without amendment (Rept. No. 2013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2568. An act for the relief of Carmen E. Lyon; without amendment (Rept. No. 2014). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6482. A bill for the relief of Antonio Artolozaga Euscola; with amendment (Rept. No. 2015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 8389. A bill to provide for the construction of post-office buildings in local communities where the residents purchase bonds in an amount sufficient to finance the construction cost, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 8390. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the reconstruction and repair of roads and other public facilities in the States of North Dakota and Minnesota which were damaged or destroyed by recent floods; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 8391. A bill to amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served in the armed forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 5 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. R. 8392. A bill designating September 2 of each year as Victory Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 8393. A bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate-income families; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8394. A bill for the relief of Dodge County, Wis.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 8395. A bill to provide for site acquisition and construction of a general medical and surgical Veterans' Administration hospital at Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 8396. A bill to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 466. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 8397. A bill for the relief of Phil (Triantaphyllos) P. Petrou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 8398. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Katherine L. Sewell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 8399. A bill for the relief of Calcedonio Tagliarini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 8400. A bill for the relief of Shizue Sawai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 8401. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maurice N. Goss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 8402. A bill for the relief of Maj. Thomas H. Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUTTON:

H. R. 8403. A bill for the relief of T. H. Richardson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. Res. 588. Resolution for the relief of Kenneth R. Kleinman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

2105. Mr. HAGEN presented a resolution adopted by the Minnesota Food Retailers Association, St. Paul, Minn., petitioning for sound Federal and State fiscal policies, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. MCCORMACK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

MAY 6, 1950.

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the great source and inspiration of the true, the beautiful, and the good, we pray that Thou wilt create within us and in the heart of all mankind a more Christlike spirit.

Thou hast endowed us with wonderful moral and spiritual capacities. May they be brought to fulfillment and fruition.

Help us realize that when, as individuals or a nation, we transgress Thy righteous laws and commandments we do not break them, for they cannot be broken, but we break ourselves, for "he that sinneth wrongeth his own soul."

Inspire us with a steadfast loyalty to the ideals and principles which Thou hast ordained for the peace and prosperity of the world.

Wilt Thou bless our beloved Speaker and the members of his bereaved family with the consolations of Thy grace.

We are sending them our thoughts of love and sympathy through the God of all consolation. In Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE LATE JAMES RAYBURN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair requests the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] to take the chair.

Mr. SABATH assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce the death of the Speaker's brother, James Rayburn.

The Speaker left last night to return to his home in Bonham, Tex. I know I express the sentiments of the House when I say we deeply regret the sorrow that has come to the Speaker and his family. They have our deepest sympathy.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the Texas delegation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Texas delegation, we would like to extend our deep sympathy and understanding to the Speaker and other members of his family in the loss of his oldest brother, Jim.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Republicans in the House, I want to join the Texas delegation in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to the Speaker and his family in their hour of sorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Democratic Members of the House, I join with the Texas delegation in the expression of sympathy to our beloved Speaker in the death of his brother, and extend to the widow of his brother and his late brother's family, to the Speaker and his brothers and sisters, our profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point on the death of the brother of our beloved Speaker, and that they may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed unhappy upon learning that our beloved Speaker's brother, James Rayburn, had passed into eternity. I know that I am expressing the sentiments of the Illinois delegation as well as every Member of this great body in saying that we all profoundly regret this sad happening.

I know that our beloved Speaker, SAM RAYBURN, feels keenly about the loss of his older brother, and we extend to him our deep-felt sympathy.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Texas delegation and a long-time friend of our beloved Speaker, I feel with unusual keenness the sorrow that has come to him and his family.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The Rayburn family is particularly close-knit. They have never lost in any slight degree the devotion which was taught them from infancy.

Knowing of this affection for one another, I realize how deeply they must feel in this loss. Each one has my profound sympathy.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the absent Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 589).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SWEARING IN OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD administered the oath of office as Speaker pro tempore to Mr. MCCORMACK.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, owing to the enforced absence of the Speaker and of a large number of other Members of the House, I think we should not continue this measure today. I therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his motion to permit the submission of consent requests?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I withhold the motion.

PERMITTING FREE ENTRY OF ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION AT FIRST UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, to be held at Chicago, Ill., from August 7 to August 20, 1950, inclusive, by the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing or maintaining foreign exhibits at the said trade fair, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the said trade fair to sell within the area of the trade fair any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure the duties if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the trade fair, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said trade fair under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimbursed by the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 19, sec. 1524).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a report on House Joint Resolution 466 explaining the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the report and statement (H. J. Res. 466, Rept. No. 2016) submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means is as follows:

PERMITTING FREE ENTRY OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXHIBITION AT THE FIRST UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. DOUGHTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This joint resolution follows the pattern of previous legislation enacted by the Congress in connection with various international exhibitions, expositions, and fairs held in the United States. It has long been the policy of the Congress to facilitate the participation of foreign countries in international expositions held in the United States by permitting articles intended for display at these expositions to be entered free of import duties and charges under safeguarding regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The First United States International Trade Fair is to be held at Chicago, Ill., from August 7 to August 20, 1950, inclusive, by the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc. This corporation, in the interest of greater international collaboration in the interchange of newly developed products, will assemble a number of industrial products made in the various countries of the world for the purpose of educating the American people concerning these item.

The joint resolution provides that the imported articles shall not be subject to marking requirements of the general tariff laws except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States. Articles so admitted may be lawfully sold at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the trade fair, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

It is understood that the interested Government agencies are in favor of enactment of the joint resolution. The language of the resolution is identical in terms with that approved in earlier legislation providing for the free importation of goods for display at other expositions or world fairs.

RELIEF NEEDS OF SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I note in the press this morning the President recommends another loaning and spending program. This time guaranteed long-term loans to very small business. If the President should stop the destruction of small business his administration has brought about through high taxes, that is the relief small business needs and would appreciate.

The all-wise doctors of this administration think they have found a unique way to help business. "The doctors of

the Treasury Department bleed the patient to cure its ills, while the doctors of the RFC give the patient economic transfusion. The trouble is that the Treasury Department and the administration are so enthusiastic in bleeding the patient through the tax process they take out more than the input coming from the RFC. The patient lingers and dies."

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 51, noes 44.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. A quorum is not necessary on a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot entertain that.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 98, nays 170, not voting 162, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—98

Allen, Calif.	Hale	O'Hara, Minn.
Allen, La.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Passman
Andersen, H. Carl	Hall, Leonard W.	Plumley
Anderson, Calif.	Halleck	Rains
Andrews	Hare	Rankin
Arends	Hart	Reed, N. Y.
Auchincloss	Harvey	Rees
Bates, Mass.	Hedrick	Rich
Bennett, Mich.	Herlong	Rivers
Bentsen	Herter	Rogers, Fla.
Bishop	Heselton	Rogers, Mass.
Blackney	Hill	St. George
Boggs, Del.	Hobbs	Sanborn
Boggs, La.	Hoffman, Ill.	Scudder
Bramblett	Hope	Shafer
Brehm	Jackson, Calif.	Smith, Kans.
Brown, Ga.	Jenkins	Smith, Va.
Burleson	Jennings	Taber
Chiperfield	Jensen	Talle
Christopher	Johnson	Teague
Clevenger	Jones, N. C.	Thomas
Cole, Kans.	Keating	Thompson
Colmer	Kerr	Tollefson
Curtis	Kilburn	Vinson
Davis, Ga.	Lucas	Vursell
Dondero	Martin, Mass.	Wadsworth
Durham	Mason	Wigglesworth
Fellows	Meyer	Williams
Gathings	Michener	Wilson, Ind.
Gillette	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Tex.
Goodwin	Murray, Tenn.	Wolverton
Gossett	Nelson	Wood
Graham		Woodruff

NAYS—170

Abernethy	Burdick	Elliott
Addonizio	Burke	Ellsworth
Albert	Burnside	Elston
Andresen, August H.	Byrnes, Wis.	Engel, Mich.
Angell	Camp	Evins
Aspinall	Chelf	Fallon
Bailey	Chesney	Feighan
Baring	Cole, N. Y	Fernandez
Barrett, Wyo.	Combs	Fisher
Battle	Cooper	Flood
Beckworth	Cotton	Forand
Bennett, Fla.	Crawford	Frazier
Blatnik	Crook	Fugate
Bolling	Cunningham	Furcolo
Bolton, Md.	Davis, Tenn.	Garmatz
Bosone	Davis, Wis.	Gary
Breen	Denton	Gavin
Brooks	D'Ewart	Gordon
Bryson	Dolliver	Gore
Buchanan	Donohue	Gregory
Buckley, Ill.	Doughton	Gross
	Eberharter	Hagen
Hand	McMillan, S. C.	Potter
Harden	Mack, Ill.	Poulson
Harris	Mack, Wash.	Preston
Hays, Ark.	Magee	Rabaut
Hébert	Mahon	Richlman
Hinshaw	Mansfield	Rodino
Hoeven	Marsalis	Rooney
Hoffman, Mich.	Martin, Iowa	Sabath
Holmes	Miller, Nebr.	Scrivner
Huber	Mills	Secrest
Hull	Mitchell	Shelley
Irving	Monroney	Sheppard
Jackson, Wash.	Morris	Short
Jones, Ala.	Murdock	Sikes
Judd	Murray, Wis.	Spence
Karst	Nicholson	Staggers
Karsten	Norblad	Steed
Kean	Norrell	Stefan
Kearney	O'Brien, Ill.	Sullivan
Keefe	O'Brien, Mich.	Sutton
King	O'Hara, Ill.	Tackett
Kirwan	O'Konski	Thornberry
Lanham	O'Neill	Trimble
LeCompte	O'Sullivan	Van Zandt
Lemke	O'Toole	Velde
Lesinski	Pace	Vorys
Lind	Patman	Welch
Lyle	Patten	Whitaker
McCarthy	Perkins	Whittington
McCormack	Peterson	Wier
McCulloch	Phillips, Calif.	Wilson, Okla.
McDonough	Phillips, Tenn.	Withrow
McGrath	Pickett	Yates
McGregor	Poage	Young
McKinnon	Polk	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—162

Abbitt	Grant	Noland
Allen, Ill.	Green	Norton
Barden	Gwinn	Patterson
Barrett, Pa.	Hardy	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Bates, Ky.	Harrison	Pfeiffer, William L.
Beall	Havenner	Philbin
Blemiller	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Bolton, Ohio	Heffernan	Price
Bonner	Heller	Priest
Boykin	Holifield	Quinn
Brown, Ohio	Horan	Ramsay
Buckley, N. Y.	Howell	Redden
Bulwinkle	Jacobs	Reed, Ill.
Burton	James	Regan
Byrne, N. Y.	Javits	Rhodes
Canfield	Jenison	Ribicoff
Cannon	Jonas	Richards
Carlyle	Jones, Mo.	Roosevelt
Carnahan	Kearns	Sadlak
Carroll	Kee	Sadowski
Case, N. J.	Kelley, Pa.	Sassscer
Case, S. Dak.	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor
Cavalcante	Kennedy	Scott, Hardie
Celler	Keogh	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Chatham	Kilday	Simpson, Ill.
Chudoff	Klein	Simpson, Pa.
Clemente	Kruse	Sims
Cooley	Kunkel	Smathers
Corbett	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Coudert	Larcade	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Latham	Stanley
Crosser	LeFevre	Stigler
Dague	Lichtenwalter	Stockman
Davenport	Linehan	Tauriello
Davies, N. Y.	Lodge	Taylor
Dawson	Lovre	Towe
Deane	Lynch	Underwood
DeGraffenried	McConnell	Wagner
Delaney	McGuire	Walsh
Dingell	McMillen, Ill.	Walter
Dollinger	McSweeney	Weichel
Douglas	Macy	Werdel
Doyle	Madden	Wheeler
Eaton	Marcantonio	White, Calif.
Engle, Calif.	Marshall	White, Idaho
Fenton	Merrow	Whitten
Fogarty	Miles	Wickersham
Ford	Miller, Calif.	Widnall
Fulton	Morgan	Willis
Gamble	Morrison	Winstead
Gilmer	Morton	Wolcott
Golden	Moulder	Woodhouse
Gorski	Multer	
Granahan	Murphy	
Granger	Nixon	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Priest with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Cannon with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. Stanley with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Celler with Mr. James.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Wolcott.
Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Richards with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Case of New Jersey.
Mr. Harrison with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Tauriello with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Jenison.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Corbett.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Redden with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Golden.
Mr. Crosser with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. McSweeney with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Ford.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Heller with Mr. Simpson of Illinois.
Mr. Marcantonio with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

Messrs. BURDICK, CUNNINGHAM, and HINSHAW changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this is the third week of debate by the House on the over-all omnibus appropriation bill which calls for an expenditure of more than $29,000,000,000. The debate will continue for at least another week.

Final result? My guess is that when the House and Senate get through with this bill it will provide for the spending of more of your dollars than when it hit the floor of the House.

If there ever was an honest-to-goodness economy drive by this Congress, it has not only stalled, but is sliding backward. That is bad news for you but you might just as well have it.

If there is anyone in these United States of ours who does not know that unless the Federal Government mends its ways, it is riding for a fall—and a bad one, too—then he has been paying no attention to national affairs.

Every day that the sun sets, your Government has spent around a million dollars more than it had, and it borrowed

the money to do that spending. If you followed that policy you would go broke and so will the Government when it has taxed everyone so much that the gross return from taxation begins to dwindle. There are indications now that no matter how much the Government may increase the tax rate, the total take is going to be less. The more the tax collector takes out of you, the less you will have left out of which to meet your tax bill.

If you can't figure that one out, just talk with any businessman, farmer, or anyone else who, by experience, has learned that if you pile too much on the wagon—if you can remember that far back—the horses just cannot pull the load.

The answer, do I hear you ask?

Well, if, when you wake up tomorrow morning, you decide to go somewhere, you know very well you will never get there unless you start.

The administration and those in control of both the Senate and the House show not the slightest indications of making any real economy move—by that is meant that here in Washington where the appropriations are made, as day after day the Congress meets, instead of making a start and cutting the spending, spending is increasing. Again, that is bad news, but there it is.

Now, are you angry, disgusted, and do you feel thwarted? If you want something done, then you had just better keep on boiling and seething inside until an opportunity rolls around for you to get someone else to run your business, for the present crew does not propose to quit deficit spending, make an effort to balance the budget, or even to give you real efficiency for the money you pay.

When you get a chance to select some new hired men, do not forget to use it and do not forget to separate the goats from the sheep. Just keep your eye on the record and then get yourselves an outfit, including a big boss who will put this country back on a sound, going basis.

It is your country, it is your business—and the Federal Government is big business—but it is not going to run itself, and you do the hiring and the firing.

Do not blame and fire those who are serving you well and faithfully; just get rid of the indolent and incompetent hired men.

Keep those who have the courage to do what they know to be the right thing.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, while we are in the midst of the debate on the appropriation bill, and discussing possible economies to be effected, I should like to call to the attention of the Members a letter I have addressed to the Postmaster General suggesting the adoption of a new policy with respect to the construction of Federal buildings. The letter follows and speaks for itself. I will be pleased to have the comments of Members of the House upon it.

MAY 3, 1950.

Hon. JESSE M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In a great many communities throughout the Nation there is an urgent need for new post offices and Federal buildings, the construction of which were delayed during the war years. Congress has recognized this need and last year authorized the beginning of a construction program. About $70,000,000 have been appropriated for the drafting of plans and the acquisition of sites. Before the program is completed it will be necessary for Congress to appropriate many hundreds of millions of dollars for the construction of the buildings.

With the Government operating at a deficit and unable to balance its budget, I am concerned about the possibility of Congress refusing to appropriate the necessary funds quickly enough to meet the needs. Therefore, I am writing you to ask that you give consideration to the adoption by the Government of a policy of permitting private enterprise to construct these facilities and lease them to the Government. Such a policy would have certain definite advantages.

First, it would eliminate the necessity of Congress appropriating and the Government spending many hundred millions of dollars (perhaps several billions in the final analysis) for construction of the facilities. In other words, the huge initial outlay of funds at the time when the Government is having financial worries would be eliminated.

Secondly, the total cost to the Government over a period of time would be considerably less. That is the opinion of private builders to whom I have talked. It is also the opinion of those in your own Department with whom I have discussed this problem. The standard of construction for public buildings is much higher than for others. In fact that standard has been so high in some instances that public buildings have become outmoded before their full useful life has been reached.

Thirdly, the buildings leased for postal and other Federal purposes would be kept on the local tax rolls. The Federal Government could reduce its real-estate holdings, which have grown to an alarming figure. These holdings are not taxable and local governments have lost tax revenues to a point where they are unable to meet their own costs. As a matter of fact there are several bills pending before Congress providing for payments in lieu of taxes to meet this situation.

Finally, the communities which need the new facilities so desperately would obtain them much quicker.

It is possible that your Department has given consideration to this proposal in years past. Nevertheless, it strikes me that it is worthy of renewed consideration at this time in view of present conditions. The buildings, of course, would be constructed according to the specifications and requirements of your Department.

I would appreciate your comments upon this suggestion.

Very truly yours,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
Member of Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered at the fortieth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington on Friday, March 24, 1950.

Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech delivered by Glenn McCarthy to the combined service clubs of Gainesville, Tex., on April 19, 1950.

Mr. WOODRUFF (at the request of Mr. ENGEL of Michigan) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by the president of the Dow Chemical Co., entitled "Twelve O'clock Noon."

Mr. KEEFE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Antihistamines Fail on Colds, Army Service Tests Show."

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Star on rent control.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short speech by the president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial and two articles.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two letters in reference to the cut of the critical appropriation at Kings Point Coast Guard Academy in New York and the short-sightedness of that cut.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Russia, notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed two pages of the RECORD.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to include extraneous matter in the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, and in one to include an article from the Chicago Daily News on the acute housing shortage in Chicago.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. Raymond Mathews.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a memorial adopted by the New York State Assembly and other extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. WILLIAMS asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they expect to make in Committee of the Whole and include extraneous matter and statistics.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7786, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CHAPTER VIII. EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The CHAIRMAN. Before rising on yesterday the Committee agreed to limit debate on the Thomas amendment and all amendments thereto and to the entire paragraph dealing with maritime training to 1 hour, the last 8 minutes to be reserved to the Committee. There are now remaining 17¾ minutes of debate, 8 minutes of which are reserved to the Committee.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. THOMAS.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have been rather disappointed at the approach which has been made to this setup and to this problem. This item appears on page 1104 of the hearings. Just think of it. This is supposed to be a training program for marines who will ultimately become officers. This is supposed to be a program for the training of marine officers, and what do we get? A total of 1,842 civilian employees to train over-all approximately 800 students, and of those 1,842 employees, 1,083 are set up for the bureau in the District of Columbia. It is the most ridiculous thing you can imagine. The idea of having more than a couple of hundred civilian employees for that kind of a set-up.

If this were approached on a business basis and a fair basis I should not object to the elimination of that surplus and ridiculous number of employees in the bureau in Washington and the setting up of the continuance of the training on a basis where these men might have some kind of allowances in the schools.

