing the extension of the functions and duties of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., to military disciplinary barracks;

S. 2743. An act providing for the more expeditious determination of certain claims filed by Ute Indians;

S. 2794. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe the rates of pay for certain positions at field installations; and

S. 2861. An act to assist by grants-in-aid the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for certain veterans.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1969) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 in connection with the training of Filipinos as provided for in title III, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 703. An act for the relief of Leon Nikolaivich Volkov;

H. R. 6162. An act to make imported beer and other similar imported fermented liquors subject to the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquor; and

H. R. 6448. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land in Tennessee to the city of Johnson City.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5716) to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Patricia Schwartz and Bessie Schwartz.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2878) to amend the act approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, to revise the roll of the Indians of California provided therein.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5416) to promote the interests of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5734) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for public-park and golf-course purposes, certain land situated within the boundaries of the Veterans' Administration center at Cheyenne, Wyo.; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. KEARNEY, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. RANKIN, and Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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

H. R. 5355. An act authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation;

H. R. 6402. An act to provide for extension of the terms of office of the present members of the Atomic Energy Commission;

H. R. 6657. An act to amend section 77 of the 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;

H. R. 6800. An act to amend sections 3108 and 3250 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6958. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer to the custody of the Navy Department certain property at the United States naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

The message notified the Senate that Mr. BROOKS had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2655) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof, and for other purposes, vice Mr. DURHAM, excused.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

ADDITIONAL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. TOBEY, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (S. 2894) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

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

Sundry postmasters.

GEN. MATT WHITAKER RANSOM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR UMSTEAD

[Mr. UMSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on Gen. Matt Whitaker Ransom, delivered by him at Jackson, N. C., on August 4, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

JOSIAH W. BAILEY

[Mr. UMSTEAD, in accordance with the terms of S. Res. 212, agreed to April 1, 1948, submitted a tribute prepared by him on the life, character, and public service of Josiah W. Bailey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE WALLACE WHITE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the approach of Congress' recess brings to mind the fact that many of the distinguished men who grace this Chamber will shortly bid adieu to the United States Senate, in which they have rendered such noble and faithful service. At this time, I should like to briefly pay tribute to a man who is a friend of all of us, a guide, an inspiration, a devoted public servant of his native State and his Nation, a man who has served in this body since 1931 with success and distinction.

I am referring, of course, to the senior Senator from Maine, the Honorable WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.

If you look in the Congressional Directory and read the long series of achievements of WALLACE WHITE in the House of Representatives, where he was first elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress and where he served until the Seventy-first Congress, in the Senate, in many international conferences and in numerous other capacities, the layman can only get a limited picture of what WALLACE WHITE means to us and has meant to us during all these years. You would have to know him personally, as we have known him, to realize the strength that he possesses that is, nevertheless, gentle, the humor with which he is so richly endowed, but which is always in such good nature, the leadership which he has constantly exercised, both as minority and majority leader of the Senate, but about which he has always been so modest.

It is difficult for any man to try to sum up in a few moments the devoted work of a lifetime by a dear friend. We can recite the facts, but it is hard to convey all of the sacrifices, all of the patience, all of the endless devotion which went into each of the activities of our dear friend.

We can recall that WALLACE WHITE served as an employee of the Senate for some years prior to his service in the Congress. For example, he served as assistant clerk to the Committee on Commerce for a couple of years when the chairman of that committee was the Honorable William P. Fry. He also served as Secretary to Senator Fry for

several years when the latter was President pro tempore of the Senate. WALLACE WHITE continued in that capacity until November 1903.

On April 2, 1917, 4 days before America's declaration of war in the first world conflict, WALLACE WHITE was sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives. In the House, he served as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, of the Committee on Woman's Suffrage, of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

In September 1930, following his unbroken service in the House of Representatives, he was elected United States Senator, in which post he has been successively reelected. In this Chamber, he has served with distinction on the Civil Service, Claims, Commerce, Education and Labor, Post Office and Post Roads, and other committees. In May of 1935, he was appointed to the Committee on Foreign Relations and he has served on numerous other Senate groups.