The school at Kings Point is probably the largest of the lot. There they have a set-up of 883 students with 363 instructors. That is not so bad. Some of these other set-ups are on a specialized basis and are not so bad. But this idea of having 1,083 employees in the District of Columbia is ridiculous. The amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, in my opinion, should be reduced at least to $700,000.

I think we are approaching this thing altogether wrong. I think there is money enough in the appropriation, if it were properly distributed, to take care of the real needs of the trainees. I hope the Committee will not vote for these amendments that increase this amount and keep that ridicuous number of civilian employees in Washington.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, the debate concerning the various ramifications of the Maritime Commission leaves me very much puzzled. Some strange charges and countercharges have been passed and now, after reflecting on the entire procedure, I still wonder exactly what motives may lie behind it all.

Knowing intimately the leaders of both sides, I immediately dismiss from my mind any thought of personal prejudice or vindictiveness, as the motive of anyone.

I would think it could be an antipathy for subsidies and yet it is well recognized that every maritime nation subsidizes its merchant fleet. Certainly, the United States with its high scale of living could hardly be expected to compete without subsidies. No one will deny that the Maritime Commission has had its unfortunate experience since the war. They have been loose in their administration; and in common with many other Federal and private agencies during the war years and those immediately afterward they have had trouble with personnel.

Admittedly, the members of the Maritime Commission have not seen eye to eye and the many evidences of their internal disorder have led to widespread doubts and misgivings especially among those of us who must lean on them for competent and authoritative advice. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the House seems determined in the name of economy to take steps which may cripple the merchant marine of the United States at a time when international relationships are on the most critical basis in the lifetime of anyone of us.

The merchant marine is a vital part of our national defense and if we permit it to deteriorate now, it may very well be that we will be unable in the event of war to transport our troops and supplies across the seas and to the shores of the aggressor nation. This would simply mean that by our action in crippling the merchant marine we are condemning the United States to fight the next war on our own soil.

I hold no brief for the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 except that it has established a merchant marine and except, too, that it was drawn by the master hand of the late Schuyler Otis Bland of Virginia, than whom there has never been a finer patriot in Congress. I do not believe there is anything wrong with his law that cannot be adjusted through the normal procedure of amendment and I believe that anyone who would seek to intelligently modify it would be cordially received by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of which I am a member.

I hope that all Members of Congress when they consider this matter in any of its ramifications will bear in mind that if they deteriorate or seriously cripple the merchant marine they are condemning this Nation to a fight on the home grounds in the next war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Members on the splendid manner and the high order on which they have conducted this debate. On behalf of your humble servants on the committee, we want to thank you for the courtesy with which you have treated us. After all, we are just your servants. When there is any difference of opinion between our colleagues and your committee, I want to say on behalf of the committee we love you for your difference of opinion and we respect you for it. Whatever you gentlemen do, whatever your decision is, your committee is going to take it with a smile. Let me see if I can be of any help to you. I want to summarize what this is all about and give you the facts without any fanfare. In the first place the committee offered an amendment which would reduce this appropriation by $376,200 which covers a pay increase for 524 persons who are engaged in teaching and in the general work of the maritime training schools. We offered that as a committee amendment for the reason we were given to believe at the time we considered this item of a salary increase that these civilian employees were included under the terms of the Military Pay Increase Act which passed the House last session. On further investigation I called in our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], who sponsored that bill, and followed it through the House. He said unequivocally, and if there is any doubt about it he may be present and he can speak for himself, that it was not the intention of the committee to include the personnel of the maritime training service in this pay-increase bill; that they had not appeared before the committee and had not asked to appear before the committee. In all fairness I must say there is some loose language in the old Maritime Act of 1936 which gives the Maritime Commission doubtful authority to increase their pay along with the Coast Guard. With that in mind and for the reason that we were not a legislative committee and that neither our friends on the legislative committee in the House or the Subcommittee on Appropriations had ever considered it, we therefore move to strike

it out. Then came the Boggs amendment which will nullify the committee amendment and add $2,500,000. Then there came the amendment of the gentleman from New York which merely struck out the limitation and fortified the Boggs amendment. That is the legislative picture as it stands.

Let us talk about dollars and cents now and get the facts there. Your committee has not done a thing in the world but support the budget estimate as to these schools. The school at Pass Christian which is an officers' school, and the school at St. Petersburg, Fla., which gives skilled rating training, have been closed for between 30 and 60 days. Many of the personnel of the officers' school has been moved to Kings Point, N. Y., and some of the other personnel have been moved to Sheepshead Bay and perhaps some of them to Alameda, Calif. Under the committee bill, as it has been presented to you, you are giving these cadet officers a free education; you are paying for their house rent and schooling; you are paying for their food and for their books and uniforms to the extent of about $3,200,000 a year. Now comes the Boggs amendment and not satisfied with that free will offering, it seeks to give each one of these cadets in addition to free tuition, uniforms, clothing, food, rent, and books, $65 a month. Now there is your picture. Of course, that will cost, including restoration of the schools at Pass Christian and St. Petersburg, an additional $2,500,000, which is not now included in the budget.

Let us examine into the need for this. We have been hearing talk about economy. Yes, everybody is for economy but not in this particular instance. We have heard many statements to the effect: "Why, my record is as good as anybody's on the floor so far as economy goes, but this is not the place." We are all for it, but do not touch too close to home. Well, I cannot fall out with that. Perhaps I would do the same thing, even though I live in the third largest seaport town in America.

Now let us see about the need. In the first place, proponents are trying to make this comparable with Annapolis and West Point. Of course, those boys in Annapolis and West Point are under compulsion of law to remain in the service. These cadets have no obligation in the world to give 5 minutes of their time after they have received a free education at the expense of the taxpayers, to serve the United States in any shape, form, or fashion. They go into the Naval Reserve for 2 years, but that means nothing. There is no legal obligation on them to serve.

Here is the record, but I will not burden you with reading it all. There are now 15,000 of these young men. In the fiscal year 1950, out of 15,000, 300 will be called into active service for 14 days, and perhaps 300 for duty in the Navy for a somewhat longer period.

Now, they say, "Here are a lot of poor boys and they are entitled to this." There is not a Member on this floor who does not get letters every day from poor boys who write like this: "I want to go to college next year. Are there any Government agencies that will loan me some money like the Government used to under NYA? I will pay that money back." Of course they will pay it back, but your answer to them is just one thing: "Son, I am sorry there is not a governmental agency that will loan you any money to go to school on." He has not asked you for a free ride. He wants to borrow it, and he will pay it back. All of you have dozens of letters every week from worthy boys who want to go to medical college or dental schools, not free of charge. They just want to borrow a little money. They will pay it back. You have to write them and tell them there is no governmental agency that will loan them any money. There are lawyers and engineers in the same position. How can we go back home and look those deserving boys in the eye and tell them that we cannot loan them any money, even though they are not asking for a free ride? Yet with this group of fine boys, we are not making a loan to them—no, we are paying for their uniforms, their books, and so forth, giving them free education for 4 years and then giving them $65 a month in addition to that, without any legal obligation to serve the taxpayers one day after they get it for free.

Now, gentlemen, there is the picture. Is there any need for this? The Maritime Commission is as tender on this point as a sore boil in your nose. When you ask them how many of these boys ever go on a boat and serve in the Maritime Service, they do not know. They cannot tell you. They will duck and dodge. I am not saying that they are withholding any facts, but there is no man who knows anything about this who will tell you that as many as 20 percent of them ever see a ship after they get that free education. They go into other activities. It is all for free.

Admiral Knight, the head of this maritime-training service, gave you about all the information he could. He was being honest about it. Here is what he said, on page 220 of the report:

> Further demand for our graduates has lessened. There is unemployment in the merchant marine today. A number of ships have been laid up. A number of ships that have been chartered have been returned, and there will be continuing reduction in the Navy.

We do not get the entire picture until we realize that there are thousands of men on the beach today who cannot get jobs in the shipping industry, yet you want to turn on the faucet of the taxpayers' money to train more men to enter this overcrowded field.

Do you realize that in addition to these schools there are four other very famous schools conducted by States, and that some of the schools are very old? For instance, New York has a maritime training school which is 76 years old; Massachusetts, a school which is 57 years old; California has a school that was commissioned in 1931, and Maine has a school that dates from 1941, training men for the command of ships or for the filling of important posts on ships.

Bear in mind that in addition to the appropriation now under consideration that is going to cost the taxpayers $2,543,000 over and above the budget recommendation, we give to their State schools $50,000 each per year, and in addition we give an allowance for each cadet-midshipman amounting to $475 at these State schools, which, for 710 cadets, would amount to about $340,000 in the fiscal year 1951. And these 710 cadets will be added to the ranks of the unemployed in the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time on this amendment has expired.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the motion on the ground that it is a dilatory motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order against the motion that no amendment has been adopted since the last such motion was disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that while it is true that no amendment has been adopted and there has been no alteration in the bill since the last motion to strike out the enacting clause was disposed of, nevertheless this is a different day.

The Chair is of the opinion that the point of order made by the gentleman from New York would not lie against the motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that the gentleman has not stated that he is opposed to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that the gentleman from Louisiana is not qualified to offer the motion. The Chair will endeavor to qualify the gentleman.

Is the gentleman from Louisiana opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I am, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman qualifies.

The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the bill in its present form. On yesterday we debated this matter for several hours. In the course of that debate 15 or 20 Members of this body rose in support of the amendment which I offered as amended by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. HALL]. Included in those who supported the amendment as amended were members of the subcommittee who conducted hearings on this proposed legislation.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I merely wish to say that I do not want that to be misunderstood. Of the five members of the subcommittee, three intended to vote for this amendment. I see one is not on the floor today.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution. Of

the five members of the subcommittee three are intending to vote for my amendment. In addition, only two members have risen in opposition to this amendment, and those two gentlemen do not agree among themselves.

My good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made the astonishing statement that there were 1,083 people involved in this program in Washington.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. I refuse to yield.

Immediately following that the gentleman from Texas rose and said that there were 540 people employed in the program all over the United States. What my good friend from New York was really referring to was all of the civilian employees of the Maritime Commission working here in the District of Columbia, and not the employees of this program.

Mr. Chairman, the issue involved here is very simple and very clear.

The issue involved is whether or not in peacetime we are willing to spend a few dollars to maintain an American merchant marine, that is all. The gentleman from Texas has very frankly admitted in debate on yesterday that he is opposed to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, but I say in all seriousness, and if you will study the proposal, I am certain you will agree with me that without the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 we would not have an American fleet on the seas today. He wants to junk it. He objects to the fact it is operated by private enterprise. I say the only alternative to private enterprise is Government operation and Government operation rather than costing a few million dollars for training and a few additional million dollars for operating and construction differentials, will cost many, many hundreds of millions of dollars.

The gentleman from Texas complains about the fact that these young men who graduate from these institutions do not necessarily have to enter the merchant fleet. In answer to that, I say that is because it is a private fleet. The only way that the gentleman from Texas could change that situation would be to militarize the American merchant marine. If he wants to do that, and if he wants to debate that honestly on the floor and change the basic law, let us do it that way, but let us not do it by this back-door method.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at my amendment for just a moment which the gentleman considers a raid on the Treasury. I say that the gentleman has swallowed a camel and choked on a gnat, or whatever the saying is. The amendment involves but $2,000,000. It is a million dollars less than was approved by this Congress last year. The whole program involves about $5,000,000, including what the gentleman from Texas has already put in his bill.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, in all sincerity and with every ounce of conviction at my disposal, are we in this country, after we vote fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen billion dollars for the armed services, and we will have a new request for $350,000,000 additional, going to choke over an amendment calling for a continuation of a vital program which cost, in its totality, $5,000,000?

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be agreed to and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I object.

(Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks just prior to the remarks of Mr. THOMAS.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished and able gentleman from Louisiana offered a motion in order to obtain 5 minutes additional time for debate. During that 5 minutes the gentleman did not answer one of the arguments made by the distinguished gentleman from Texas. He did admit the truth of a few of the statements of the gentleman from Texas but refuted none.

This subcommittee under the leadership of the able gentleman from Texas has worked hard and has tried to bring about some reduction in unnecessary governmental expenses, and I say to you advisedly that I know of no reduction that this subcommittee has made that was made with more justification than in this item. Of course, I know that the hearts of my colleagues bleed for economy only they have difficulty finding someone willing to submit to it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it a fact that the schools at Pass Christian and in Florida have been closed, and the personnel dispersed to the other schools?

Mr. GORE. That is my understanding. And, I did not hear one iota of testimony to justify this sum which the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana seeks to add and refers to as a few dollars. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is not a few dollars to a taxpayer who has to dig down deep to get it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, it is a fact, is it not, that if the committee proposal is adopted and the Boggs amendment is voted down, that there will be schools maintained under this appropriation sufficient to take care of any demand that may exist?

Mr. GORE. Absolutely, and adequate and sufficient. The amendment would add an unnecessary burden upon a government already deep in debt.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana) there were—ayes 87, noes 51.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GORE and Mr. LEONARD W. HALL.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 98, noes 54.

So the amendment to the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] as amended.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 81, noes 61.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of 93 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and 1 without reference to the provisions of this or any other act; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; not to exceed $5,600 for newspapers and periodicals; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed $44,000 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; and not to exceed $800,000 for research work in connection with prosthetic appliances; $875,847,795, together with not to exceed $179,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be

expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,708,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Administrator shall assign as his representatives, as provided for in the last sentence of section 1100 (a) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 696f), only such numbers of regional or sectional representatives as he finds necessary to provide for the processing of readjustment allowances in an efficient and economical manner.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: On page 310, line 18, strike out the figures $875,847,795" and insert the figures "$925,847,795."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to include $50,000,000 more for the operation of veterans' hospitals. I believe in economy. I want to balance the budget as fast as possible, but there are some obligations we have to meet, and veterans' hospitals come in that group. I do not propose to take from sick veterans the medical services promised them. My amendment is a test as to how you want to operate veterans' hospitals.

I have some information on this. We now have over 4,000 beds vacant because we cannot get doctors and nurses to operate them. In the next fiscal year we will have 5,420 more beds available under the new construction that will be finished in the next fiscal year. I have it from the highest authority in the medical service in the Veterans' Administration that we are not going to be able to operate these hospitals, even those we now have, with the money included in this bill.

The committee cut the budget estimate nearly $12,000,000. We members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee have been trying for a great many years to bring these hospitals up to the highest standard. A number of years ago it was charged by some writers that we had third-rate medicine. That was not true, but, unfortunately, the hospitals were not as good as we wanted them to be at that time. Your Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been working hard for years to strengthen the veterans' hospitals and bring them up to the point of greatest service and efficiency. We have found that it has been hard to get ample doctors and nurses to properly staff them and it has been hard to keep a sufficient staff of doctors and nurses. This is true partly because of the shortage of doctors and nurses all over the country, but it is true largely because of the fact that private practice is far more remunerative than Government service. We have been striving therefore to get adequate staffs and to keep them. In numerous veterans' hospitals I have personally urged the doctors and nurses to stay with the service. I am told now that many doctors are leaving the hospitals. They do not know what to depend upon. A budget was proposed that does not take care of the hospitals fully, and the doctors do not know what to depend upon. Some of the doctors are leaving now and more of them will leave later. Unless Congress provides enough money to properly take care of these hospitals, deterioration in service will logically follow. I have been in a great many veterans' hospitals and I know something about the problem we are facing, and I am merely seeking by this amendment to get the amount of money which the highest medical authority in the Veterans' Administration says he must have to run them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the able chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this the amount the Veterans' Administration says they need?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The highest authority on medical service in the Veterans' Administration told me this morning that the actual need ran to some $48,000,000 above what was included in this bill. I understand the whole matter was set forth before the Finance Committee in the other body a few days ago, clearly, by General Gray. I called over there this morning to see if the hearings had been printed, and they have not yet been printed. Therefore I cannot read the Senate hearings to you, but I am reliably informed that General Gray did testify over there and did ask for additional funds to operate the veterans' hospitals. Since the need has been made known to us by Dr. Magnuson in his message to me today, and since General Gray has clearly stated the need to the Senate committee, why should not this House do its duty and act now? It will probably be suggested that we should let the Senate act on the matter first, but here are the facts and our responsibility is now before us and no argument will excuse our failure to act now and do our part to see that these veterans' hospitals receive sufficient funds to operate properly.

Now, it is a simple question of whether you want to operate veterans' hospitals up to standard or whether you want to let them go along without adequate doctors, without nurses, without attendants, and without other help that they must have.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Your amendment is on line 18, page 310?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. That is right.

Mr. TACKETT. What does that provide under that same section on the first line on the following page, 311:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work.

I was particularly interested in that proviso.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not know about that, but I may say to the gentleman that it has nothing to do with what I am trying to do in my amendment. My amendment seeks to do one thing and that is to provide the funds which the medical authorities in the Veterans Administration say is necessary to operate the hospitals up to the normal standard.

Mr. TACKETT. We would have to know that to know whether you need the additional money.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I have discussed this with the clerk of the committee which prepared this bill, and he advised me that this was the proper place to offer the amendment, because the paragraph starts:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.

I am advised that this is the proper place to offer it.

Mr. RANKIN. Public relations has nothing to do with doctors and nurses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The Veterans' Administration is going to be told—get this, this is important—the Veterans' Administration is going to be told that it must use one-quarter of this fund each quarter. It cannot, therefore, be said by the able Chairman who may follow me that if necessary a deficiency will come next year. A deficiency appropriation next year will not answer the weakness at all, because if you are going to use 25 percent of the fund each quarter as I understand VA is going to be required to do, then it means that hospitals will be operating substandard the entire year.

I appeal to the members of this Committee not to let the veterans' hospitals down. As I stated, we have had a hard time keeping these doctors and nurses there. Many of them will go into private practice because they can make a lot more; they are leaving the hospitals now. With this program of reduced expenditures and substandard conditions you can expect more of the doctors and nurses to leave. The result will be substandard hospitals. I believe this Congress does not want to do that. Let us not fail these veterans now. Hospitals are put up to cure the veterans, if possible, and to help them when sick generally. Shall we properly staff these hospitals? Shall we give them the doctors, nurses, attendants, and other help necessary to operate them? Shall we operate them efficiently with the view of giving the veteran the best service we can? If you want to do that, you simply have not provided enough money in this bill to accomplish that purpose. We are told by the highest authority that it will take the additional sum provided in my amendment. I put the question squarely up to you as to whether you will give these hospitals the necessary funds or not. This bill does not do it. My amendment will do it. So far as I am concerned, I am going to stand by the

sick and disabled veteran in these hospitals, just as I have always done. I urge this House not to turn these veterans down.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the veterans' section close in 15 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I object to that. I think the Members ought to be present to hear this debate; this is very important. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that motion I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. RANKIN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 17, noes 58.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count on the point of order made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] that a quorum is not present. [After counting.] One hundred and nine Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the section of the bill relating to veterans and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 30 minutes, the last 7 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

SPIRITUAL VALUES VERSUS BOMBS AND GUNS FOR WORLD PEACE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, the world is sick and in trouble. The nations of the world are beset on every hand with problems which are taxing the brains of the wisest citizens of every nation to find a solution. In our own generation the world has been devastated by two world-wide conflicts of arms which have cost millions of lives and billions of dollars in treasure and left many nations bankrupt, not only in material goods but in spiritual values as well. Leaders of world thought are more and more coming to the conclusion that to settle the ills of the world we must draw upon spiritual values rather than material values and that we must build world peace by international agreements to outlaw war atomic and H-bombs while keeping strong our national defenses. Bombs and guns have been tried and have failed.

Our Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., yesterday at the opening of the session of the House delivered an inspiring prayer. May I repeat it here?

Most merciful and gracious God, we are coming unto Thee with needy and aspiring hearts. We penitently confess that our human nature is feeble and fickle.

At times our hearts are filled with love and good-will and then again with hatred and bitterness; at times we are magnanimous and considerate and then again so selfish and complacent; at times we are kind and merciful and then again so harsh and cruel.

Grant that the good within us may be victorious. May the soul of men and nations be regenerated by the Holy Spirit. Show us how we may build a nobler civilization, one that is aglow with faith in God and love for humanity.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

Every session of the Congress of the United States is opened with prayer since the days of Benjamin Franklin, who on June 28, 1787, in support of his motion for the offering of prayers in the daily proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, said:

We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe that, without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel: We shall be divided by our partial, local interests, our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a byword down to future ages.

In the Holy Scripture it is written:

Righteousness exalteth a nation * * * and blessed is the nation whose god is the Lord * * * for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

The Quaker philosopher Thomas R. Kelly admonished us:

The deepest need of men is not food and clothing and shelter, important as they are. It is God. We have mistaken the nature of poverty, and thought of it as economic poverty. No; it is poverty of soul, deprivation of God's recreating, loving peace. Peer into poverty and see if we are really getting down to the deepest needs, in our economic salvation schemes. These are important. But they lie farther along the road, secondary steps toward world reconstruction. The primary step is a holy life, transformed and radiant in the glory of God.

The late President Woodrow Wilson, in reporting the armistice to the Congress at the ending of World War I, observed:

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make the conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

It is of interest to note that the Pulitzer prize-winning editorial of the year, written by Carl M. Saunders, of the Citizen Patriot, is based on the efficacy of prayer and the placing of first things first and that an appeal for peace should be made to the Omnipotent Master of the universe. I include the editorial in these remarks, which is as follows:

A year ago the Citizen Patriot proposed that a period during Memorial Day be set aside to pray for peace.

Our suggestion was approved by the Congress of the United States in the form of a resolution sponsored by Senator HOMER FERGUSON and Representative EARL C. MICHENER. The resolution called upon President Truman to proclaim a period of Memorial Day for prayers for peace.

The White House issued the proclamation. From Arlington Cemetery the chief of chaplains of the United States Army delivered the prayer for peace, the phrasing of which we proposed.

America, commemorating the memories of the men who have fallen on far-scattered battlefields that this Nation and its way of life might endure, prayed that further sacrifice of war be avoided.

What's more logical than that Memorial Day be marked by such a prayer for peace

We recite these circumstances only for the purpose of urging that again this year the President proclaim a period of Memorial Day as the proper occasion for Nation-wide supplication for peace.

Last year the original suggestion was made only 2 weeks before Memorial Day. This year we make the suggestion early enough to permit normal, routine procedure in Congress, and again we remind our readers that this is inspired only with realization that armaments and men alone cannot mold the shape of things to come in this world. First things should come first, and a nation which believes in God should not depend upon the materialism of earth to save it from the great tragedy of war.

We repeat in part the editorial of last May:

"The United States is generally classified as a 'Christian nation.'

"If it means anything at all, it means that the vast majority of our people accept the basic tenets of Christian faith. Beyond that there is a large minority of Americans who worship in the Hebrew faith. Both Christian and Hebrew believe in God as the maker of heaven and earth.

"Yet as a nation we seem utterly unaware of God or His place in the making of history."

As individuals, many Americans worship. Many pray to God daily or more often.

Why, then, should not America pray as a nation in the time when, as a nation, we are in dire need of help and guidance?

We do have one day in the year supposedly dedicated to thanksgiving when we as a people are expected to offer thanks to the Supreme Being for the blessings showered upon us.

But we have no day or hour or minute when as a people we turn to prayer.

If we are a Christian nation, isn't a national moment of prayer a logical natural course?

Differences in creed or systems of worship or dogma need not enter into this discussion if as a people we believe that there is a God who shapes the course of our lives.

It should be possible for Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and others to join in a common appeal to a common God.

The world is troubled today. America is deeply troubled. The threat of war hangs over all of us. Yet, we want peace. We are not a warlike people. We cherish the lives of these young people who become sacrifices in war. We are ready to be tolerant of all nations which do not menace us, regardless of divergent ideologies.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, it believes that the preparation for defense of our country is wise and is not in contravention of basic religious beliefs. We appreciate, of course, that some good people disagree with us. They do not believe a fire department is needed to protect us from war's flames even though conflagration threatens.

But first things should come first.

And the first defense against disaster should be prayer. The first appeal for peace should be to the Omnipotent Master of the universe.

Thursday of each week a group of Members of Congress meet at a breakfast at 8:15 in the Nation's Capital where a brief period of prayer is ob-

served and the need of spiritual values in world problems is stressed. At a recent meeting the Reverend William Franklin Graham, better known as Billy Graham, was a guest speaker. This young evangelist is performing a remarkable service in his appeal for the consideration of spiritual values in life and a return to the faith of our fathers in divine providence. I am happy to note that Billy Graham will shortly conduct a series of services in my own city of Portland, Oreg. An interesting discussion of his activities appeared in the May 1, 1950, issue of Newsweek under the title "Billy and His Beacon," as follows:

BILLY AND HIS BEACON

"Tonight is the beginning of Boston's greatest week end. * * * I am not disappointed that there are empty seats here tonight. After all, I understand that last year the Red Sox started slowly and look what happened."

Thus spoke the Reverend William Franklin Graham, better known as Billy Graham, as he reached the climax of a 28-day whirlwind tour of evangelistic revivals in New England. For 5 days beginning April 19, he fought his battle against sin and Satan in Boston—with the crowning rally last Sunday afternoon on the historic greens of Boston Common. Billy Graham was right about his slow start: some 9,000 had attended the opening Boston Garden meeting, but on Sunday, even though it rained, 15,000 milled about the Common, which had loudspeakers wired to every tree so that all might hear. Almost everyone brought a handkerchief to wave.

The Reverend Billy Graham had clinched his title as America's greatest living evangelist. The blond, handsome, 31-year-old Southern Baptist minister who has been compared to another Billy named Sunday, had been sweeping the country from coast to coast with old-fashioned revivals that alternately threatened his listeners with hell fire and brimstone and pleaded with them to make your peace with Christ.

Although he and his evangelistic team had been conducting revivals since 1943, Billy Graham didn't hit the big time until last fall on the west coast. In Los Angeles he stayed for 7 weeks and preached to more than 300,000 people—6,000 of whom made their way weeping and happy down the aisles of the tent to declare themselves for Christ. Amid screaming "Hallelujahs" and "Amens" Mr. Graham took Boston by storm this January, chalking up 3,000 repentant New England sinners.

Then he moved South and climaxed a visit to South Carolina by packing 40,000 people into the football stadium in Columbia. During the 5-week Carolina stay, 12,000 penitents publicly professed Christ. During the current New England tour Billy himself collapsed once from sheer physical exhaustion.

And no wonder. For the sharply dressed soul saver goes full-out in sermons which often run for more than an hour. Dramatizing Bible stores (but not quite as athletically as Billy Sunday used to), he moves freely about on his platform with a lapel microphone. He may shout that without God America has only three or four more years at the most and then it will all be over and we will fall as Rome fell and Germany fell. He may slap the Bible and thunder against rampant illicit sex relations. Then he will cajole and plead that sinners repent. Mr. Graham is as modern as the flashy handpainted ties he wears and as colorful as his advertising.

"JUST A FARM BOY"

And yet Billy Graham takes little credit for his achievements. "I am not seeking converts for any particular sect," he says. "I only want people who have wandered far from God to make public acknowledgment of Christ and walk in His footsteps. I have measured my success only by the service I have been to my Master."

"I was just a farm boy," he reminisces. "My father was and is today a dairy farmer near Charlotte, N. C. There are four children—my brother Melvin, two sisters, Mrs. Katherine McElroy and Jean, who is going to Bob Jones University at Greenville, and me." Billy Frank's parents are American Reformed Presbyterians and brought him up simply. He milked cows, went to school in Charlotte, and was a member of the baseball and basketball teams. His closest friend was a boy named Grady Wilson, who is today the Reverend Grady Wilson, mainstay of the Graham evangelistic team.

Grady and Billy Frank hit the sawdust trail in 1935 at a revival meeting conducted by the Reverend Mordecai Ham. From high school Billy went to Bob Jones (after a summer as a Fuller brush salesman), then transferred to Trinity College in Tampa, Fla. There he met Dr. W. B. Riley, founder and president of Northwestern Bible School in Minneapolis. At Dr. Riley's death in 1947, Billy promised to carry on for him, and Mr. Graham is today president of Northwestern Schools, consisting of a Bible institute, a divinity school, and a liberal-arts school.

At Trinity, Billy attended a lot of revival meetings. "I knew I wanted to be a preacher, a revivalist preacher," he says, "and I practiced sermons hour after hour, preaching right from the Bible. Any old stump along the river was a good pulpit, even if I didn't have anyone to listen to me." Billy filled in as preacher and then decided to go to Wheaton College in Illinois (scene of the recent spontaneous student confessions—Newsweek, February 20). There he met Ruth Bell, daughter of missionaries. They were married in 1943 and now have two daughters 2 and 4. These days, Mrs. Graham seldom sees him at their home in Montreat, N. C.

THE BIG TIME

After the start of his first pastorate in the First Baptish Church at Western Springs, Ill., in 1943, he met George Beverly Shea, radio gospel singer, and added him to the team. The triumvirate of Shea, Mr. Graham, and Grady Wilson began staging revival meetings. They made three trips to Europe for Youth for Christ, packing the stadium at Nimes, France, with 18,000 people. Cliff Barrows, trombonist, and hymn leader, joined the group and they all hit the big time at Los Angeles last fall.

Mr. Graham, unlike many evangelists, will not visit a town until invited by local ministers—he has had more than 700 bids to date. A local group has arranged a Washington visit after the New England tour which closes in Hartford this week. Billy will speak to the Senate in its dining room and offer prayers in the House.

Also unlike many evangelists, Mr. Graham doesn't emphasize "love offerings." His salary at Northwestern Schools is $8,500 a year—his main source of income. Local committees must guarantee his expenses and "an honorarium" which is divided among the revival group. Communities which lose money from his visits are reimbursed by those which profit.

Billy Graham is sure that a great religious revival is sweeping the United States. He believes that he is only part of it. "My feeling as a worker in the vineyard is that there is a great upsurge of faith in the country which seeks a way back to Christ," he says. "That is my sole mission—to hold a beacon light for the soul-sick, hopeless, and repentant to seek their way back to the comfort of Christ."

Mr. Chairman, Elder Francis Nichol, editor of the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, of world-wide experience in evangelistic work, recently said "from a purely economic standpoint the world is less hungry, its people are more industrious in the pursuits of peace and in general the world conditions are far more stable than they were in 1946 and 1947," but he points out that we are in grave danger of another international war unless the greatest possible wisdom and unity of thinking can be exercised by the western nations in dealing with what he terms the "almost ineluctable angles" of the cold war being waged in the hot spots or danger zones of the world. After his world-wide travels he said: "What impressed me most, is that all peoples, their leaders included, are turning to a higher spiritual being as the ultimate answer to their problems." An account of the work of Elder Nichol appears in the Sunday Star of April 30, 1950, which I include here:

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK HELD FAR BRIGHTER THAN POLITICAL ONE

(By Jessie Fant Evans)

"From a purely economic standpoint, the world is less hungry, its people are more industrious in the pursuits of peace, and in general world conditions are far more stable than they were in 1946 and 1947," according to Elder Francis Nichol, editor of the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, general church paper for the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination.

But this trained observer is far less optimistic from the political viewpoint. In fact, he definitely fears we are in grave danger of another international war, unless the greatest possible wisdom and unity of thinking can be exercised by the western nations in dealing with what he terms the "almost ineluctable angles" of the cold war being waged near the hot spots or danger zones of the world. (Ineluctable means "not to be overcome, inevitable or inescapable.")

Elder Nichol has just returned to the General Conference Headquarters of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Takoma Park. He bases his impressions upon observations during a 5-month air journey of 46,000 miles to his church's mission centers in 24 countries. His 9,000 miles of travel per month parallels one he made for the church in 1947.

The trip just completed included the British Isles, France, Belgium, the Isle of Patmos off Asia Minor, where St. John was imprisoned, the Fiji Islands, Turkey, India, Burma, Australia, New Zealand, and the reaches of the Sepik River among some of the world's most primitive people where the aborigines smear pig's grease on their faces and bodies and dye their hair white.

Sometimes Elder Nichol rode in little three- and five-passenger biplanes with a stalling speed of 48 knots an hour, whose landing fields were merely close-cropped grazing areas that became bogs of mud after torrential rains. Once he shared a passage with a bathtub "with no questions as to the bathtub's priority."

TURKEY CHECKS ON VISITORS

"Turkey," said the elder, "is fully conscious of its tinderbox situation." Its surveillance of possible enemies from within as well as from without is complete. It insists upon knowing where any guest, checking out of even its humblest inns, plans to spend the next night. He walked through that hospital in Turkey where Florence Nightingale made nursing history when, with British support during the Crimean War, she cut through official red tape to care for the wounded prisoners.

"The poet's vale of Kashmir may call up visions of soft breezes and wondrous shawls, but this is a land of grim realities today," Elder Nichol said. Quite apart from the age-old tensions which continuingly incite

riots and massacres between Hindu and Moslem, its northernmost boundaries point like a ladder to Soviet-dominated territory. Only 35 miles away lies Afghanistan, reached by the famous Khyber Pass which Kipling immortalized and which the British guarded with their lives. Elder Nichol received a pass from the Pakistan Government which enabled him to ride up to the border of this forbidden land bristling with camouflaged gun emplacements. No missionary is allowed entrance to it and all foreigners are suspect.

In Burma he could not get far out of Rangoon because of the guerrilla warfare and the road blocks of barbed wire.

"India is a land of 341,000,000 of people, exclusive of the millions of Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, in former times vaguely viewed by most of us as a part of India," I was reminded. "From the missionary standpoint, the encouraging thing about this vast present-day commonwealth of Asiatic countries is that its over-all constitution guarantees religious liberty," he emphasized.

POOR ASLEEP ON THE STREETS

How those millions live Elder Nichol was unable to enlighten me. But he discovered where part of the poorer ones sleep in Calcutta at least. As he walked its streets at 10 p. m. one day he saw human beings lying on the steps of the public buildings and on the sidewalks against buildings.

His plane stopped in Singapore, great crossroads of three races, Malay, Indian, and Chinese, among others. "Though Malay is spoken by millions there is not a copy of the Bible in Malay currently available," he told me. Stops also were made at Basra, the Iraq port of the Arabian Sea, and at Damascus, capital of Syria. In Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world, there is close military surveillance and great suspicions about the possible activities of spies.

To India recently have gone a number of Seventh-Day Adventists missionaries from Communist-dominated China. Unable to continue their work in China, they are being sent to new mission sites on the border of Tibet.

Elder Nichol considers Australia the great outpost of western civilization in the South Pacific, a land of tremendous potentialities awaiting the development of its natural resources and of hydroelectric power.

What impressed him most, Elder Nichol said, is that all peoples, their leaders included, are turning to a higher spiritual being as the ultimate answer to their problems.

As I remarked in the House last year, are we not overlooking the admonitions of the Sermon on the Mount and the great spiritual values of life and placing our dependence on material things, the war engines of destruction and the atomic bomb?

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard.

The Great Architect of the universe has been good to America. He has given us the greatest country on earth. It is rich in natural resources; we have great fertile fields, broad rivers charged with almost boundless hydroelectric power, great forests, an industrial system, with skilled workmen, the greatest and most productive for human welfare and needs in all history and a garden spot in which to spend our days during the short span we are permitted here on earth.

We have indeed, a wonderful world to live in, yet we are spending most of our time in petty, intolerant jealousies, selfish grasping for wealth and power, and in waging world-wide wars, preparation for war, or the sordid business of cleaning up the mess after death and devastation wrought by war. It is out of place today here in this great legislative body, men and women who believe in the promises of a just God, in saying that we need in America today more good will among men and less war, more of the spirit of cooperation, brotherly love, and fellow feeling and less of selfishness, hatreds, animosity, and jealousies which are abroad in the world? I agree with James Keller, founder of the Christophers, when he said, in the home, in all our personal relationships, we must practice love and we must pass on the message of the good life. As you grow in love for others, you will find your own power increasing. You will learn how to disagree without being disagreeable. You will become more approachable. You will better understand why all people want to be truly loved and not just tolerated. You will emphasize more and more of the good side of even the worst people. You will develop an inner warmth, an abiding sense of humor; naturally you will made mistakes, but you will always be able to laugh at yourself. Your never-say-die spirit will give courage to everyone you meet. Life itself will take on a new and exhilarating meaning, because you will be fulfilling the purpose for which you were created; to love God above all things and your neighbor as yourself.

If we fortunate Americans could in this great freedom-loving Republic put into practice such a program, would we not be taking the most forward step toward abolition of war and the restoration of peace and brotherhood among the nations of the world? And could we not then say with the poets—

The day is done
And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

* * * * *

When earth's last picture is painted,
and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded,
and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it—
lie down for an eon or two.
Ti'l the Master of All Good Workmen
shall set us to work anew.

At best we will be here but a little while in this great adventure of life. We brought nothing into this world when we came and we can take nothing out when we go. It behooves us during our brief span of life to garner well our resources and put them and our talents to good use and to extend the hand of friendship and good feeling to our neighbors before we are called home forever.

Mr. Chairman, every American citizen can take just pride in the great humanitarian efforts of this freedom-loving Nation in attempting to bring peace to a war-torn world. We have not only contributed billions of dollars in food and essential commodities and credits to the war-devastated nations of the world but we have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of our youth in an endeavor to insure peace and stability to the world. We cannot help but feel discouraged at the results achieved and the seeming inability of all of our efforts to achieve peace among men.

Are we not proceeding down the wrong road as is indicated by the observations of the world leaders to which I have called attention in these remarks. May it not be that we are depending too much on our own endeavors without that simple faith of our founding fathers in Divine guidance? Let us all join with our chaplain in his prayer for divine guidance:

Grant that the good within us may be victorious. May the soul of men and nations be regenerated by the Holy Spirit. Show us how we may build a nobler civilization, one that is aglow with faith in God and a love for humanity.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Magnuson, the head of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration, says that this money is necessary, if we are going to continue to properly conduct our veterans' hospitals.