With the advent of the GOP's control of the Congress, Senator WHITE, who had served as acting Republican floor leader following the death of Senator McNary, was elected majority leader of the Senate.

We in the Senate know how popular WALLACE WHITE has been with all his colleagues and with all those who have come in contact with him.

Without fanfare, without histrionics, he has performed his duties selflessly and faithfully.

In whatever capacity he has served, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and ranking member on the Appropriations Committee, or as floor leader, he has gained the respect and admiration of his associates on both sides of the aisle.

To say that WALLACE WHITE's departure from the Senate will leave a gap that will be hard, if not impossible, to fill, is an understatement. To say, however, that we will look to him for continued public service and continued guidance is merely to state the obvious.

WALLACE WHITE has deserved the rest and relaxation which are so much his due but which have been denied him during all these strenuous years in public service. We know, however, that he will continue to be a source of inspiration and direction to all his fellow citizens of Maine and to all of his associates here in the Senate.

As he has paid tribute to other great men who have graced this Chamber, so now we pay deserved tribute to him and wish him good luck and Godspeed on all his future ventures.

PROMOTION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE—INCREASE IN PERSONNEL OF ARMED FORCES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House; agree to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and

that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oregon.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, quite a number of the Members of the Senate, members of the Appropriations Committee, have been working on appropriation bills all evening. They must return to committee rooms to deal with more appropriation bills. House conferees are waiting in the conference rooms. I am very hopeful that all Members of the Senate will agree to the appointment of conferees on Senate bill 2655. I especially ask my colleague from my neighboring State of North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to allow the appointment of conferees.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I will wait until I secure the floor in my own right.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 5888, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, my understanding is that it requires unanimous consent temporarily to displace the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the motion of the Senator from South Dakota be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senate may proceed with the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which was read by the Chief Clerk, 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. 5888) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5 and 14.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "400,000,000" to read "\$450,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Page 2, line 4, of the amendments of the Senate, strike out the words "one fiscal year" and insert in lieu thereof the words "two fiscal years"; page 2, line 12, of the amendments of the Senate, after the word "year", insert the following "including any funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Page 2, strike out all of subsection (a) under 2 (a); and on page 3, line 8, strike out "(b)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered nine, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Page 4, line 8, of the amendments of the Senate, change the figure "\$20,000,000" to read "\$17,500,000"; Page 5, line 19, change the colon to a period, and strike out the remainder of the paragraph through line 9, on page 6; and the Senate agree to the same.

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
JOHN S. COOPER,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GEO. A. DONDERO,
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
E. G. ROHRBOUGH,
J. GLENN BEALL,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
A. J. ELLIOTT,
GEORGE H. FALLON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—
Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

STREAM POLLUTION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REVERCOMB. At this time I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate take up for immediate consideration the conference report on Senate bill 418, which is a bill dealing with the removal of pollution from streams and with the Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. KILGORE. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President—

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO SURVIVING CHILDREN OF CERTAIN DECEASED VETERANS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider the conference report on Senate bill 2825, a bill to increase the compensation payable to the surviving children of certain deceased veterans whose death was wartime service-connected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which was read by the Chief Clerk, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2825) to increase the compensation payable to the surviving children of certain deceased veterans whose death was wartime service-connected, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following: That paragraph IV of part I of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The surviving widow, child or children, and dependent mother or father of any deceased person who died as the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service as provided in part I, paragraph I hereof, shall be entitled to receive compensation at the monthly rates specified next below:

"Widow but no child, \$75; widow with one child, \$100 (with \$15 for each additional child); no widow but one child, \$58; no widow but two children, \$82 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$106 (equally divided) (with \$20 for each additional child; total amount to be equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$60 (or both), \$35 each."