I do not have to tell you that I have always been in favor of the very best service we can render our disabled veterans. If we can give money by the billions to foreign countries, surely we can provide the necessary assistance to take care of these disabled men. We have the hospital facilities provided. As the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has said if we are now going to take away the funds necessary to provide the doctors and nurses, you might as well close those hospitals and throw these veterans out on their own.

These boys did not bring on the war. They fought and won the war; that is, they won the fight, and then the victory was thrown away by others proposing to represent this country. These veterans, of both wars, are suffering, many of them, from service-connected disabilities. They are registered as nonservice, because they tried to carry on until it was too late to prove their service connections, and I am not willing to turn them out and deny them hospital treatment, the proper treatment, if you please, to which they are entitled as the men who fought our battles in time of war and who are now entitled to our assistance in their present disabled physical and mental conditions.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BURNSIDE. The gentleman realizes, and I think all of us realize, that the great problem, though, is that we have not sufficiently developed our medical schools to get the doctors. We would not have this talk of socialized medicine if we would do our basic job and get enough doctors.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from West Virginia that the American Medical Association has become a closed shop, so to speak, and has driven untold thousands of young men from the medical schools that would be today preparing for or practicing medicine. In one county I know they once had at least 25 doctors. The young

school teachers would go off and study medicine and make some of the best doctors I ever knew. Today those boys cannot even enter medical college, most of them. There are only about six doctors in that county now, and most of them are above 70 years of age.

But these servicemen are not responsible for that condition. These disabled men are entitled to our consideration and to the best service we can give them, and I, for one, am not willing to vote against an amendment which Dr. Magnuson says is absolutely necessary to provide that care and that treatment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the lady from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman knows that with the closing of these service hospitals there will be some six to eight thousand service-connected disability cases thrown onto the Veterans' Administration hospitals without enough beds.

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely. It is a debt that we owe these men that we call on to fight the Nation's battles in time of war, and I hope the House will meet that responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think the Members of the House should know that only about 15 percent of the budget for the Veterans' Administration is used for hospital purposes. We think of the Veterans' Administration budget, in the order of $5,800,000,000, as being for hospitalization, but actually only 15 percent of that applies to the hospital program. Therefore, a general increase in the Veterans' Administration budget as proposed in this amendment is not going to apply necessarily to the hospital program.

I understand from the committee that they have increased the amount in this appropriation this year for hospitalization over what was allowed in the three previous years.

May I call your attention to one more thing that is not generally known. By a directive of the President of the United States, the number of beds that can be operated by the Veterans' Administration is limited to 131,171. I have a very strong suspicion that the present Administrator of Veterans' Affairs asked for that limitation himself, although he uses it as an excuse every time someone talks to him about the bed-shortage situation presently developing. That limitation of 131,171 beds does not apply to contract beds, but contract beds can be used only for service-connected cases.

In my own area, that of southern California, three military hospitals have been or are being closed. Available in these hospitals are contract beds for service-connected cases to the number of 725. One of these hospitals, the Long Beach Hospital, is now directed to be taken over by the Veterans' Administration through Presidential directive. The transfer of patients and facilities now located in what is known as the Birmingham facility at Van Nuys, Calif., to Long Beach, where there are already 400 cases, simply means that 400 cases have to go out of the hospitals and stay out, because there will be that many fewer beds than there were before, and the veterans population in the area is on the increase. I have entered the strongest kind of protest against this move but to no avail.

It seems to me that if we are going to approach this situation in a reasonable and fair way, the President of the United States should increase his limitation of 131,171, as every time he closes a military hospital he closes out contract beds. But in the President's news release of the other day, in which he stated that the Veterans' Administration was to take over the Long Beach Naval Hospital, he said there was to be no change in the limitation of 131,171 beds. This means that 725 fewer beds will be available in southern California than there were in recent months and years. That situation should not be allowed to persist, because veterans from your States, from all over the country, are flocking into California at the present time, where they hope to find a favorable climate and medical assistance for their disorders.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it not a fact that the veterans, especially disabled veterans, are flooding into California from practically every other State in the Union?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct.

We have 3,000 neuropsychiatric veterans, many of whom are now in the county jails and city jails because there is no other place to put them, as we cannot find hospital space to take care of them. Most of these cases have not yet been set up as service-connected. It is my feeling, however, that as these fellows were taught all the battle tactics and went through perfectly terrific war experiences, they should be service-connected and taken care of by the Federal Government and not by the States and counties. A very high percentage of these NP cases in California today are veterans whose home before the war was in some other part of the United States. We in California should not be called upon to pay for their care and for the buildings required for their care. Our mental institutions are already miserably overcrowded. This should be a Federal responsibility.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. SCRIVNER.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 5, noes 46.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 154]

Abbitt	Gwinn	Murphy
Allen, Ill.	Hand	Nixon
Barden	Hardy	Noland
Barrett, Pa.	Harrison	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Hart	O'Konski
Beall	Havenner	Patterson
Biemiller	Hayes, Ohio	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Blatnik	Hébert	Pfeiffer, William L.
Bolton, Ohio	Heffernan	Philbin
Bonner	Heller	Plumley
Boykin	Hobbs	Powell
Breen	Hoffman, Ill.	Price
Brown, Ohio	Holifield	Priest
Buckley, N. Y.	Horan	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Howell	Rains
Burton	Jackson, Calif.	Redden
Byrne, N. Y.	Jacobs	Regan
Canfield	James	Rhodes
Cannon	Javits	Ribicoff
Carlyle	Jenison	Richards
Carnahan	Jonas	Roosevelt
Carroll	Jones, Mo.	Sadlak
Case, N. J.	Kean	Sadowski
Case, S. Dak.	Kearns	Saylor
Cavalcante	Kee	Scott, Hardie
Celler	Keefe	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Chatham	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
Chesney	Kelly, N. Y.	Simpson, Pa.
Chudoff	Kennedy	Sims
Clemente	Keogh	Smathers
Cooley	Kilday	Smith, Ohio
Corbett	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Coudert	Kruse	Stanley
Cox	Kunkel	Stigler
Crosser	Lane	Stockman
Cunningham	Larcade	Sutton
Dague	Latham	Taurielo
Davies, N. Y.	LeFevre	Taylor
Dawson	Lichtenwalter	Towe
Deane	Linehan	Trimble
DeGraffenried	Lodge	Underwood
Delaney	Lovre	Wagner
Dingell	Lynch	Walsh
Dollinger	McConnell	Walter
Donohue	McGuire	Weichel
Douglas	McMillen, Ill.	Werdel
Eaton	McSweeney	Wheeler
Feighan	Macy	White, Calif.
Fenton	Madden	White, Idaho
Fogarty	Mansfield	Whitten
Ford	Marcantonio	Wickersham
Fulton	Merrow	Widnall
Gamble	Meyer	Willis
Gilmer	Miles	Winstead
Golden	Miller, Calif.	Woodhouse
Gorski	Morgan	
Granahan	Morrison	
Granger	Morton	
Grant	Moulder	
Green	Multer	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK) having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7786, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 255 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

UNITED STATES IN GOOD CONDITION—BUDGET, NATIONAL DEBT COMPARED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say something about the budget. In view of the fact that 76 cents out of every dollar is chargeable to the cost of past wars and providing for an adequate national defense, we only have 24 cents out of every dollar to consider when we talk about reducing the budget.

TAXES HIGH, BUT NOT DANGEROUSLY HIGH

Now, this budget is about $40,000,000,000, and I know that is a large amount of money. I can hardly conceive the size of the national budget. We often hear the statement made that no Nation can survive if it draws in, in the form of taxes, as much as 20 or 25 percent of its national income. That is the part I want to talk about. We are approaching 20 to 25 percent now, but our country is not broke; it is not nearly broke. It is not even in bad shape, although we owe a large national debt. I wish the debt was much smaller, and I would be willing to vote for taxes to make it smaller. I regret exceedingly that we are operating on a deficit. I voted against the tax-reduction bills in the Eightieth Congress because I knew any tax reduction would throw us into deficit financing. I would be willing to vote taxes for the purpose of balancing the budget and not having any deficit if we are unable to reduce our national expenditures to balance the budget.

We often hear people say we owe about as much as our national wealth. That statement is not nearly true, either. Our national wealth, as estimated by the Department of Commerce is about $684,000,000,000. Our national debt is about 40 percent of that amount. When we add to the national debt the debts of the States, counties, parishes, and political subdivisions, it will probably run up to more than 50 percent. But even with that we are not in such bad condition.

UNFAIR COMPARISON

I do not think it is a fair comparison to compare the amount of the national budget with the national income. I do not think it is comparable at all. A lot of people I know will not agree with me. If we take out $40,000,000,000 in taxes from our national income of, say, $200,000,000,000, that is 20 percent. Our national income is over $200,000,000,000, so it is about 20 percent or less. If we were to siphon that money off in taxes and bury it in the ground, or send it to Fort Knox and bury it there, that would be devastating to our country, and I would agree with the people who make the statement that no nation can survive if we do that. But that is not what happens. We draw the money in in the form of taxes, but we immediately pay it out and it keeps going. Money has velocity. It travels not only 10 times, but 20 times or 30 times or 40 times a year for each dollar, so when you make the right comparison you should say that the $40,000,000,000 is compared to our total transactions, because the Government's part is only one transaction.

In this country last year the 330 largest banks cleared checks aggregating $1,250,000,000,000. There are other transactions besides that. The $29,000,000,000 that we have in the pockets and tills of the people in actual cash will travel much more rapidly than the bank transactions. So when you consider the velocity of the money and the total transactions aggregating about $2,000,000,000,000 a year—two thousand billion dollars a year—the right comparison is to compare that $40,000,000,000 with the $2,000,000,000,000 of transactions a year. If you do that, you have 2 percent of the total transactions it costs the National Government, which is not terribly large, after all.

Federal debt, national income, and national wealth

Year	Total Federal debt (end of fiscal year)[1]	Total national income (calendar year)[2]	Total national wealth (end of calendar year)[3]
1931	$16, 801, 281, 492	$58, 873, 000, 000	$318, 800, 000, 000
1932	19, 487, 002, 444	41, 690, 000, 000	238, 800, 000, 000
1933	22, 538, 672, 560	39, 584, 000, 000	
1948	252, 292, 246, 513	226, 204, 000, 000	684, 245, 000, 000
1949	252, 770, 359, 860	221, 500, 000, 000	(4)

[1] Treasury Department.
[2] Department of Commerce.
[3] Figures for 1931 and 1932, estimated by Robert R. Doane, The Measurement of American Wealth. Figures for 1948 based on estimate by former Secretary of Treasury Vinson for 1945, to which were added Commerce Department estimates of net capital formation.
[4] Not available.

Our national income is about $225,000,000,000 a year now, and about that much during the years 1948 and 1949, as compared to a national income of $41,000,000,000 in 1932 and $39,000,000,000 in 1933. As high as the national debt seems, it can be paid with less inconvenience and less trouble today than a debt one-tenth its size could have been paid in 1932 or 1933.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the fact that this is an election year and that all the Members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are due to meet the judgment of the voters at the polls in November has a great deal to do with the tone and content of many speeches made by Republican Members of the Congress.

Many of these speeches and extensions of remarks boil down to charges that the Government is ruining business, that private initiative is being stifled, that the flow of capital is being impeded, that corporate business is being endangered, and that free enterprise is being throttled.

I sympathize wholeheartedly with the situation of those gentlemen who find their political future so hazardous as to believe it necessary to resort to such wild, exaggerated, incorrect and irresponsible remarks.

My heart goes out to those business interests whose continued success in their chosen fields of enterprise rests upon the foundations of integrity and fair dealing for the suffering and losses which they must endure from their alleged political champions. After all, business success rests upon mutual confidence between the seller and the buyer. If Republican spokesmen think they are serving the interests of business by undermining public confidence in the strength of the business structure they are far wrong. They are doing just the opposite.

Now I am a Democrat. I represent small-business men, home owners and wage earners. And yet, although I do not claim to be a champion of big business, I am happy to see big business as well as little business enjoy success and profits.

Because, as long as they do I know that the wage earner is going to have a job and will have the money to buy from the little-business man in the neighborhood stores.

For those reasons, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I wish to include in my remarks the following facts:

First. The Federal Trade Commission on January 19, 1950, transmitted to the Congress, and made public, a report comparing the rates of return—after taxes—on stockholders' investments in 25 selected manufacturing industries for the years 1940, 1947, and 1948.

Reflecting a study made by the Commission's Bureau of Industrial Economics, the report is based on the financial returns of 528 identical manufacturing corporations.

In 15 of the 25 industries surveyed, the report shows rates of return were higher in 1948 than in 1947. In all but two of the industries, 1948 rates of return showed an increase over the prewar years of 1940.

Just for a few examples, the rate of return in the metal smelting and refining industry was 15 percent, in floor covering 16.4 percent, in motor vehicles and equipment 24.1 percent, in industrial chemicals 19 percent, in tobacco products 13.1 percent, and in bakery products 18.3 percent.

Second. The United States Department of Commerce reported on February 10, 1950, that the publicly reported cash dividend payments by United States corporations totaled $6,495,800,000 in 1949, or 7 percent more than in 1948.

Third. The General Motors Corp. announced that in 1949 it made a profit of more than $500,000,000—the biggest profit for 1 year of any business in history.

I am sure that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will agree that all of this is very bad news to them, but not to business or to the country.

It is a tribute to the leadership of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, to President Truman, and to the Democratic Party.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. PHILLIPS of California.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, there would be no item in an appropriation bill to which we would find less resistance in the Congress than an item which would do anything necessary for the veterans, and particularly those veterans who suffered illness or injury during the war. But we have here a figure without authentication by the Veterans' Administration; a general suggestion to raise this item by $50,000,000. I think it is proper, therefore, that I should call your attention to the fact that the

subcommittee gave the Veterans' Administration all the money for the hospitals and for the servicing of the hospitals it asked for. It is my understanding a subsequent request is to be made by the Veterans' Administration for additional money for next year but that it is not going to be made in the House, and the amount of money is not half the amount suggested by the gentleman from Louisiana. Therefore I feel the least the House should do is to wait until the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration asks specifically for the amount of money he feels he needs, with the realization that the House of Representatives will follow its usual custom and appropriate every cent which is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, with all sympathy to the objective of the gentleman from Louisiana, I feel this amendment should not be adopted until we know exactly what the Veterans' Administration is about to request. Therefore I suggest the amendment be not adopted.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. What better authority is there in this country as to the needs of the veterans' hospitals than the chief medical director in the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. We have no word from the chief medical director of the Veterans' Administration. It seems if he has a request for additional money that request should properly come to the committee which will give him the money and which has in the past always given him the money. Both the Administrator to whom I referred and the medical director to whom the gentleman refers have come before the subcommittee and have expressed themselves as to the amount of money they needed. We have a deficiency appropriation before the subcommittee now which has not yet been discussed, but which will be discussed on Monday, which is only for about 4 percent of the amount of money for which the gentleman from Louisiana is asking.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, the distinguished chairman of the legislative committee.

Mr. RANKIN. The head of the medical service of the Veterans' Administration cannot come before the committee and ask for money. He has to go around through this Budget Bureau and nobody knows what that Bureau will recommend.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. The gentleman intimated that this might be taken care of in another body. Why should the House of Representatives sit down and let another body do it? I understand that these facts were made clear to the committee in the other body by General Gray. I did not reach up and get these figures out of thin air as the gentleman seemed to intimate although he did not exactly say so. I got the information from the head of the medical service that he would have to have about $48,000,000 and I simply wrote the figure $50,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. To answer the gentleman as to why we should not do it or that the other body should do it, I am very much in accord with the gentleman that we should do our own work, but we cannot do it until we know what the figures should be, or at least we could not do it intelligently. I would point out to the gentleman that we had a very similar situation about a year ago in which there was a great deal of concern on the part of the Members of the House that we had not given the Veterans' Administration money enough properly to carry out the care of the veterans. I should like to refresh my memory from my chairman or from the clerk of the committee—I think they ended up with a surplus of $18,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. It was $16,000,000.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. WIER. This is one of the items I am going to vote against. I had 2 years of experience with the waste and inefficiency and squandering of money in the Minnesota Veterans' Hospital. Therefore I am sure a sufficient saving can be made. This is not the place for me to make a lot of charges but I just want to make this one broad statement that waste and inefficiency compels me to vote against this appropriation in the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Let me supplement what the gentleman says by calling attention to the fact that when the gentleman from Louisiana seeks to increase this item he is not increasing an item which is exclusively for the care of veterans but he is putting an amount of money in round figures in the general appropriation measure which without any further stipulation on our part could be used for any purpose. A very small portion of it percentage-wise would go for the care of the veterans whom he seeks to aid.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Does the gentleman know any more proper place in the bill to offer the amendment than at this point? I was advised by the clerk of the committee who prepared the bill that this is the proper place to submit it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman put it in merely as an addition without further stipulation. I still think it is better to follow the procedure of having a justification before the committee and finding out exactly how much the Veterans' Administration wants and then let us put in that amount as we have always done. I can express my very great sympathy and agreement in what the gentleman seeks to do, but I believe it should be done under the usual procedure.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman accept an amendment if the gentleman from Louisiana limits the purpose for which the money should be used? Would that make it any better in the eyes of the gentleman?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It still would not correct the fact that I happen to know the Veterans' Administration is asking for about half this amount. We should, therefore, know why the amounts differ, and we should act intelligently upon a matter which is affecting the 19,000,000 veterans, who are taxpayers themselves, as well as the nonveteran taxpayers. We should be very careful what we do. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts knows that very well, because she has done so much for the veterans herself and has always insisted on the figures and the amounts being determined in conformity with the needs.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to state that I have just checked with Dr. Magnuson, of the Veterans' Administration, and he states that the amount contained in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana is what the gentleman asked for when he appeared before the Deficiency Appropriation Committee. I think I do know enough about hospitals to realize that you must have enough doctors and nurses. The cut that was made means that probably 2,000 nurses will be put out of the Veterans' Administration. They have the finest service in the country anywhere today. I hate to have the doctors and nurses feel that they have no future. They are going somewhere else, into some other service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, the total amount recommended for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1951 is $5,801,782,795. Nearly $5,000,000,000 of the amount contained in the bill for 1951 cover benefit appropriations over which we have little control, as funds are paid out to or for veterans or their dependents entitled thereto under existing laws.

This leaves the appropriation "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services" for which $875,847,795 is recommended. This item covers the operation of all VA hospitals, homes, out-patient services, the central office in Washington, and the regional and district offices in the field. In other words, in addition to the medical-care program it also covers the operational costs of the various benefit programs such as pensions and compensation, insurance, education and training, and the guaranty of loans for homes, farms, and business under the so-called GI bill.

It is interesting to note that the amount proposed for this purpose in 1951 will be less than that available or to be available for any year since General Gray became Administrator of the Veterans' Administration on January 1, 1948. While the medical program continues to increase, it has been possible to offset this increase by reductions in

other programs. These decreases in personnel and appropriations have not been accomplished at the expense of the veteran but are due to the able leadership of the present Administrator and the increased efficiency and experience of existing personnel.

On January 1, 1948, the average employment in nonmedical activities totaled 89,055. This was reduced to 81,469 on January 1, 1949, and by February 28, 1950, it had been further reduced to 69,671. In the medical-care program the full-time equivalent of full- and part-time employees totaled 103,895 on January 1, 1948. This increased to 113,823 by January 1, 1949, and to 118,251 on February 28, 1950. It will be noted that the total increase of 14,356 in the medical program has been more than offset by a reduction of 19,384 in the other group so that total average employment on February 28, 1950, was 5,028 less than the comparable figure on January 1, 1948.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

The medical program has developed under the able leadership of Dr. Magnuson. The committee has complete confidence in his professional ability and his administrative capacity. The standard of medical personnel and the service provided has improved under his leadership. The hospital program is on the upgrade—new hospitals are being opened and it will, of course, be necessary to increase operating expenses and provide more personnel.

In January 1948, when Dr. Magnuson assumed the office of Chief Medical Director, the Veterans' Administration was operating 126 hospitals with 103,400 available beds. Patients in hospitals at that time numbered nearly 94,000, which means that the bed utilization ratio was about 90 percent. A year later, there were 126 VA hospitals with 104,400 available beds and 97,000 patients. The bed utilization ratio had risen to 93 percent. As of March 31, 1950, the Veterans' Administration was operating 133 hospitals with nearly 107,000 available beds and 99,000 patients. At this time, the bed utilization ratio is over 92 percent. On an over-all basis, the Veterans' Administraation is making greater use of its hospital beds than civilian hospitals whose bed utilization ratio averages around 85 percent.

Thirteen new hospitals will have been opened by the end of the present fiscal year, providing about 6,300 additional beds for veteran patients. During fiscal year 1951, the Veterans' Administration expects to open 22 additional hospitals now under construction, to provide 7,000 additional hospital beds. Twenty-one more new VA hospitals are expected to be opened during fiscal year 1952 with 12,300 more beds to care for our veterans.

An indication of the scope of the VA medical program may be obtained by comparing the number of patients treated at VA hospitals during the past 3 years. During fiscal year 1948 509,000 patients were treated at VA hospitals. For fiscal year 1949 the number had risen to 529,000 and for fiscal year 1950 will probably reach 546,000.

At the present time there are approximately 97,000 full-time personnel of all categories in VA hospitals to provide care for over 99,000 veteran patients. During fiscal year 1949 the personnel-patient ratio in VA hospitals averaged 97 employees per hundred patients. This ratio compares very favorably with the patient-personnel ratio in the best nonveteran hospitals throughout the country.

At the end of February 1950 there were nearly 26,000 veteran applicants declared eligible for VA hospitalization who could not be admitted to hospitals because of the shortage of beds or personnel. It should be emphasized that this waiting list is non-service-connected cases, as all service-connected veterans are admitted without delay. This is the highest figure in nearly 3 years. The waiting-list situation will, of course, be alleviated to some extent as additional hospitals are opened and additional personnel are made available. Doctors, dentists, nurses, and other professional and technical medical personnel will be required for the 12 new hospitals and 6,300 beds that will be ready to receive patients by the end of the present fiscal year and for the 21 new hospitals, with their 7,000 additional beds, to be opened during fiscal year 1951.

In my opinion, the Congress and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are in agreement that there should be no reduction in the quality of the medical care provided for our disabled veterans. If the Veterans' Administration lacks adequate funds to maintain high standards of medical care for all the hospital beds it is operating it has but one choice. That is to reduce the number of beds, because I do not believe that either the Congress or medical men now serving in the VA medical program will be a party to a lowering of the standards of medical care and that this is a contingency we must avoid.

In order to keep within available funds for the current fiscal year, the Veterans' Administration was obliged to consider a reduction in force affecting over 4,800 personnel in the medical, hospital, and domiciliary-care programs. With the opening of new hospitals during the remainder of the fiscal year and the need for adequate personnel to staff these hospitals, such a reduction in force could only result in a deterioration of the quality of VA medical care, with unfortunate and costly implications for the well-being of our sick and disabled veterans. I am advised that employment of the proposed 3,070 personnel in the new hospitals to be opened and the proposed retention of 1,700 professional, technical, and other personnel in the outpatient clinics will require an additional appropriation of $2,191,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and an increased appropriation of $17,287,000 for fiscal year 1951. Approximately 2,000 additional personnel will be required to provide adequate staff for the new hospitals to be opened during next fiscal year, at an estimated cost of $6,000,000. I understand that these facts are now before the Budget Bureau and that consideration is being given to the submission of supplemental estimates for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951. In recent years the Appropriations Committee and the Congress have provided all funds for personnel required for the medical care of veterans. I am confident that this will continue to be the policy and I shall be glad to support adequate supplemental requests when they are approved and transmitted to the Congress. This is the orderly way and, as for me, the Veterans' Administration should be handled in an efficient, economical, orderly manner.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

The cost to the Federal Government for subsistence, tuition, equipment, books, and supplies for veterans of World War II who have taken education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act has already exceeded $9,402,000,000.

More than 9,313,000, or 61 percent, of the 15,331,000 civilian veterans of World War II have already applied for an original certificate of eligibility and entitlement; 97 percent of these applications have been approved. More than 6,745,000 have entered training. More than 94,000,000 months of education and training have been provided. More than 2,176,000 individuals were in training on February 28, 1950, only 3.2 percent below the number a year earlier and only 14.5 percent less than the all-time peak of 2,546,000 which was reached in November 1947. Thousands of veterans are still entering training for the first time, especially in trade and vocational courses, even though actual hostilities ceased more than 4½ years ago.

On February 18, 1948, the director of the Bureau of the Budget advised the Congress that training pursued for recreational or avocational purposes under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act does not appear to be accomplishing the intended purpose of the act and is adding more than $200,000,000 a year to the cost of veterans' educational and training activities."

As a result, language was included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1949 which prohibited the payment of benefits for any course determined by the administrator to be avocational or recreational in character such as dancing schools, and this provision was continued in amended form by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1950.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has stated recently that the annual savings due to the one-year limitation on new schools contained in the 1950 act will be at least $100,000,000 and that the additional cost to the Government, if the customary cost of tuition formula of the Veterans' Administration had not been confirmed by the courts and by the Congress, would have been at least $50,000,000 per year.

The appropriation bill for fiscal year 1951 now before the Congress includes, without change as recommended by the President, the language which was incorporated in the 1950 appropriation act.

It is very important for all of us to remember that while the American people are demanding economy, the education and training program under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act has

grown beyond all expectations, with a possible expenditure of $2,754,000,000 occurring during the present fiscal year, the highest level of expenditure since the beginning of the program. The only real, effective way to safeguard the veterans' program is to keep it on a sound basis.

The most important problem confronting the Government and the Congress in the administration of this program at the present time, more than 4½ years after the termination of hostilities, is whether our appropriations are yielding a proper return both to the veteran and to the Nation as a whole. In other words, to distinguish between the worth-while and the frivolous.

The Appropriations Committee has taken cognizance of the recommendations of the President and the problems confronting the Veterans' Administration by placing certain limitations on the expenditures of funds for education and training which have resulted in the saving of several hundred million dollars a year without denying benefits to any veteran who sincerely desires a bona fide course of education or training for a useful purpose. These limitations are in the right direction. They are in the interest of a sound veterans' program. They prevent veterans from taking, for avocational or recreational purposes, such courses as ballroom dancing, bartending, mixology, horseback riding, swimming, skiing, golf, tennis, and bowling. If we allowed the program to run wild in such regards it might ultimately destroy the worthy and needed phases of the veterans' program.

Of course, I know there are a few irresponsible people who shout loud for most anything proposed in the name of veterans. Such people are not the real friends of the veterans. The Veterans' Administration must not be discouraged from tightening up within the framework of existing law in order to prevent violations of the intent and spirit of this law. The bureaucratic cost must be held to reasonable levels. The program must be for the benefit of veterans rather than employers.

In order to assure that our expenditures for this program yield a proper return both to the veterans and to the Nation as a whole, the Appropriations Committee, and I am sure the Congress, will continue to cooperate with the Veterans' Administration and veterans' organizations in the solving of problems which confront the Veterans' Administration in the administration of the law.

As the law now stands, this readjustment program will continue until July 25, 1956—11 years after the fighting was over.

I am pleased to say that Gen. Carl Gray, the Administrator, is working hard and has shown vast improvements in the efficiency and economy of the agency since assuming the responsibilities.

I have visited numerous veteran facilities and will continue to do so in the hope of contributing to an effective, serviceable, sound veterans' program.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized to close debate on this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there is no disposition on the part of the committee to cripple the operations of the veterans' hospitals in the slightest. May I give the facts as they came from the Veterans' Administration.

It is well known that about 66 to 70 percent of the patient load in all veterans' hospitals is composed of veterans with ailments which are non-service-connected. The Veterans' Administration has been before this subcommittee, if I remember correctly, four times this year since January. At no time up to this moment has the Veterans' Administration asked this committee for any more funds than they have been given.

There is pending before the subcommittee—and we received it only the day before yesterday, and, of course, we could not be in the committee and on the floor also, so, as the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has just stated, we will consider it Monday——

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman realizes that the Veterans' Administration cannot come before the committee and ask for money without being so instructed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. THOMAS. If you can keep the gentlemen in the Veterans' Administration from asking for money—and I say that affectionately, because I admire them—that is news to me. They even burst forth in the paper the other day and said they were going to have to fire so many medical employees in the hospitals, without ever mentioning it to your subcommittee whose duty it is to furnish them the money, and in face of an admonition carried for two consecutive years, telling them in no uncertain terms:

If you ever reduce your personnel, do not reduce any employees of the hospitals.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] recommended that provision 2 years ago when he was chairman. We carried it last year, and there you are, in violation of that provision.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will just allow me to finish my statement, please, then I will yield to the gentleman. There is no man on this floor who has done more for the veterans than the gentleman from Mississippi, and we love him and respect him.

This figure of $875,000,000, do you have any idea how many employees it covers? That figure, I may say to the gentleman from Louisiana, covers every employee not only in the hospitals of the Veterans' Administration, but all over the United States for education and training, for finance, for everything else; and the total to be granted by the committee for this year for medical personnel was 1,600 more than last year, making a total of 186,000. For hospitals alone for this present fiscal year they had 117,000, and we gave them 1,600 more this year, I mean 1951, in this bill, than they had for the current fiscal year. Do you know what they cover? They have hundreds of employees charged to hospitals that have no more to do with hospitals than does that wall. They are warehouse employees, they are maintenance employees, they are repair employees, they are finance employees, and ought to be charged to the appropriated divisions; and they have enough money for that purpose. They are employees for education and training; and, mind you, for the education and training program for the fiscal year 1950 we have already provided $2,900,000,000.

When General Gray comes before your subcommittee we are going to take care of him, of course, just like you want us to. Do you know how many hospitals they have today? One hundred and thirty, and during this fiscal year they are going to bring in 26 more, which will provide, 5,420 more beds by the end of the fiscal year. The next year we will substantially wind up the program which will necessitate the appropriation of additional funds. There is $160,000,000 in this bill for hospitals. You will have a total of 149,548 beds—that is, in 1952. But for 1951 the Medical Department has testified you are going to have 142,662 beds, and they doubt if they can fill and staff more than 131,174.

We have heard through hearsay—we want to be perfectly honest about it—that General Gray went over to the Senate side, after he had been before your subcommittee four different times and not even mentioned it, and said he needed $23,000,000 additional over and above what is in the budget for 1951. The Senate has not passed on it. General Gray has not asked your committee for a single nickel.

Do you not think it is better to do this thing in an orderly fashion since we know that you want to do the right thing for the sick soldiers and know that you realize that your subcommittee wants to do the right thing just as much as you do? Do you not think it is better to vote down the amendment and let it go through regular channels? We will take care of it; we will do it just exactly as you want us to.

The CHAIRMAN. All time on the pending amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; $600,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly on the subject of the War Claims Commission which has been set up for the purpose of providing benefits to our

former prisoners of war, largely prisoners of Bataan and the civilian internees who were interned by the Japanese Government in places like Santo Tomas and elsewhere in the Philippines.

We provided in that bill that all of the funds which belonged to our former enemies that were in the hands of any agency of the United States should be liquidated into cash and made available for the payment of these claims of our own people. The funds necessary to operate the War Claims Commission, while necessarily appropriated from the Treasury of the United States, come out of this war-claims fund which is set up in the Treasury Department as a special fund to carry these former funds of the Germans and Japanese which are being liquidated by the Alien Property Custodian; consequently, appropriations for the administrative costs of the War Claims Commission, while coming out of the Treasury of the United States, will come out of this special fund and not out of the taxpayers' pockets.

There were approximately 6,000 American internees in the Philippines who suffered untold cruelties and maltreatment at the hands of the Japanese. These are American citizens, they are not somebody else's citizens; these are our people. There were some 40,000 soldiers who were taken by the Japanese on Bataan and horribly maltreated, as you well know. These people have valid claims against the war-claims fund, and we should expedite the handling of the war-claims fund so these people will not all be dead before they get their claims adjudicated.

The committee in its wisdom has reduced the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget for the administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission from $800,000 to $600,000. Even at the $800,000 rate for administrative expenses it would be possible for the Commission to handle only 400 claims a day which on the basis of 200 working days a year would mean about 80,000 claims a year. There have been several hundred thousand claims filed by people who hope to get something out of this fund in addition to those for whom the bill was drawn.

I respectfully suggest to the subcommittee handling these appropriations that as this is not tax money, it is money that we have taken from the Japanese and German Governments and their people, and we should make adequate appropriations, fully adequate appropriations, for the administrative expenses of this War Claims Commission so that these people can get that money as soon as possible. They need it and they need it badly. Many of them were rendered destitute by the war and many are ill as a result of their maltreatment by the Japanese.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. As to those that were interned in the Philippines, while they get their money there, they must spend the money in the Philippines, and for some of them who have returned to the States, that is impossible.

Mr. HINSHAW. No; that is not true. The gentleman may be talking about the Filipinos, but, so far as the American citizens are concerned, there is no inhibition whatsoever on their receiving the money here and spending it here. Most of them have been returned to the United States. Shortly after VJ-day all of them were returned to the United States that could be found.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. May I say that a lady came into my office just this week who spent 2 years as a civilian internee in a Japanese prison camp. She lost her husband there, and she showed me a letter that I have in my office which says that you may get your money in the Philippines, but that money must be spent in the Philippines.

Mr. HINSHAW. There is no such inhibition in the War Claims Act, and if that sort of thing is going on, we would like to know about it in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We have had no such information.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There are two sets of claims. The so-called war claims are to be paid to the individual, and they can be spent here or anywhere for any purpose that the individual wants. But money that is paid out under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act to an individual must be spent in the Philippines for some constructive purpose, because it was not to reimburse the individual for his loss but to help the Filipinos restore their economy.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right. I think that my colleague from Nebraska is mistaken, because the matter he discussed comes under an entirely different bill and was passed out of a different committee than the one of which I am a member.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, we were talking about the same subject, even though they might be different bills. But, under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, those American citizens who have since returned to this country cannot get their money.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is quite possible; I do not know anything about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The very purpose of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act is to rebuild the property that was destroyed in the Philippines, the churches, business and other physical property.

Mr. HINSHAW. I believe that that is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the main purpose of it.

Mr. HINSHAW. As to the Filipino people who had their property destroyed in the Philippines, many, many hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated directly out of the Treasury of the United States in order to rebuild the Philippines. The people whom this bill, the War Claims Act, seeks to take care of are American citizens, our own people, if you please, who live in the United States. They are a part of us, and yet we seem to pay less attention to our own people than we do to people anywhere else in the world. I think that it is about time we gave our own people all the consideration that they so much deserve.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree with the gentleman entirely, but under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act we did make payment to American citizens, and they cannot get that money unless they spend it in the Philippines.

Mr. HINSHAW. Let us not talk about that here, because that is another act. Let us talk about that when it comes up. Let us talk about this act. I wish the committee would authorize enough money so that the War Claims Commission can get through with all of its work. We have been trying now for two to two and a half years to get it started. The more it is extended the more it is going to cost, and fewer living people will get the benefits to which they are entitled. The War Claims Commission needs more administrative money than the pending bill provides in order to expedite the adjudication of the claims of the ex-prisoners of war and the civilian internees.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the chapter be considered as read.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I think there are some provisions remaining in this chapter that should be read, and I shall have to object.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, several Members have spoken on the floor about it and I know there is considerable interest in the seizure by the Government of Mexico of five American shrimping vessels that were operated out of Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia.

I made inquiry to try to obtain information for the benefit of my colleagues and other persons, as well as myself, who are interested. I have here a statement regarding the detention of five United States shrimping vessels by Mexican authorities. It is dated May 2, 1950. It reads:

Five American shrimping vessels operating out of Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia were seized in the Gulf of Mexico at about 6:30 a. m. on April 23 by a Mexican naval patrol vessel and brought under guard to the port of Tampico. When apprehended the vessels were operating about 120 miles south of Brownsville, Tex., in waters off Mexico stated by the Mexicans to be 5¼ miles and by the fishermen to be 10 miles.

The vessels are now in Tampico awaiting disposition of charges of fishing in Mexican territorial waters without Mexican licenses. Masters and crew (16 men in all) are aboard the vessels but have freedom to go into the city. The catch, about 7 tons of shrimp, has been transferred to the custody of the Mexican Government. The American consul at Tampico (Mr. Elvin Seibert) met the vessels at the dock early Monday morning upon ar-

rival and has since been exerting every effort to assist the crews and secure immediate release of the vessels.

In Mexico City Ambassador Thurston made full inquiries of the Foreign Minister on Monday, within a few hours of the arrival of the vessels in Tampico.

The situation arises because of conflicting claims of the United States and Mexico over the zone of coastal seas appropriately to be termed territorial waters. The Mexican Government has, within recent years, claimed that Mexican territorial waters extend nine marine miles from the coast and that fishing operations by foreigners can be undertaken within that zone only under licenses bought from the Mexican Government.

The United States Government does not recognize an extent of Mexican territorial waters greater than three marine miles. For 150 years the United States has supported the 3-mile limit as a basic principle of international law. When Mexico sought by Presidential decree of August 29, 1935, to amend existing law so as to extend the territorial waters of Mexico in breadth from three to nine nautical miles, the United States Government, in a note dated March 7, 1936, reserved all rights of whatever nature so far as concerned any effects upon United States commerce from enforcement of the legislation. The United States Government reiterated these reservations in the note of August 25, 1936, to the Government of Mexico. With respect to the General Law of National Wealth published August 6, 1944, which purported also to define the extent of Mexican territorial waters as nine marine miles, the United States reaffirmed its position, stating that it could not recognize or accept the application of that law or any similar law to United States fishing vessels or other commerce operating in waters at a distance of more than 3 miles from the coast of Mexico. That remains the position of this Government today.

Coming down to the present situation, the statement proceeds:

The Department is devoting all its energies to the protection of the United States interests involved. It is seeking the prompt and expeditious release of the vessels without prejudice to United States claims that the high seas commence 3 miles from land. At the same time the Department is attempting to lay the basis with Mexico of an amicable permanent solution of the long-standing dispute over the extent of territorial waters.