"Sec. 2. Subparagraph (c), paragraph I, part II, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Any veteran or the dependents of any deceased veteran otherwise entitled to compensation under the provisions of part II of this regulation or the general pension law shall be entitled to receive the rate of compensation provided in part I of this regulation, if the disability or death of such veteran resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty (1) as a direct result of armed conflict, or (2) while engaged in extra-hazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war, or (3) while the United States is engaged in war."

"Sec. 3. Paragraph III of part II of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The surviving widow, child or children, and dependent mother or father of any deceased person who died as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service as provided for in part II, paragraph I hereof, shall be entitled to receive compensation at 80 per centum of the rates specified for such dependents in paragraph IV, part I hereof, as now or hereafter amended."

"Sec. 4. The increases provided by this Act shall be effective from the first day of the

second month following the passage of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"A bill to increase the rates of service-connected death compensation payable to certain widows, children, and dependent parents of persons who served in the active military or naval service, and for other purposes"; and the House agree to the same.

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
HUGH BUTLER,
ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
TOM CONNALLY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
BERNARD W. KEARNEY,
FRANK A. MATHEWS, Jr.,
JOHN E. RANKIN,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report is agreed to.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN VETERANS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on Senate bill 2821, to provide increases of compensation for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which was read by the Chief Clerk, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2821) to provide increases of compensation for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: "That any person entitled to compensation at wartime rates for disability incurred in or aggravated by active service as provided in part I, or paragraph I (c), part II, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, or the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, and restored with limitations by Public Law 141, Seventy-third Congress, March 28, 1934, as amended, and whose disability is rated not less than 60 per centum, shall be entitled to additional compensation for dependents in the following monthly amounts:

"(1) If and while rated totally disabled and—

"(a) has a wife but no child living, \$21;

"(b) has a wife and one child living, \$35;

"(c) has a wife and two children living, \$45.50;

"(d) has a wife and three or more children living, \$56;

"(e) has no wife but one child living, \$14;

"(f) has no wife but two children living, \$24.50;

"(g) has no wife but three or more children living, \$35;

"(h) has a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, \$17.50 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If and while rated partially disabled, but not less than 60 per centum, in an amount having same ratio to the amount specified in subsection (1) hereof as the degree of his disability bears to the total disability.

"Sec. 2. That any person entitled to compensation at peacetime rates for disability incurred in or aggravated by active service as provided in paragraph II, part II, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, except paragraph I (c) thereof, and whose disability is rated not less than 60 per centum, shall be entitled to additional compensation for dependents in the following monthly amounts:

"(1) If and while rated totally disabled and—

"(a) has a wife but no child living, \$16.80;

"(b) has a wife and one child living, \$28;

"(c) has a wife and two children living, \$36.40;

"(d) has a wife and three or more children living, \$44.80;

"(e) has no wife but one child living, \$11.20;

"(f) has no wife but two children living, \$19.60;

"(g) has no wife but three or more children living, \$28;

"(h) has a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, \$14 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If and while rated partially disabled, but not less than 60 per centum, in an amount having same ratio to the amount specified in subsection (1) hereof as the degree of his disability bears to the total disability.

"Sec. 3. The additional compensation for a dependent or dependents provided by this Act shall not be payable to any veteran during any period he is in receipt of an increased rate of compensation or of subsistence allowance on account of a dependent or dependents under any other law administered by the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That he may elect to receive whichever is the greater.

"Sec. 4. The administrative, definitive, and penal provisions of Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, and Veterans Regulations thereunder, as amended, shall be for application under this Act.

"Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month next succeeding its enactment."

And the Senate agree to the same.

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT A. TAFT,
HUGH BUTLER,
ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
TOM CONNALLY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
BERNARD W. KEARNEY,
FRANK A. MATHEWS, Jr.,
JOHN E. RANKIN,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report is agreed to.

STREAM POLLUTION

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—
Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I again ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the

immediate consideration of the conference report on Senate bill 418, which is a bill dealing with the removal of pollution from streams.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. AIKEN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire of my distinguished colleague from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] if there is any objection at this time to permitting a vote on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to appoint conferees on the military bill? I appeal to him to let us vote. When the business of the Senate continues, and the report is made, my distinguished colleague will have ample opportunity to debate the issue as to whether or not he wishes to approve the conference report.