In view of the information contained in this statement and the number of Members who are interested in this matter, not only from Texas but wherever there are any fishing activities that extend into the high seas, I thought I should transmit this information to the House.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I personally appreciate, and I know all the Members affected appreciate, the interest of the gentleman in helping to work out this troublesome problem affecting the Gulf seafood industry.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks. It is a matter of vital concern not only to our country as a whole put particularly to various sections of it.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COMBS. I, of course, appreciate the fact that the Government is trying to get this matter of fishing adjusted with Mexico, but I call attention to the fact that the boundaries of Texas are fixed at 10½ miles. The United States Government at the time Texas came into the Union agreed to claim those boundaries, and they were so fixed by the treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1948.

Several of us Texans dropped a little resolution on this fishing matter into the hopper here the other day, and in that resolution the term "3 miles" is used instead of "3 leagues." It is a typographical error. Insofar as the boundaries of Texas are concerned, we think the United States Government is bound to claim that they are 10½ miles, or 3 leagues, from the shore line, instead of 3 miles.

Mr. McCORMACK. The importance of this is that the traditional position of our country for 150 years is being adhered to. Not only the immediate situation of these five vessels but the long-term, friendly adjustment of the basic question is involved and under consideration. The statement shows that both matters are being met as far now at the State Department can do so.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of the consideration of this chapter it is the intention to move that the Committee rise. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the chapter be considered as read.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it the intention of the gentleman to move that the Committee rise at the conclusion of the consideration of this chapter?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Then, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this section of the bill provides funds for the operation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has proved to be the greatest organization of its kind the world has ever known.

As every Member of Congress knows, I was coauthor with Senator Norris of the bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority 17 years ago. We struck out all of the provisions of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted the Norris-Rankin bill, creating the Tennessee Valley Authority and clothing it with those powers which have enabled it to accomplish the greatest development of ancient or modern times, as well as to provide the yardstick showing what electricity is worth, thereby saving the consumers of electricity in this country billions of dollars on their light and power bills in recent years.

Let me remind you that rural electrification grew out of this development of the Tennessee Valley Authority. At the time the TVA was created we had less than 10 percent of the farms in this country electrified, while Japan had 90 percent of her farms electrified, Germany had 90 percent, and Italy and France each had 94 percent of their farms electrified. Even far-away New Zealand, a new and sparsely settled country, had 65 percent of her farms electrified, when, as I said, less than 10 percent of our farmers throughout the United States even had electric lights in their homes.

With the assistance of the Tennessee Valley Authority, I managed to organize power associations in every county in the district which I have the honor to represent, and which touches the Tennessee River for several miles. We were building power lines to farm homes in that district long before the law creating the Rural Electrification Administration was enacted.

When the REA Act was reported out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and passed, there were so many unnecessary restrictions in it that it would have been utterly impossible to electrify the farm homes of this country under it, at least in your lifetime and mine.

It took us 8 or 10 years to get those restrictions removed. Under that law we could provide only $40,000,000 a year for loans to build rural power lines throughout the country. The amortization period was fixed at 20 years and the interest rate was all out of reason. It would have taken us a hundred years, or longer to electrify the farms of this country under that law as it was originally passed.

In 1938 I managed to force through an amendment to one of the large spending bills, against which points of order had been waived, by which amendment we secured the first $100,000,000 for rural electrification which, added to the $40,000,000 provided by the then existing law, gave us $140,000,000 to loan the farmers of this country to build power lines to their homes. That is when rural electrification really got started. We won that amendment on a tellers' vote by only seven majority. If we had lost it, the chances are that we would still be operating under that old law, and the average farmer in this country would not have seen electric lights in his home during this generation.

We secured an additional appropriation for each of the two following years, and with the help of Senator RUSSELL, of Georgia, and our distinguished colleague from Texas, Mr. POAGE, we managed to get the law changed so as to take the ceiling off the amount that could be provided for rural electrification each year, extend the amortization period to 35 years, and reduce the interest rate to the lowest figure commensurate with financial safety.

The result has been that today instead of having 10 percent we have 85 percent of the farm homes in this country electrified.

I am urging that this program be pushed in every State in the Union until we have electrified every farmhouse that

can be reached by the draft in times of war, or that the tax collector can find in times of peace.

It is the greatest thing that has ever been done for the American farmers in all the history of this Government; and I might add, that I have not overlooked the district I have the honor to represent. Every county, and every precinct in every one of the 10 counties in that district are connected up with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the people get their power from the TVA at the TVA yardstick rates, which saves the users of electricity in that one district anywhere from three to five million dollars a year.

Not only are the farmers benefiting, but every consumer of electricity in that area is receiving TVA power at TVA rates, which enables them to use all those appliances necessary to operate their business establishments, as well as to light their homes, lift the burdens of drudgery, and bring to them the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

It takes to the farmer everything you have in the city, except the noise and city taxes, and provides him and his wife and children with a new servant, the like of which they had never known.

We have as fine cooperative power associations in the district I represent, and as fine a set of managers, as can be found anywhere in the United States. The result is that a vast majority of the farm homes in every one of those 10 counties is now electrified, and we are driving forward as rapidly as possible to try to reach them all.

When I started in this fight less than 1 percent of the farm homes in the district were electrified. Now we have something like 90 percent of the farms in that district electrified and as I said we are striving to reach them all.

THE POWER BUSINESS IS A PUBLIC BUSINESS

You are hearing a great deal of hue and cry from the power trust about private enterprise. The power business is not a private business. It is a public business. Electricity has become a necessity of our modern life. It is the lifeblood of our advanced civilization. It must be handled by a monopoly. No town, city, or community can afford to have a half dozen different concerns supplying electricity to its people. The overhead expenses would be so enormous they could not pay the bills. Besides the water power of the Nation already belongs to the Federal Government. That was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in both the Ashwander case and the Appalachian Power case.

The Power Trust is simply trying to monopolize a public business.

Therefore, we are dealing with a public business, and not a private enterprise, and I do not intend to sit idly by and see a monopoly seize the water power of this Nation and burden the American people with outrageously exorbitant rates throughout the years to come. I took that position when we were creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, and I have taken the same position with reference to the power generated on the Columbia River, and by the Southwestern Power Administration, and on all the rest of our navigable streams and their tributaries.

Last year there was produced and sold by public and private interests 248,541,466,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, as compared with 37,181,123,000 the year I came to Congress and entered this fight.

There are 394,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity now going to waste in our navigable streams and their tributaries every year. If it were developed and distributed in a proper way, it would tremendously enrich this country from every standpoint. That 394,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, that is now going to waste every year could be firmed up to the peak of the average years with 116,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of steam power generated with coal, gas, or oil, which, added to it, would make 510,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Added to our present consumption that would give us 758,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year.

The industries of this country that generate their own power produced more than 53,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours last year, which added to that 758,000,000,000 would give us 811,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually.

That is enough to run every factory, every commercial establishment, electrify every home, including every farm home, and heat every residence in the United States.

It may seem strange to some Members of Congress whose constituents are paying through the nose for their electricity, to hear anyone talk about electric heat for the homes of this country. But I want to call your attention to the fact that they have been heating homes in Ontario, Canada, with electricity for more than 30 years, to my certain knowledge. We are heating homes in the Tennessee Valley Authority area, as well as in the Columbia River area, with electricity now. It is the finest, cleanest, purest heat in the world. It produces no ashes, no cinders, no smut, no grease, no noxious fumes or poisonous gases; it does not sweat the windows, and does not burn the oxygen out of the air, but heats it whole. As I said, it is the finest, purest, cleanest, and most desirable heat on earth; and the time will come when the average home throughout this Nation will be heated with electric energy.

I am speaking from experience. Many homes in the district which I have the honor to represent have been heated with electricity for the last 10 or 15 years.

The enemies of public power, that is, the friends of the Power Trust, will tell you that the TVA is operating at a loss. That is not true. Not only is the TVA paying back the money invested in the power development, but in course of time it will pay back with interest every dime that is invested in flood control and navigation, to say nothing of the service the TVA rendered in helping to win the war. Every human being in this country owes the TVA a lasting debt of gratitude for that service. It probably saved the lives of a million men, for without it and the Columbia River development the atomic bomb would not have been produced in time to stop the war as it did. But it might have been produced abroad and dropped on us.

Neither is the rural electrification program operating at a loss. It will pay back every dime loaned by the Government with interest, and at the same time double the value, and in many instances, treble or quadruple, the value of the farm homes of America.

SILLY CHARGE OF COMMUNISM

Every once in a while I see where some Power Trust advocate refers to the TVA and rural electrification, and public power generally, as communistic. I can think of nothing more silly or more stupid.

No man in either House of Congress has fought communism harder than I have.

No man in Congress has fought harder to uphold the Committee on Un-American Activities than I have. It was my amendment to the rules that created the Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee of the House in 1945; and with all the smears that have been directed at that committee it has rendered the greatest possible service to this Nation in exposing the enemies within our gates.

But, as I said, the power business is a public business, just as the water works of your city is a public business. That has been recognized by everybody, except the Power Trust, since electricity first came into use. Capitals of such States as Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Texas, and other large cities that I could mention, have had public power systems for years and years, as have large numbers of municipalities throughout the country, from Maine to California. I could name you probably a thousand towns and cities throughout the country, in every State in the Union, that have had public power systems for the last 40 years.

At this point I am going to insert a table showing the total amount of electricity purchased by the ultimate consumers in the United States in the year 1949, together with the overcharges, according to the TVA rates, the Tacoma, Wash., rates, the Bonneville Power Administration rates, and the Ontario rates.

Tables showing the overcharges paid by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers in each State will follow.

I am using the TVA rates because the TVA is the outstanding development of its kind in all the world. I am using the Tacoma, Wash., rates, because it is one city that has built its own dams to supply its people hydroelectric power for all purposes. It is paying more in lieu of taxes than the power companies are paying in the average city of its size, and yet it has about the lowest rate of any municipality in the entire country.

I am using the Bonneville Administration as an illustration of what is being done on the Columbia River and what

can be done throughout the entire Nation.

I am using the Ontario rates to show what the people throughout Ontario have been able to do with the water power of that country, just across the line from New York, in which State the people were overcharged $293,000,000 for their electricity last year, according to the Ontario rates.

I want every Member of the House to examine these tables and see how much your people are overcharged for their electricity; and, remember, that electricity at the TVA rates could be supplied to every home in every State in the Union. But instead of that, the people were overcharged last year more than $2,000,000,000 for their electricity, as these tables show; and I might add, that had it not been for the TVA yardstick, showing the American people, for the first time, what electricity is really worth, they would be paying more than another billion dollars overcharges—or as much more as the entire TVA development has cost up to this time.

TOTAL OVERCHARGES BY STATES IN 1949

Here is the table showing the total sales for electricity in 1949 by States, and the overcharges which the people in each State were compelled to pay, according to the TVA, the Tacoma, the Bonneville, and the Ontario rates.

Someone may come back and say that Mississippi was overcharged more than $16,000,000 last year. That is true; but those overcharges were imposed on the power consumers outside of the TVA area. If all of the people in Mississippi received their electricity at the same rates now being paid by the people in the district I represent, they would have paid $16,000,000 less for their electricity last year; and if it had not been for the TVA yardstick they would have paid probably many times the amount they did pay for the electricity consumed.

The table to which I refer follows:

TABLE 1.—*Total electric sales and overcharges by States, 1949*

State	Estimated sales data for 1949			Estimated revenues and consumer savings if services were rendered under basic rates in effect in—							
	Number of customers	Kilowatt-hours	Revenues	Area served by Tennessee Valley Authority		Tacoma, Wash.		Area served by Bonneville Power Administration		Ontario Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Alabama	674,500	6,257,490,000	$65,810,300	$41,702,621	$24,107,679	$34,739,774	$31,070,526	$48,035,129	$17,775,171	$43,872,897	$21,937,403
Arizona	196,285	1,518,982,000	25,595,300	12,656,915	12,938,385	11,554,279	14,041,021	15,380,298	10,215,002	13,175,196	12,420,104
Arkansas	432,681	1,642,104,000	35,665,400	19,189,093	16,476,307	16,193,050	19,472,350	22,292,219	13,373,181	20,273,554	15,391,846
California	3,470,066	21,463,431,000	342,618,300	238,569,356	104,048,944	199,735,061	142,883,239	276,558,047	66,060,253	255,287,526	87,330,774
Colorado	380,883	1,427,792,000	35,416,100	18,407,367	17,008,733	16,184,025	19,232,075	21,735,306	13,680,794	18,821,280	16,594,820
Connecticut	638,262	3,079,329,000	77,935,900	34,587,236	43,348,664	29,857,868	48,078,032	40,404,842	37,531,058	35,323,710	42,612,190
Delaware	95,047	515,687,000	11,519,700	5,030,159	6,489,541	4,353,711	7,165,989	5,895,563	5,624,137	5,181,855	6,337,845
District of Columbia (included in Maryland data)											
Florida	779,646	3,234,550,000	85,761,200	33,479,388	52,281,812	30,126,258	55,634,942	39,858,969	45,902,231	33,391,631	52,369,569
Georgia	761,270	4,201,562,000	75,795,000	40,131,274	35,663,726	35,265,526	40,529,474	47,291,735	28,503,265	40,657,289	35,137,711
Idaho	188,701	1,511,402,000	20,138,100	12,675,377	7,462,723	11,144,481	8,993,619	14,889,471	5,248,629	12,692,575	7,445,525
Illinois	2,562,940	15,681,342,000	313,165,000	156,606,885	156,558,115	133,284,240	179,880,760	182,517,190	130,647,810	163,863,344	149,301,656
Indiana	1,225,154	7,107,968,000	141,967,400	71,218,753	70,748,647	60,817,012	81,150,388	82,912,518	59,054,882	73,897,953	68,069,447
Iowa	815,643	3,090,042,000	78,341,900	37,421,575	40,920,325	32,649,190	45,692,710	43,944,345	34,397,555	38,038,017	40,303,883
Kansas	568,646	2,366,305,000	54,010,600	26,703,369	27,307,231	23,103,390	30,907,210	31,259,469	22,751,131	27,483,723	26,526,877
Kentucky	661,376	3,171,547,000	60,505,700	33,028,265	27,477,435	28,276,981	32,228,719	38,402,579	22,103,121	33,967,951	26,537,749
Louisiana	620,393	2,956,808,000	54,982,700	26,107,626	28,875,074	22,781,457	32,201,243	30,716,298	24,266,402	26,755,373	28,227,327
Maine	302,216	1,202,198,000	27,921,400	12,818,941	15,102,459	11,116,269	16,805,131	14,967,187	12,954,213	12,978,967	14,942,433
Maryland and District of Columbia	799,848	5,106,635,000	98,591,100	55,036,967	43,554,133	46,967,184	51,623,916	64,426,729	34,164,371	58,307,875	40,283,225
Massachusetts	1,496,935	5,809,709,000	162,669,600	67,291,942	95,377,658	57,577,523	105,092,077	78,256,976	84,412,624	69,299,176	93,370,424
Michigan	1,913,144	11,428,896,000	232,374,500	113,090,750	119,283,750	99,101,067	133,273,433	133,111,005	99,263,495	114,831,458	117,543,042
Minnesota	921,295	3,653,635,000	94,490,800	44,506,398	49,984,402	39,133,089	55,357,711	52,327,269	42,163,531	44,720,569	49,770,231
Mississippi	412,422	1,426,938,000	32,361,900	16,255,360	16,106,540	14,240,866	18,121,034	19,117,258	13,244,642	16,480,430	15,881,470
Missouri	1,119,480	5,006,567,000	105,711,800	55,553,240	50,158,560	48,571,105	57,140,695	65,484,894	40,226,906	57,147,146	48,564,654
Montana	173,076	2,159,178,000	22,425,700	13,548,291	8,877,409	11,406,800	11,018,900	15,687,334	6,738,366	14,219,481	8,206,219
Nebraska	376,318	1,370,043,000	31,581,100	17,113,326	14,467,774	15,248,017	16,333,083	20,302,168	11,278,932	17,159,243	14,421,857
Nevada	46,677	496,706,000	7,351,000	3,790,233	3,560,767	3,331,933	4,019,067	4,497,605	2,853,395	3,943,930	3,407,070
New Hampshire	191,878	715,440,000	19,006,700	8,897,695	10,109,005	7,690,673	11,316,027	10,388,975	8,617,725	9,040,290	9,966,410
New Jersey	1,538,736	7,026,664,000	171,313,600	74,325,723	96,987,877	64,398,382	106,915,218	87,181,216	84,132,384	76,515,872	94,797,728
New Mexico	149,489	535,612,000	13,913,300	5,959,569	7,953,731	5,281,464	8,631,836	7,074,466	6,838,834	6,110,839	7,802,461
New York	4,670,028	23,658,879,000	499,037,600	199,245,601	299,791,999	177,620,048	321,417,552	238,013,736	261,023,864	205,354,439	293,683,161
North Carolina	945,918	5,271,857,000	87,149,316	49,564,073	37,585,243	42,127,660	45,021,656	57,504,431	29,644,885	51,399,101	35,750,215
North Dakota	146,086	415,919,000	14,919,400	6,119,047	8,800,353	5,646,463	9,272,937	7,368,516	7,550,884	5,977,918	8,941,482
Ohio	2,400,454	16,719,941,000	303,878,700	156,318,242	147,560,458	132,686,644	171,192,056	181,468,373	122,410,327	163,143,770	140,734,930
Oklahoma	593,785	2,046,921,000	49,409,000	24,794,458	24,614,542	21,389,441	28,019,559	29,012,744	20,396,256	25,649,227	23,759,773
Oregon	482,932	5,230,353,000	52,626,200	38,816,719	13,809,481	34,040,249	18,585,951	45,598,068	7,028,132	38,644,831	13,981,369
Pennsylvania	3,043,443	21,109,935,000	383,477,200	199,515,544	183,961,656	167,347,885	216,129,315	230,546,402	152,930,798	209,665,115	173,812,085
Rhode Island	252,097	965,909,000	27,870,100	11,373,406	16,496,694	9,706,881	18,163,219	13,243,979	14,626,121	11,804,168	16,065,932
South Carolina	455,441	2,538,302,000	39,705,584	22,995,119	16,710,465	19,591,572	20,114,012	26,708,382	12,997,202	23,823,353	15,882,231
South Dakota	162,375	448,077,000	14,994,500	5,853,286	9,141,214	5,309,502	9,684,998	6,996,399	7,998,101	5,811,399	9,183,101
Tennessee	770,505	9,142,193,000	75,541,900	58,200,001	17,341,899	49,391,355	26,150,545	67,391,295	8,150,605	59,981,121	15,560,779
Texas	1,973,195	9,273,209,000	184,798,700	97,695,823	87,102,877	84,781,321	100,017,379	115,002,730	69,795,970	101,756,177	83,042,523
Utah	193,415	1,030,700,000	18,937,400	10,967,646	7,969,754	9,525,767	9,411,633	12,815,526	6,121,874	11,057,479	7,879,921
Vermont	123,412	479,724,000	12,791,100	6,029,700	6,761,400	5,192,731	7,598,369	7,019,089	5,772,011	6,123,813	6,667,287
Virginia	756,993	3,821,340,000	77,332,400	39,862,643	37,469,757	34,740,796	42,591,604	46,887,832	30,444,568	40,875,798	36,456,602
Washington	730,805	11,580,150,000	84,449,900	62,808,804	21,641,096	54,637,372	29,812,528	73,796,953	10,652,947	64,264,092	20,185,808
West Virginia	489,325	3,926,573,000	62,163,200	31,586,996	30,576,204	25,885,028	36,278,172	36,146,909	26,016,291	33,676,296	28,486,904
Wisconsin	1,071,834	5,443,624,000	118,420,100	59,448,659	58,971,441	51,714,397	66,705,703	69,991,682	48,428,418	61,534,735	56,885,365
Wyoming	75,731	282,478,000	7,635,400	3,540,280	4,095,120	3,201,725	4,433,675	4,239,030	3,396,370	3,565,753	4,069,647
United States total	42,850,781	248,541,646,000	4,614,078,800	2,380,439,741	2,233,639,059	2,048,667,512	2,565,411,288	2,784,669,136	1,829,409,664	2,467,547,735	2,146,531,065

Mr. Chairman, I hope every Member of Congress will study carefully the figures which I have submitted, and note the burden of overcharges imposed upon the people of his own State.

OVERCHARGES PAID BY RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS IN EACH STATE IN 1949

Now let us take the residential consumers and see what overcharges they are paying in each State. Remember, there are more than 35,000,000 residential consumers of electricity in this country, which means at least twice that many men and women, to say nothing of the children.

Congress had better pay more attention to the way these residential consumers of electricity are being treated, for they not only hold the balance of power, but they constitute a majority of the voters in every State in this Union; and they are going to be heard from.

You will note that these people are being overcharged more than 100 percent for their electric lights and power; and if it were not for the TVA, the Columbia River development, and the large number of municipalities, cities, and towns,

with public power systems throughout the country, the Power Trust would have a fixed monopoly, just as the telephone companies have now, and the chances are your people would be paying many times the overcharges with which they are now burdened.

Remember, that when we created the TVA and started our REA program in 1933, less than 10 percent of the farm homes of America were using electricity. At that time Japan had 90 percent of her farms electrified, Germany and other European countries had 90 percent. Italy and France each had 94 percent of their farms electrified. And, as I pointed out a little while ago, even far away New Zealand, a new and sparsely settled country, had 65 percent of her farms electrified.

If it had not been for the Tennessee Valley Authority, in my opinion, the average farmer in this country would not have seen an electric light in his home for the next generation. Today, instead of having 10 percent of our farms electrified, we have 85 percent of them electrified, and I hope to see the time when we will have electricity extended to every farmhouse that can be reached by the draft in times of war or by the tax collector in times of peace.

Here is the table showing the number of residential consumers in each State, the amount of electricity consumed, the price paid for it, and the overcharges, according to the TVA rates, the Tacoma rates, the Bonneville rates and the Ontario rates.

You will note that the residential consumers in Mississippi were overcharged $6,949,751, but remember that they are the ones who are outside the TVA area. If they received their power at the rates paid by the people in the district I represent, they would have saved that $6,949,751, which is equal to the value of more than 500 bales of cotton in every single county in Mississippi, outside of the TVA area.

The table referred to follows:

TABLE 2.—*Residential electric service and overcharges for the year 1949*

State	Estimated sales data for 1949			Estimated revenues and consumer savings if services were rendered under basic rates in effect in—							
	Number of customers	Kilowatt-hours	Revenues	Area served by Tennessee Valley Authority		Tacoma, Wash.		Area served by Bonneville Power Administration		Ontario, Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Alabama	515,895	983,559,000	$21,487,700	$13,859,567	$7,628,133	$12,871,132	$8,616,568	$16,244,701	$5,242,999	$11,710,797	$9,776,903
Arizona	168,674	336,325,000	9,591,700	4,698,325	4,893,375	4,285,267	5,216,433	5,406,467	4,095,233	3,895,697	5,696,003
Arkansas	305,418	327,146,000	12,459,200	6,055,171	6,404,029	5,631,558	6,827,642	7,101,744	5,357,456	5,120,731	7,338,469
California	2,510,571	3,908,453,000	102,414,400	64,828,315	37,586,085	60,322,082	42,092,318	76,093,899	26,320,501	54,894,118	47,520,282
Colorado	299,429	446,250,000	14,687,500	7,725,625	6,961,875	7,182,188	7,505,312	9,062,188	5,625,312	6,535,938	8,151,562
Connecticut	556,263	931,871,000	29,824,100	14,941,874	14,882,226	13,868,031	15,926,069	17,536,571	12,287,529	12,645,418	17,178,682
Delaware	81,027	119,673,000	4,607,700	1,985,919	2,621,781	1,843,080	2,764,620	2,326,889	2,280,811	1,677,203	2,930,497
District of Columbia (included in Maryland data)											
Florida	667,913	1,199,796,000	39,557,200	16,811,810	22,745,390	15,625,094	23,932,106	19,699,486	19,857,714	14,201,035	25,356,165
Georgia	673,441	1,296,901,000	32,166,800	18,270,742	13,896,058	16,984,070	15,182,730	21,423,089	10,743,711	15,440,064	16,726,736
Idaho	155,572	581,147,000	10,073,300	6,215,226	3,858,074	5,772,001	4,301,299	7,282,996	2,790,304	5,258,263	4,815,037
Illinois	2,114,756	3,213,074,000	100,992,600	55,242,952	45,749,648	51,405,233	49,587,367	64,837,249	36,155,351	46,759,574	54,233,026
Indiana	1,001,678	1,692,790,000	51,779,100	26,769,795	25,009,305	24,905,747	26,873,353	31,378,135	20,400,965	22,627,467	29,151,633
Iowa	637,870	1,008,653,000	35,554,800	16,639,646	18,915,154	15,466,338	20,088,462	19,519,585	16,035,215	14,079,701	21,475,099
Kansas	448,818	601,865,000	21,501,200	10,750,600	10,750,600	9,998,058	11,503,142	12,599,703	8,901,497	9,095,008	12,406,192
Kentucky	552,222	754,827,000	23,460,200	13,395,774	10,064,426	12,457,366	11,002,834	15,694,874	7,765,326	11,331,277	12,128,923
Louisiana	525,282	599,401,000	22,320,900	10,870,278	11,450,622	10,111,368	12,209,532	12,767,555	9,553,345	9,196,211	13,124,689
Maine	256,934	359,093,000	13,172,400	5,795,856	7,376,544	5,387,512	7,784,888	6,796,958	6,375,442	4,900,133	8,272,267
Maryland and District of Columbia	654,147	1,002,391,000	30,296,400	17,190,445	13,105,955	15,981,374	14,315,026	20,155,739	10,140,661	14,540,960	15,755,440
Massachusetts	1,300,374	1,521,454,000	62,120,900	27,084,712	35,036,188	25,158,965	36,961,935	31,743,780	30,377,120	22,922,612	39,198,288
Michigan	1,670,374	3,198,036,000	89,500,700	50,299,393	39,201,307	46,719,365	42,781,335	58,980,961	30,519,739	42,512,833	46,987,867
Minnesota	765,868	1,331,207,000	42,945,500	21,558,641	21,386,859	20,055,549	22,889,951	25,294,900	17,650,600	18,251,838	24,693,662
Mississippi	334,963	486,224,000	14,299,900	7,350,149	6,949,751	6,835,352	7,464,548	8,622,840	5,677,060	6,220,457	8,079,443
Missouri	917,103	1,322,290,000	40,632,800	22,713,735	17,919,065	21,129,056	19,503,744	26,614,484	14,018,316	19,219,314	21,413,486
Montana	148,594	316,260,000	8,790,700	4,588,745	4,201,955	4,263,490	4,527,210	5,379,908	3,410,792	3,876,699	4,914,001
Nebraska	307,905	513,743,000	15,293,600	8,396,186	6,897,414	7,799,736	7,493,864	9,849,078	5,444,522	7,096,230	8,197,370
Nevada	37,213	155,540,000	2,923,700	1,391,681	1,532,019	1,292,275	1,631,425	1,631,425	1,292,275	1,175,327	1,748,373
New Hampshire	156,263	227,686,000	8,467,500	3,979,725	4,487,775	3,700,298	4,767,202	4,674,060	3,793,440	3,370,065	5,097,435
New Jersey	1,322,090	1,720,628,000	63,649,900	29,979,103	33,670,797	27,878,656	35,771,244	35,198,395	28,451,505	25,396,310	38,253,590
New Mexico	124,542	160,215,000	5,869,000	2,476,718	3,392,282	2,306,517	3,562,483	2,905,155	2,963,845	2,095,233	3,773,767
New York	3,965,952	5,094,189,000	182,753,000	80,411,320	102,341,680	74,745,977	108,007,023	94,300,548	88,452,452	67,984,116	114,768,884
North Carolina	786,401	1,245,088,000	34,765,910	18,564,996	16,200,914	17,243,891	17,522,019	21,763,460	13,002,450	15,679,425	19,086,485
North Dakota	120,718	209,366,000	7,661,100	3,470,478	4,190,622	3,232,984	4,428,116	4,075,705	3,585,395	2,934,201	4,726,899
Ohio	2,010,322	3,479,954,000	103,653,800	56,594,975	47,058,825	52,656,130	50,997,670	66,338,432	37,315,368	47,888,056	55,765,744
Oklahoma	478,252	510,424,000	20,913,900	9,578,566	11,335,334	8,909,321	12,004,579	11,230,764	9,683,136	8,114,593	12,799,307
Oregon	404,642	1,760,495,000	25,666,200	17,607,013	8,059,187	16,375,036	9,291,164	20,635,625	5,030,575	14,886,396	10,779,804
Pennsylvania	2,571,523	4,029,903,000	130,820,200	66,849,122	63,971,078	62,139,595	68,680,605	78,361,300	52,458,900	56,514,326	74,305,874
Rhode Island	220,039	229,898,000	9,995,200	4,277,946	5,717,254	3,978,090	6,017,110	5,017,590	4,977,610	3,618,262	6,376,938
South Carolina	378,637	599,487,000	15,839,490	8,775,077	7,064,413	8,173,177	7,666,313	10,295,669	5,543,821	7,428,721	8,410,769
South Dakota	131,269	195,016,000	7,139,300	3,012,785	4,126,515	2,805,745	4,333,555	3,533,954	3,605,346	2,548,730	4,590,570
Tennessee	687,220	2,001,597,000	31,070,300	23,240,584	7,829,716	21,624,929	9,445,371	27,279,723	3,790,577	19,667,500	11,402,800
Texas	1,576,912	2,014,234,000	69,597,900	35,564,527	34,033,373	33,059,003	36,538,897	41,689,142	27,908,758	30,066,293	39,531,607
Utah	174,107	369,646,000	8,779,100	5,162,111	3,616,989	4,802,168	3,976,932	6,057,579	2,721,521	4,363,213	4,415,887
Vermont	101,834	163,762,000	6,129,300	2,666,246	3,463,054	2,476,237	3,653,063	3,125,943	3,003,357	2,255,582	3,873,718
Virginia	638,701	1,077,621,000	32,059,700	16,606,925	15,452,775	15,452,775	16,606,925	19,492,298	12,567,402	14,042,149	18,017,551
Washington	623,898	2,712,085,000	35,992,600	26,742,502	9,250,098	24,870,887	11,121,713	31,385,547	4,607,053	22,603,353	13,389,247
West Virginia	400,118	509,206,000	18,089,800	9,062,990	9,026,810	8,429,847	9,659,953	10,636,802	7,452,998	7,670,075	10,419,725
Wisconsin	829,168	1,520,008,000	41,681,200	23,091,385	18,589,815	21,507,499	20,173,701	27,092,780	14,588,420	19,548,483	22,132,717
Wyoming	64,454	100,878,000	3,573,300	1,661,585	1,911,715	1,547,239	2,026,061	1,951,022	1,622,278	1,404,307	2,168,993
United States total	35,375,366	58,139,346,000	1,716,532,700	904,717,841	811,814,859	841,297,288	875,235,412	1,061,086,697	655,446,003	765,269,294	951,268,406

If any Member of Congress doubts these figures, let him take the records of rates paid in his home town and his home District, and compare them. He will see that these figures are extremely conservative.

OVERCHARGES PAID BY COMMERCIAL USERS OF ELECTRICITY IN EACH STATE IN 1949

We now come to the burden of overcharges paid by commercial consumers throughout the country—the businessmen, and especially the small-business men in every State.

We are constantly being reminded of the burdens imposed upon the businessmen of this country, and especially upon those small-business men, who constitute, you might say, the backbone of American enterprise. Yet these people are overcharged more than 100 percent for their electric lights and power, which means that the rates are so high in many localities that they are unable to use the amount of electricity necessary for the economical operations of their establishments.

They are entitled to relief from these overcharges and I hope you Members will join me in my efforts to get that relief for them.

Examine the table which I am inserting at this point, and you will see what that burden means to the businessmen of your State.

The table referred to follows:

TABLE 3.—*Commercial electric service and overcharges for the year 1949*

State	Estimated sales data for 1949			Estimated revenues and consumer savings if services were rendered under basic rates in effect in—							
	Number of customers	Kilowatt-hours	Revenues	Area served by Tennessee Valley Authority		Tacoma, Wash.		Area served by Bonneville Power Administration		Ontario, Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Alabama	59,075	486,684,000	$10,292,200	$5,825,385	$4,466,815	$5,568,080	$4,724,120	$7,492,722	$2,799,478	$6,741,391	$3,550,809
Arizona	26,090	929,091,000	12,795,000	6,128,805	6,666,195	5,847,315	6,947,685	7,856,130	4,938,870	7,062,840	5,732,160
Arkansas	43,212	329,777,000	9,393,900	3,879,681	5,514,219	3,710,591	5,683,309	4,969,373	4,424,527	4,462,103	4,931,797
California	491,423	4,029,593,000	87,580,200	49,657,973	37,922,227	47,380,888	40,199,312	63,408,065	24,172,135	56,927,130	30,653,070
Colorado	47,758	466,117,000	11,577,100	5,163,387	6,413,713	4,920,268	6,656,832	6,587,370	4,989,730	5,915,898	5,661,202
Connecticut	75,013	529,799,000	18,359,400	6,554,306	11,805,094	6,260,555	12,098,845	8,408,605	9,950,795	7,564,073	10,795,327
Delaware	11,910	129,641,000	3,293,700	1,198,907	2,094,793	1,142,914	2,150,786	1,531,571	1,762,129	1,373,473	1,920,227
District of Columbia (included in Maryland data)											
Florida	105,398	865,701,000	29,833,400	10,053,856	19,779,544	9,606,355	20,227,045	12,858,195	16,975,205	11,545,526	18,287,874
Georgia	85,198	896,097,000	22,793,800	9,755,746	13,038,054	9,322,664	13,471,136	12,513,796	10,280,004	11,237,343	11,556,457
Idaho	24,728	259,095,000	5,088,300	2,747,682	2,340,618	2,620,475	2,467,825	3,505,839	1,582,461	3,144,569	1,943,731
Illinois	314,831	2,367,296,000	77,122,200	31,542,980	45,579,220	30,154,780	46,967,420	40,566,277	36,555,923	36,478,801	40,643,399
Indiana	139,225	1,095,060,000	30,334,800	13,923,673	16,411,127	13,286,642	17,048,158	17,836,862	12,497,938	16,016,774	14,318,026
Iowa	107,506	615,723,000	19,538,500	8,460,171	11,078,329	8,069,401	11,469,099	10,824,329	8,714,171	9,730,173	9,808,327
Kansas	69,944	491,701,000	14,232,700	5,991,967	8,240,733	5,721,545	8,511,155	7,657,193	6,575,507	6,874,394	7,358,306
Kentucky	69,898	484,906,000	12,869,100	5,997,001	6,872,099	5,713,880	7,155,220	7,669,984	5,199,116	6,897,838	5,971,262
Louisiana	74,153	623,202,000	17,975,600	6,543,118	11,432,482	6,237,533	11,738,067	8,358,654	9,616,946	7,513,801	10,461,799
Maine	37,133	209,789,000	6,384,400	2,464,378	3,920,022	2,349,459	4,034,941	3,134,740	3,249,660	2,809,136	3,575,264
Maryland and District of Columbia	103,227	879,049,000	24,502,200	13,650,783	10,851,417	13,037,188	11,465,012	17,542,442	6,959,758	15,774,644	8,727,556
Massachusetts	183,284	927,974,000	37,109,900	12,357,597	24,752,303	11,800,948	25,308,952	15,808,817	21,301,083	14,213,092	22,896,808
Michigan	211,771	2,209,755,000	62,717,000	27,281,895	35,435,105	26,090,272	36,626,728	34,933,369	27,783,631	31,358,500	31,358,500
Minnesota	111,978	791,072,000	25,059,200	9,594,227	15,455,973	9,168,373	15,881,827	12,274,598	12,775,602	11,022,088	14,028,112
Mississippi	40,590	340,210,000	9,026,700	3,773,161	5,253,539	3,601,653	5,425,047	4,829,285	4,197,415	4,332,816	4,693,884
Missouri	137,262	1,189,864,000	31,779,200	14,491,315	17,287,885	13,855,731	17,923,469	18,590,832	13,188,368	16,715,859	15,063,341
Montana	21,449	196,692,000	4,819,500	2,356,736	2,462,764	2,250,707	2,568,793	3,017,007	1,802,493	2,708,559	2,110,941
Nebraska	50,939	407,895,000	9,592,400	4,633,129	4,959,271	4,422,096	5,170,304	5,947,288	3,645,112	5,342,967	4,249,433
Nevada	8,259	165,627,000	2,874,900	1,221,833	1,653,067	1,167,209	1,707,691	1,566,821	1,308,079	1,408,701	1,466,199
New Hampshire	21,633	115,798,000	3,950,900	1,623,820	2,327,080	1,552,704	2,398,196	2,078,173	1,872,727	1,868,776	2,082,124
New Jersey	206,924	1,483,196,000	48,398,900	17,084,812	31,314,088	16,310,429	32,088,471	21,876,303	26,522,597	19,649,953	28,748,947
New Mexico	19,318	169,794,000	4,816,900	1,830,422	2,986,478	1,748,535	3,068,365	2,345,830	2,471,070	2,104,985	2,711,915
New York	680,741	7,576,634,000	206,324,400	68,912,350	137,412,050	65,817,484	140,506,916	88,513,168	117,811,232	79,641,218	126,683,182
North Carolina	94,000	763,026,000	18,391,127	8,938,088	9,453,039	8,533,483	9,857,644	11,402,499	6,988,628	10,225,467	8,165,660
North Dakota	23,688	155,062,000	5,992,800	2,109,466	3,883,334	2,013,581	3,979,219	2,696,760	3,296,040	2,421,091	3,571,709
Ohio	265,451	2,203,663,000	60,693,100	28,282,985	32,410,115	27,008,430	33,684,670	36,294,474	24,398,626	32,652,888	28,040,212
Oklahoma	69,699	435,520,000	13,024,600	5,639,652	7,384,948	5,379,160	7,645,440	7,215,628	5,808,972	6,473,226	6,551,374
Oregon	61,698	852,465,000	13,681,900	9,153,191	4,528,709	8,729,052	4,952,848	11,684,343	1,997,557	10,480,335	3,201,565
Pennsylvania	399,424	2,642,081,000	74,839,600	32,555,226	42,284,374	31,058,434	43,781,166	41,760,497	33,079,103	37,569,479	37,270,121
Rhode Island	29,854	160,509,000	6,378,400	2,232,440	4,145,960	2,130,386	4,248,014	2,857,523	3,520,877	2,564,117	3,814,283
South Carolina	45,259	367,383,000	8,379,073	4,122,504	4,256,569	3,938,164	4,440,909	5,262,058	3,117,015	4,717,418	3,661,655
South Dakota	25,794	140,701,000	5,526,300	1,862,363	3,663,937	1,779,469	3,746,831	2,381,835	3,144,465	2,133,152	3,393,148
Tennessee	75,248	747,104,000	12,524,500	8,666,954	3,857,546	8,278,695	4,245,805	11,071,658	1,452,842	9,931,929	2,592,571
Texas	237,073	2,412,841,000	57,718,800	26,377,492	31,341,308	25,223,116	32,495,684	33,880,936	23,837,864	30,417,808	27,300,992
Utah	17,242	170,909,000	4,289,300	1,973,078	2,316,222	1,883,003	2,406,297	2,526,398	1,762,902	2,269,040	2,020,260
Vermont	13,965	91,403,000	2,627,800	1,072,142	1,555,658	1,022,214	1,605,586	1,363,828	1,263,972	1,221,927	1,405,873
Virginia	86,632	891,441,000	22,590,100	9,600,793	12,989,307	9,171,581	13,418,519	12,311,605	10,278,495	11,046,559	11,543,541
Washington	79,898	1,485,500,000	20,684,300	14,375,589	6,308,711	13,713,691	6,970,609	18,471,080	2,213,220	16,609,493	4,074,807
West Virginia	55,205	278,587,000	7,975,500	3,644,804	4,330,696	3,485,294	4,490,206	4,681,619	3,293,881	4,203,089	3,772,411
Wisconsin	121,962	1,090,080,000	30,085,900	15,223,465	14,862,435	14,531,490	15,554,410	19,525,749	10,560,151	17,540,080	12,545,820
Wyoming	8,806	110,614,000	2,895,200	1,227,565	1,667,635	1,172,556	1,722,644	1,569,198	1,326,002	1,409,962	1,485,238
United States total	5,290,768	46,261,721,000	1,228,725,700	531,758,893	696,966,807	507,788,473	720,937,227	681,461,326	547,264,374	612,324,481	616,401,219