I know that the Senator can do as he chooses, but it would expedite the work of the Senate if the motion could be voted upon. He could make his speech on the adoption of the conference report, which would be almost the immediate order of business.

I appeal to the Senator to permit us to expedite the work of the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have another matter which I deem of great importance that I decline to accede to the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska at the present time, because I wish Senators to hear what I am about to say. I want all to hear who can possibly remain.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota wishes to make a speech. He has a perfect right to make the speech. I will assure the Senator that there will not be a recess, but that we shall proceed with the business of the Senate, and that before this session is concluded tonight the conference report will be submitted, on which the speech is to be made. It would greatly expedite the work of the Senate if that could be done. I appeal to the Senator to let us vote on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota. Then the Senator from North Dakota will have ample opportunity to make the speech which he is about to make. We will guarantee that the session will continue if he will do that for us.

Mr. LANGER. I assure my distinguished friend that I deeply regret that I cannot do so.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nebraska if a continuation of the present condition, which has existed on the floor of the Senate for the past several hours, is

not almost certain to result in the death of many important measures which we would like to consider at this session, including that of increasing the pay of postal employees, and the bill with relation to the classified employees in the Federal service?

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senate adjourns, as has been scheduled, it is almost a certainty that some of the legislation which the Senate would and should consider will be jeopardized if we cannot expedite the business of the Senate. Just which measures might suffer, I could not say. I will say, however, that if we could expedite the work of the Senate tonight, I am confident that the pay bills could be passed. I see no objection to them. I think they could be ironed out satisfactorily.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator believe that this situation is helping the chances of those bills?

Mr. WHERRY. I am sorry to say that it is not. On the other hand, I want the distinguished Senator from North Dakota to know that he has a perfect right to make a speech on any subject he wishes. I shall not ask him again at this time to permit us to vote on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make only one statement.

The other day when the postal bill was called up, I suggested that I thought that because of the increased cost of living an increase in pay should be granted to postal employees. My statement was misunderstood by some. I wish to say to my distinguished friend the Senator from Nebraska that I believe other Government employees should likewise have an increase in pay.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I express to the distinguished Senator my approval of the statement he has made. We are all interested in the pay bill. It was our intention to make it the next order of business on the Legislative Calendar.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I was going to ask the distinguished acting majority leader if he had considered the possibility of asking that some of these other important measures might be brought up.

I think the pending question is on the motion to agree to a conference on the draft bill and to appoint conferees.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. In the last few minutes I have seen other conference reports brought up, and the able Senator did not seem to object to their consideration.

Now we have pending some very vital legislation, and I am sure there would be no objection to bringing it up. For instance, there is the housing legislation, the legislation pertaining to pay raises for postal and governmental employees generally, and perhaps other measures.

I wonder whether the acting majority leader has given consideration to the possibility of asking the Senator from

North Dakota to defer his remarks until those matters are disposed of.

I am sure the Senator from North Dakota would not object to the disposition of the measure for pay increases for postal employees, as well as other measures of similar character.

I wonder whether we can gain some time by disposing of some of these other vital matters, and asking the Senator from North Dakota to defer his remarks until they are disposed of, and then return to the draft measure.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I might suggest that the unfinished business presently before the Senate is the bill for the extension of the terms of members of the Atomic Energy Commission; and I shall yield for privileged matters only because I have no other choice. But the moment the privileged matters are disposed of, I shall resist any effort to superimpose any other proposed legislation of similar standing or to bring it before the Senate in place of the bill for the extension of the terms of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I see no reason why the acting majority leader, in his discretion, could not include that in the request he might make, and I am sure the Senator from North Dakota would not object to it. I understand that the Senator from North Dakota expects to address himself to the draft measure. I assume that the Senator from North Dakota is not objecting to the consideration of any other subjects.

Mr. LANGER. I am not.

Mr. PEPPER. So it is up to the acting majority leader to determine whether he wishes these other matters to be proceeded with in the Senate or to have them kept behind the Draft Act.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to make my own position on this matter clear.

I have not objected to the consideration of the miscellaneous matters which have come up that are not in any degree of a controversial nature.

But I wish to call attention again, although I am sure the Senate is already well advised as to this, that we have before us one of the most important bills which this Congress has had to consider, a bill which vitally affects the national defense of the Nation. For 8 hours a filibuster has been conducted against it in an effort to prevent the Senate of the United States from performing its constitutional duty.

I believe there is nothing more important than to proceed to a determination of the question whether the Senate of the United States can function or whether the Senate of the United States cannot function.

For that reason, I shall object to the consideration of any other business until that matter has been disposed of.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I am in the same category with the able Senator from California in the belief that the rules of the Senate should be modified so that a majority of the Senate may determine what business shall be pending before the Senate and when the Senate shall vote upon any particular matter.

Senators will recall my introduction of resolutions to that effect and my appearance before Senate committees dealing with that subject. But the Senate has not chosen to adopt our viewpoint on that matter, and that is not the rule of the Senate at the present time.

The present rules of the Senate allow unlimited debate, except if cloture is invoked, and allow any Senator to speak twice in any single legislative day upon any pending question. That includes the right of the Senator from North Dakota to speak as long as he cares to speak.

Mr. President, that being the situation at the present time, the acting majority leader will, unhappily, no doubt, have to make the decision as to whether he is to allow the desire of the Senator from North Dakota to speak—which is perfectly within the rights of the Senator from North Dakota, under the rules of the Senate which the Senate has declined to change—and to obstruct all other desirable legislation, or whether the Senator might be requested to defer his remarks—and he has indicated that he is willing to do so—and have the Senate take up these other matters, so that they could be considered.

So, if the pending discussion of the Senator from North Dakota obstructs the other matters, I am not at all sure that the Senator from North Dakota will be the only one responsible.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is there a conference report ready to be laid down?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Nebraska will release the floor, the Chair will call attention to a bill received from the House of Representatives, the title of which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6465) to amend and supplement section 2 of the act approved August 30, 1935, relating to the construction and financing of toll bridges over the Delaware River by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there is no further use in asking anyone to yield. The answer to the Senator from Florida has already been made. The Senator from California feels that this draft measure is the most important legislation before the Senate, and that it should be determined, and it will have to be determined under the rules we now have.

I should like very much to expedite the consideration of all legislation. Here we are in the closing hours of this session of the Congress. We could accomplish a program and end the session of Congress without any difficulty if we could just obtain full cooperation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall yield to the Senator from Kentucky as soon as I finish making the statement.

If we could get a vote on the motion to appoint conferees on the draft bill, we could proceed, and the Senator from North Dakota could make his speech on any business which comes up. I want to have the Senate proceed just as harmoniously as it is humanly possible to do, and I make an appeal that we may have a vote on the present motion to have a conference on the draft bill, and then proceed with the other work of the Senate. The Senator from North Dakota could still make his remarks; he could oppose the draft bill when it comes back before the Senate in the form of the conference report. Certainly my suggestion is a fair one. Certainly what I suggest is the only thing to do under the present rules.

In a moment I shall yield to the minority leader; and while he is speaking, I am going to ask my distinguished colleague from North Dakota to consider my suggestion very seriously, and to realize that I hope with all the hope within my power that he will permit us to proceed with this important subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska object to the consideration of the matter which has just been referred to?

Mr. WHERRY. I did not object, but I understand that the Senator from California will object.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I object.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to join the distinguished acting majority leader in asking the distinguished Senator from North Dakota to permit the draft bill motion to be acted upon. It really would seem to discredit the Senate of the United States, in the last hours of what we hoped would be this session, to have to witness the utter futility of this body in the matter of legislation. Although I have cooperated with the other side as fully as I could to bring about the completion of the program and to adjourn today, I wish to say that so far as I am concerned, I myself will not vote either to adjourn or recess the Senate in the midst of this atmosphere of futility and impotence. I will vote to stay here all day today and all tonight and all day tomorrow and all tomorrow night and all every other day and all every other night, to end this futility.