OVERCHARGES PAID BY INDUSTRIAL USERS OF ELECTRICITY IN EVERY STATE IN 1949

We now come to the burdens of overcharges paid by industrial consumers in every State—those enterprises that furnish employment to millions of our people.

Remember, that many of the big industrialists generate their own power, because they can do it for so much less than they could buy it and pay these overcharges. Those private industries that produce their own electricity generated and used more than 53,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours last year, or more than was used by the entire country when I first came to Congress. I have consulted some of those big industrialists, and I find that they can produce power with natural gas, or Diesel engines, or with coal in those States where coal is produced, so much cheaper than they can buy it and pay those overcharges, that they are driven to the production of their own electricity in self-defense.

The table referred to follows:

TABLE 4.—*Industrial and other electric services and overcharges for the year 1949*

State	Estimated sales data for 1949			Estimated revenues and consumer savings if services were rendered under basic rates in effect in—							
	Number of customers	Kilowatt-hours	Revenues	Area served by Tennessee Valley Authority		Tacoma, Wash.		Area served by Bonneville Power Administration		Ontario, Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Alabama	99,530	4,787,256,000	$34,030,400	$22,017,669	$12,012,731	$16,300,562	$17,729,838	$24,297,706	$9,732,694	$25,420,709	$8,609,691
Arizona	1,521	253,566,000	3,298,600	1,919,785	1,378,815	1,421,697	1,876,903	2,117,701	1,180,899	2,216,659	1,081,941
Arkansas	84,051	985,181,000	13,812,300	9,254,241	4,558,059	6,850,901	6,961,399	10,221,102	3,591,198	10,690,720	3,121,580
California	468,072	13,525,385,000	152,623,700	124,083,068	28,540,632	92,032,091	60,591,609	137,056,083	15,567,617	143,466,278	9,157,422
Colorado	33,696	515,425,000	9,151,500	5,518,355	3,633,145	4,081,569	5,069,931	6,085,748	3,065,752	6,369,444	2,782,056
Connecticut	6,986	1,617,659,000	29,752,400	13,091,056	16,661,344	9,699,282	20,053,118	14,459,666	15,292,734	15,114,219	14,638,181
Delaware	2,110	266,373,000	3,618,300	1,845,333	1,772,967	1,367,717	2,250,583	2,037,103	1,581,497	2,131,179	1,487,121
District of Columbia (included in Maryland data)											
Florida	6,335	1,169,053,000	16,370,600	6,613,722	9,756,878	4,894,809	11,475,791	7,301,288	9,069,312	7,645,070	8,725,530
Georgia	2,631	2,008,564,000	20,834,400	12,104,786	8,729,614	8,958,792	11,875,608	13,354,850	7,479,550	13,979,882	6,854,518
Idaho	8,401	671,160,000	4,976,500	3,712,469	1,264,031	2,752,005	2,224,495	4,100,636	875,864	4,289,743	686,757
Illinois	133,353	10,100,972,000	135,050,200	69,820,953	65,229,247	51,724,227	83,325,973	77,113,664	57,936,536	80,624,969	54,425,231
Indiana	84,251	4,320,118,000	59,853,500	30,525,285	29,328,215	22,624,623	37,228,877	33,697,521	26,155,979	35,253,712	24,599,788
Iowa	70,267	1,465,666,000	23,248,600	12,321,758	10,926,842	9,113,451	14,135,149	13,600,431	9,648,169	14,228,143	9,020,457

TABLE 4.—*Industrial and other electric services and overcharges for the year 1949*—Con.

State	Estimated sales data for 1949			Estimated revenues and consumer savings if services were rendered under basic rates in effect in—							
	Number of customers	Kilowatt-hours	Revenues	Area served by Tennessee Valley Authority		Tacoma, Wash.		Area served by Bonneville Power Administration		Ontario, Canada	
				Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings	Revenues	Savings
Kansas	49, 884	1, 272, 739, 000	$18, 276, 700	$9, 960, 802	$8, 315, 898	$7, 383, 787	$10, 892, 913	$11, 002, 573	$7, 274, 127	$11, 514, 321	$6, 762, 379
Kentucky	39, 256	1, 931, 814, 000	24, 176, 400	13, 635, 490	10, 540, 910	10, 105, 735	14, 070, 665	15, 037, 721	9, 138, 679	15, 738, 836	8, 437, 564
Louisiana	20, 958	1, 734, 205, 000	14, 686, 200	8, 694, 230	5, 991, 970	6, 432, 556	8, 253, 644	9, 590, 089	5, 096, 111	10, 045, 361	4, 640, 839
Maine	8, 149	633, 316, 000	8, 364, 600	4, 558, 707	3, 805, 893	3, 379, 298	4, 985, 302	5, 035, 489	3, 329, 111	5, 269, 698	3, 094, 902
Maryland and District of Columbia	42, 474	3, 225, 195, 000	43, 792, 500	24, 195, 739	19, 596, 761	17, 948, 622	25, 843, 878	26, 728, 548	17, 063, 952	27, 992, 271	15, 800, 229
Massachusetts	13, 277	3, 360, 281, 000	63, 438, 800	27, 849, 633	35, 589, 167	20, 617, 610	42, 821, 190	30, 704, 379	32, 734, 421	32, 163, 472	31, 275, 328
Michigan	30, 999	6, 021, 105, 000	80, 156, 800	35, 509, 462	44, 647, 338	26, 291, 430	53, 865, 370	39, 196, 675	40, 960, 125	40, 960, 125	39, 196, 675
Minnesota	43, 449	1, 531, 356, 000	26, 495, 100	13, 353, 530	13, 141, 570	9, 909, 167	16, 585, 933	14, 757, 771	11, 737, 329	15, 446, 643	11, 048, 457
Mississippi	36, 869	600, 504, 000	9, 035, 300	5, 132, 050	3, 903, 250	3, 803, 861	5, 231, 439	5, 665, 133	3, 370, 167	5, 927, 157	3, 108, 143
Missouri	65, 115	2, 494, 413, 000	33, 299, 800	18, 348, 190	14, 951, 610	13, 586, 318	19, 713, 482	20, 279, 578	13, 020, 222	21, 211, 973	12, 087, 827
Montana	3, 033	1, 646, 226, 000	8, 815, 500	6, 602, 810	2, 212, 690	4, 892, 603	3, 922, 897	7, 290, 419	1, 525, 081	7, 634, 223	1, 181, 277
Nebraska	17, 474	448, 405, 000	6, 695, 100	4, 084, 011	2, 611, 089	3, 026, 185	3, 668, 915	4, 505, 802	2, 189 298	4, 720, 046	1, 975, 054
Nevada	1, 205	175, 539, 000	1, 552, 400	1, 176, 719	375, 681	872, 449	679, 951	1, 299, 359	253, 041	1, 359, 902	192, 498
New Hampshire	13, 982	371, 956, 000	6, 588, 300	3, 294, 150	3, 294, 150	2, 437, 671	4, 150, 629	3, 636, 742	2, 951, 558	3, 801, 449	2, 786, 851
New Jersey	9, 722	3, 822, 840, 000	59, 264, 800	27, 261, 808	32, 002, 992	20, 209, 297	39, 055, 503	30, 106, 518	29, 158, 282	31, 469, 609	27, 795, 190
New Mexico	5, 629	205, 603, 000	3, 227, 400	1, 652, 429	1, 574, 971	1, 226, 412	2, 000, 988	1, 823, 481	1, 403, 919	1, 910, 621	1, 316, 779
New York	23, 335	10, 988, 056, 000	109, 960, 200	49, 921, 931	60, 038, 269	37, 056, 587	72, 903, 613	55, 200, 020	54, 760, 180	57, 729, 105	52, 231, 095
North Carolina	65, 517	3, 263, 743, 000	33, 992, 279	22, 060, 989	11, 931, 290	16, 350, 286	17, 641, 993	24, 338, 472	9, 653, 807	25, 494, 209	8, 498, 070
North Dakota	1, 680	51, 491, 000	1, 265, 500	539, 103	726, 397	399, 898	865, 602	596, 051	669, 449	622, 626	642, 874
Ohio	124, 681	11, 036, 324, 000	139, 531, 800	71, 440, 282	68, 091, 518	53, 022, 084	86, 509, 716	78, 835, 467	60, 696, 333	82, 602, 826	56, 928, 974
Oklahoma	45, 834	1, 100, 977, 000	15, 470, 500	9, 576, 240	5, 894, 260	7, 100, 960	8, 369, 540	10, 566, 352	4, 904, 148	11, 061, 408	4, 409, 092
Oregon	16, 592	2, 617, 393, 000	13, 278, 100	12, 056, 515	1, 221, 585	8, 936, 161	4, 341, 939	13, 278, 100	----------	13, 278, 100	----------
Pennsylvania	72, 496	14, 428, 951, 000	177, 817, 400	100, 111, 196	77, 706, 204	74, 149, 856	103, 667, 544	110, 424, 605	67, 392, 795	115, 581, 310	62, 236, 090
Rhode Island	2, 204	575, 502, 000	11, 496, 500	4, 863, 020	6, 633, 480	3, 598, 405	7, 898, 095	5, 368, 866	6, 127, 634	5, 621, 789	5, 874, 711
South Carolina	31, 545	1, 571, 432, 000	15, 487, 021	10, 097, 538	5, 389, 483	7, 480, 231	8, 006, 790	11, 150, 655	4, 336, 366	11, 677, 214	3, 809, 807
South Dakota	5, 312	112, 360, 000	2, 328, 900	978, 138	1, 350, 762	724, 288	1, 604, 612	1, 080, 610	1, 248, 290	1, 129, 517	1, 199, 383
Tennessee	8, 037	6, 393, 492, 000	31, 947, 100	26, 292, 463	5, 654, 637	19, 487, 731	12, 459, 369	29, 039, 914	2, 907, 186	30, 381, 692	1, 565, 408
Texas	159, 210	4, 846, 134, 000	57, 482, 000	35, 753, 804	21, 728, 196	26, 499, 202	30, 982, 798	39, 432, 652	18, 049, 348	41, 272, 676	16, 209, 924
Utah	2, 066	490, 145, 000	5, 869, 000	3, 832, 457	2, 036, 543	2, 840, 596	3, 028, 404	4, 231, 549	1, 637, 451	4, 425, 226	1, 443, 774
Vermont	7, 613	224, 559, 000	4, 034, 000	2, 291, 312	1, 742, 688	1, 694, 280	2, 339, 720	2, 529, 318	1, 504, 682	2, 646, 304	1, 387, 696
Virginia	31, 660	1, 852, 278, 000	22, 682, 600	13, 654, 925	9, 027, 675	10, 116, 440	12, 566, 160	15, 083, 929	7, 598, 671	15, 787, 090	6, 895, 510
Washington	27, 009	7, 382, 565, 000	27, 773, 000	21, 690, 713	6, 082, 287	16, 052, 794	11, 720, 206	23, 940, 326	3, 832, 674	25, 051, 246	2, 721, 754
West Virginia	34, 002	3, 138, 780, 000	36, 097, 900	18, 879, 202	17, 218, 698	13, 969, 887	22, 128, 013	20, 828, 488	15, 269, 412	21, 803, 132	14, 294, 768
Wisconsin	120, 704	2, 833, 536, 000	46, 653, 000	21, 133, 809	25, 519, 191	15, 675, 408	30, 977, 592	23, 373, 153	23, 279, 847	24, 446, 172	22, 206, 828
Wyoming	2, 471	70, 986, 000	1, 166, 900	651, 130	515, 770	481, 930	684, 970	718, 810	448, 090	751, 484	415, 416
United States total	2, 184, 647	144, 140, 579, 000	1, 668, 820, 400	943, 963, 007	724, 857, 393	699, 581, 751	969, 238, 649	1, 042, 121, 113	626, 699, 287	1, 089, 958, 960	578, 861, 440

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I have no apology to make to any Member of Congress, or to any of that vast number of Power Trust lobbyists that are swarming around this Capitol, for my fight for the power consumers of America during my service in this House.

If we had not succeeded in our battle for the creation and development of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which provides a yardstick for electric-light and power rates throughout the country—if we had not succeeded in those efforts, the chances are the American people would be paying several billion dollars more in overcharges, and as I said the average American farmer would not have seen an electric light in his home during this generation.

There is one thing about the water power of this Nation of which I am extremely proud, and that is that it cannot be exported. It must be used at home—here in the United States.

As I have pointed out, we have enough of it yet undeveloped, when harnessed and firmed up to the peak of the average year, to electrify the entire country, and make it the richest, most prosperous, and most powerful Nation the world has ever seen.

Our country can then lead the rest of humanity by precept and example into a more glorious civilization as she moves on through the centuries—holding high the torch and making light the way "up which all the nations of the earth must come in God's appointed time."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the remainder of the pending chapter do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to chapter VIII? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Debate and consideration of amendments to chapter VIII of the pending bill has been concluded. When the bill is next taken up, chapter IX will be considered.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCORMACK] having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JUDD, for an indefinite period, on account of official business as congressional adviser to the American delegation to World Health Assembly in Geneva.

To Mr. LANE, for Saturday, May 6, 1950, on account of official business.

To Mr. WAGNER, for Saturday, May 6, 1950, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a reprint of an article appearing in the Journal of Property Management of December 1949.

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in Committee of the Whole and include certain statistics and other extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 5876. An act to amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, to provide for additional appointments, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the special Senate committee in connection with the investigation ordered by S. Res. 202, Eighty-first Congress.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, May 8, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 8404. A bill to amend the programs on the watersheds authorized in section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 8405. A bill to amend section 22 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVENPORT:

H. Res. 590. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the curtailment of postal services; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 8406. A bill for the relief of Master Sgt. Robert A. Espe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8407. A bill to authorize the restoration of Edwin M. Rosenberg, lieutenant commander, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 8408. A bill for the relief of Karlis Lobe and Milda Lobe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 8409. A bill for the relief of Maj. Bruce B. Calkins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE of Idaho:

H. R. 8410. A bill to provide for the conveyance of two tracts of real property in Power and Oneida Counties, Idaho, to Burl B. Byerley; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2106. By Mr. KEARNEY: Concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, memorializing Congress to adopt a resolution for a plebiscite in Ireland under the auspices of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2107. Also, memorial of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, requesting the Congress to confirm ownership in the States of lands and resources within and beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2108. Also, memorial of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, respecting the earmarking of funds collected under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to each State to be used in the administration of the unemployment-insurance law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2109. Also, concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, memorializing the President and Congress to revise present Federal-aid program to eliminate inequities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1950

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 29, 1950)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou seeking shepherd of our souls, from the arid wastes of our own foolish and perverse ways lead us into green pastures and beside still waters. We lift our hearts to Thee in the amazing wonder that Thou hast ordained for Thyself no completion without us; and for us, no peace, no lasting joy, apart from Thee. May we be worthy of the high trusteeship of power and opportunity which Thou hast committed to us. May this Nation under God be purged of its own failures to practice genuine democracy. With the anxious eyes of the world upon us, keep us in America from all that is narrow, selfish, and petty, by the solemn remembrance that on a global field tyranny and freedom are battling for the bodies and souls of men. We ask it in the name of that Holy One whose face was the home of all men's dreams and the answer to all men's prayers. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 5, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 5, 1950, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 2853. An act to authorize the acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in the Berlin airlift; and

S. 3117. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Postmaster General to impose demurrage charges on undelivered collect-on-delivery parcels," approved May 23, 1930, as amended (39 U. S. C. 246c).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, had been elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5876) to amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, to provide for additional appointments, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

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

H. R. 5876. An act to amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, to provide for additional appointments, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the special Senate committee in connection with the investigation ordered by Senate Resolution 202, Eighty-first Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. SALTONSTALL, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOBEY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow, and Mr. MCCARTHY was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate today.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hendrickson	Malone
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Benton	Hoey	Millikin
Brewster	Holland	Mundt
Bricker	Humphrey	Murray
Bridges	Ives	O'Conor
Butler	Jenner	Robertson
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Cain	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chapman	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kem	Smith N. J.
Cordon	Kerr	Sparkman
Donnell	Kilgore	Stennis
Douglas	Knowland	Taft
Dworshak	Langer	Taylor
Ecton	Leahy	Thomas, Utah
Ellender	Lehman	Thye
Ferguson	Lodge	Tydings
Flanders	Long	Watkins
Fulbright	Lucas	Wiley
George	McClellan	Williams
Gillette	McFarland	Withers
Green	McKellar	Young
Gurney	McMahon	
Hayden	Magnuson	

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

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