(Manifestations of applause in the galleries.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must advise those in the galleries that it will be necessary to have the galleries cleared if there are other demonstrations, for the rules of the Senate do not permit demonstrations by the occupants of the galleries.

The Senator from Kentucky may proceed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to state that if any Senators feel that they can force the Congress to adjourn because of the pendency of any measure or any number of measures, they are reckoning without their host.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall yield as soon as I finish making my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. PEPPER. Does it require the consent of the Senator from Nebraska in order to propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, until I finish this observation, I do not intend to yield to anyone for any purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield; and he has perfect right to decline.

Mr. WHERRY. I decline to yield until I finish this observation. I shall be fair. I shall let any Senator talk who wants to, when the time comes for him to be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Florida as soon as the Senator from Nebraska finishes.

Mr. PEPPER. I shall gladly yield until the Senator gets through with his observation.

Mr. WHERRY. That is fine. I thank the Senator.

We have about four important pieces of legislation that can be passed here I think without any difficulty. I agree with the Senator from California, however, that the most important issue before the Senate is the pending motion to send the draft bill to conference. Until that can be settled we shall all have to take the position of the distinguished minority leader and remain here until it is settled. I can see no other way out of it.

I appeal to the logic, I appeal to the reason of Senators, that inasmuch as the conference report will come back here, speeches can be made on it, and I will guaranty so far as the motion is concerned, there will be no motion to recess or adjourn made until the conference report is made to the Senate of the United States. I can see no reason at all why we cannot vote on the appointment of conferees. A Senator may talk about rules, he may talk about anything he pleases. Until we are in a frame of mind that we can have that kind of cooperation, Senators will not get any place in a program, unless we can do that very thing. That is all there is to it.

I should like to finish this session—it means something to me—in a spirit of harmony. This country is faced with some of the greatest issues it has ever faced in its history, and for the Senate to continue in a cooperative and harmonious way means a lot not only to the legislation that is passed but to our domestic and foreign relations.

I hope the distinguished Senator from North Dakota will yield on this one thing, that we may vote upon the appointment of conferees; then, when the conference report comes back, he can make his

speech on it. When we get that out of the way, we shall proceed to the orderly work of the Senate. I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I propound the parliamentary inquiry, in view of the objection which was indicated by the able Senator from California, which was evidently regarded by the distinguished acting majority leader as preventing him from bringing up any other measure except the draft. I propound the parliamentary inquiry whether or not it requires unanimous consent to make a motion to displace the pending motion and consider something else.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; of course it does not.

Mr. PEPPER. Of course not. It does not require unanimous consent. Then the acting majority leader by a majority vote of the Senate and upon his motion could displace the pending question and bring up any other measure he may care to bring up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would observe, however, in that connection that that would only make confusion worse confounded.

Mr. WHERRY. That is right.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. BARKLEY. Would that be possible? [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Nebraska has no more to say, before the Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota, the Chair will state the question before the Senate, so there will be no doubt about it on this new day which has dawned since the quorum call was made, or just before it. The motion was made by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] that the Senate disagree to the House amendment and agree to the conference asked by the House, and the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed as follows: The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. LUCAS. Question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question before the Senate has just been stated.

(Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!")

(At 1:45 a. m., June 19, the Senate was still in session. The proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 18 (legislative day of June 15), 1948:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

W. Averell Harriman, of New York, the United States special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as the representative of the United States of America in the Economic Commission for Europe of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The following-named persons to be representatives of the United States of America to the third session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held from October 18 to November 10, 1948:

George V. Allen, of North Carolina.
Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas.
Luther H. Evans, of Texas.
Waldo G. Leland, of Massachusetts.
Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of New York.

The following-named persons to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the third session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to be held from October 18 to November 10, 1948:

Frank Capra, of California.
William H. Hastie, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Kathleen N. Lardie, of Michigan.
W. Albert Noyes, Jr., of New York.
George F. Zook, of Virginia.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Frank C. Squire, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term of 5 years from August 29, 1948. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES MINT

Gilroy Roberts, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be engraver in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., to fill an existing vacancy.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Cleon A. Summers, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma. Mr. Summers is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 5, 1948.

Timothy T. Cronin, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Mr. Cronin is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired March 17, 1948.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Thomas N. Curran, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine. Mr. Curran is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires June 29, 1948.

Alfred J. Plowden, Jr., of South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of South Carolina, vice Norris M. Thomas, term expired.

IN THE NAVY

Capt. Oliver W. Gaines, United States Navy, for permanent appointment to the rank of captain in the Navy.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARKANSAS

Clinton C. Cook, Buckner, Ark., in place of C. C. Stokes, deceased.

CALIFORNIA

Clive B. Hubbell, Challenge, Calif., in place of H. P. Mulock, resigned.

Catherine C. Schultz, Colfax, Calif., in place of A. D. Scanlon, retired.

Sidney A. Coleman, Kentfield, Calif., in place of N. A. Coleman, retired.

John E. Mixer, Midway City, Calif., in place of W. L. Watts, resigned.

COLORADO

William D. Pinkerton, Fort Collins, Colo., in place of Roy Maxwell, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Kenneth V. Mason, Albion, Ill., in place of J. R. Wick, transferred.

G. Stewart Allen, Crete, Ill., in place of D. W. Helme, deceased.

Evans R. Pratt, Morrison, Ill., in place of J. W. Wilson, resigned.

Frank C. Niemeyer, Stockton, Ill., in place of J. D. Cotter, resigned.

Wilbur K. Reader, Thomson, Ill., in place of M. J. Sheridan, resigned.

IOWA

Edward P. Domayer, Dyersville, Iowa, in place of L. C. Smith, retired.

John R. Bahne, Eldora, Iowa, in place of J. J. Fowler, deceased.

Mattison L. Swaney, Garner, Iowa, in place of C. O. Roe, resigned.

Robert M. Klingman, Wadena, Iowa, in place of C. S. Flower, resigned.

KANSAS

Frank L. Robinson, Eskridge, Kans., in place of J. O. Warren, transferred.

Gordon N. Carlisle, Leoti, Kans., in place of G. V. Downs, transferred.

John F. Buche, Mulberry, Kans., in place of Albert Cameron, deceased.

LOUISIANA

K. C. Peterson, Zwolle, La., in place of E. C. Leone, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS

Thomas P. Hallinan, Chicopee Falls, Mass., in place of A. E. Roberts, retired.

MICHIGAN

Samuel Somora, Sr., Baroda, Mich., in place of M. D. Hartman, resigned.

Horace J. Lickly, Dexter, Mich., in place of L. W. Rector, transferred.

Bruce A. Lee, Millington, Mich., in place of R. P. Lee, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Raymond B. Sullivan, International Falls, Minn., in place of W. V. Kane, resigned.

Robert P. Fritzke, Saint Clair, Minn., in place of M. E. Rohrer, resigned.

MISSISSIPPI

Temple G. Broadus, Purvis, Miss., in place of A. M. Avery, transferred.

MISSOURI

Ida M. Brunnett, Argyle, Mo., in place of F. P. Wulff, deceased.

Walter H. Bruens, Hermann, Mo., in place of George Petrus, resigned.

Tom J. Molloy, Joplin, Mo., in place of L. L. Travis, retired.

Sylvester Welch, Parnell, Mo., in place of E. J. Echterling, resigned.

NEVADA

Josephine Roberts, McGill, Nev., in place of E. S. Christensen, resigned.

Ray E. Hepworth, Wells, Nev., in place of E. C. Smith, resigned.

NEW MEXICO

Carl J. Dagostine, Socorro, N. Mex., in place of L. M. Fay, resigned.

NEW YORK

Robert Q. Sullivan, Gainesville, N. Y., in place of J. J. Hickey, transferred.

NORTH CAROLINA

Belle Q. Cable, Fontana Dam, N. C., in place of M. T. Calahan, resigned.

Frederick A. Bruton, Mount Gilead, N. C., in place of J. H. Ledbetter, deceased.

A. Garland Pierce, Southern Pines, N. C., in place of P. F. Buchan, deceased.

Gilbert A. Holt, Troy, N. C., in place of G. W. Stuart, resigned.

Maurice E. Walsh, North Wilkesboro, N. C., in place of J. C. Reins, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA

Roy R. Just, New Salem, N. Dak., in place of Carl Jahnke, retired.

OHIO

Robert W. Garrison, Frankfort, Ohio, in place of D. F. Briggs, Jr., transferred.

John B. Fanto, Lowellville, Ohio, in place of L. B. Milligan, deceased.

William J. Gallehue, North Hampton, Ohio, in place of M. K. Lehman, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Claude L. Hostetter, Clinton, Okla., in place of I. J. Loewen, deceased.
 Clarence W. Phillips, Coyle, Okla., in place of G. E. Wandell, retired.
 Alfred V. Koehler, Manchester, Okla., in place of B. E. Stone, resigned.
 Robert Anderson, Sperry, Okla., in place of R. T. Holbert, deceased.
 Oscar Renz, Weatherford, Okla., in place of J. M. Crabtree, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Grant M. Barrall, Wapwallopen, Pa., in place of C. D. Everard, transferred.

SAMOA

William F. Robison, Pago Pago, Samoa, in place of D. J. McMullin, retired.

SOUTH DAKOTA

George A. Curry, Elk Point, S. Dak., in place of T. H. Ryan, retired.

TEXAS

Lance A. Leggett, Lakeview, Tex., in place of J. D. Durham, transferred.
 Jesse B. Strickland, Novice, Tex., in place of M. R. Howard, resigned.
 Irvin L. Hergert, Perryton, Tex., in place of M. R. Coffee, resigned.
 John O. Bier, Plainview, Tex., in place of J. C. Terry, retired.

VIRGINIA

James L. Hale, Chilhowie, Va., in place of E. B. Sanders, transferred.

WASHINGTON

Rival S. Moore, Long Beach, Wash., in place of C. D. Mitchell, transferred.

WEST VIRGINIA

Henry E. Chapman, New Martinsville, W. Va., in place of J. O. Eakin, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Ruby C. Bahr, Fairchild, Wis., in place of R. R. Hoffman, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 17, 1948)

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Lord and our God, again we wait in the shadow of Thy holy presence, in which all alarms have been hushed. We entreat Thee to teach us the best way to see, the best way to reason, and the best way to act in serving society and the State.

Give to the Congress a great measure of moral courage as it meets all pressing needs; grant that its achievements may bear the mark of a patriotic and convincing faith and that its decisions may become prophecies of a better tomorrow. In our Master's name and for His sake. Amen.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6771. An act making appropriations for military functions administered by the

National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. REED, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. RUSSELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6248. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities; to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. ELLENDER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 117) entitled "Joint resolution providing for acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment, and further authorizing an appropriation for payment of the United States share of the expenses of membership and for expenses of participation by the United States."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Nash, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. CORBETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two essays.

Mr. REEVES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the Red River of the North project and include letters, reports of hearings, communications, and newspaper articles.

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast by Jack Bell entitled "Communism."

Mr. LOVE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Wheeling Intelligencer of June 17.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one a quotation from the State Department and statements appearing in the Washington Star, and in the other an analysis of the Marshall plan in two instances.

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

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and in two to include an editorial and in the third an address by the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, one concerning the Palestine question, and in the other to include a letter he is sending to some of his constituents.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in each to include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. DOUGHTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution passed yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to the services of the gentleman from Minnesota, Hon. HAROLD KNUTSON, chairman of the committee.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter written by him to a constituent.

Mr. PETERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and statement.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Hon. James A. Farley.

Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include several clippings from various periodicals.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the