of the State of Montana, to the Congress of the United States in support of the Committee of Investigation of Un-American Practices; to the Committee on Rules.

229. Also, Senate Memorial No. 4, enacted by the Senate of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, to the President of the United States, Vice-President, National Congress of Agriculture, requesting proper consideration and notice of conditions tending to weaken and to undermine the democracy we are striving to perpetuate; to the Committee on Agriculture.

231. Also, Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, enacted by the Twenty-Second Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, to the Congress of the United States, requesting their consideration and notice of conditions tending to weaken and to undermine the democracy we are striving to perpetuate; to the Committee on Agriculture.

250. Also, Joint Memorial No. 4, enacted by the Senate of the United States, Vice-President, National Congress of Agriculture, requesting proper consideration and notice of conditions tending to weaken and to undermine the democracy we are striving to perpetuate; to the Committee on Agriculture.

251. Also, Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, enacted by the Twenty-Second Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, to the Congress of the United States, requesting their consideration and notice of conditions tending to weaken and to undermine the democracy we are striving to perpetuate; to the Committee on Agriculture.

295. Also, Senate Joint Memorial No. 4, enacted by the Senate of the United States, Vice-President, National Congress of Agriculture, requesting proper consideration and notice of conditions tending to weaken and to undermine the democracy we are striving to perpetuate; to the Committee on Agriculture.
Mr. Lewis, characterized as a prayer when he said he prayed that the action of that day would result in the extension of liberty throughout the world. That was a prayer from the heart of a great American.

Mr. HARRISON. I concur in the expressions and the fine tribute paid to our former Senator from Utah (Mr. Thomas). I know that those of my colleagues who served with the late Senator Smoot entertained the highest regard for him.

I was closely associated with him in the work of the Finance Committee. He was chairman of that committee for a long time. I never knew a more industrious or sincere legislator than Senator Smoot. He was an indefatigable worker.

He left his imprint on the legislative records of this country, and when he retired from the Senate he carried with him the good wishes and sincere regard of his colleagues—it mattered not what side of the aisle we were on. I was especially fond of him, and I regret very much to learn of his death.

Mr. VENITTO. Mr. President, I cannot permit to pass unnoticed this occasion. As I look about the Republican side of the Chamber I can see but one or two Senators who served in this body while Senator Smoot was a Member of it.

Mr. President, I have seen as much of the Senate of the United States over the span of years as has almost any Member here. I came here as a boy and spent a year in very much the background. I came here as a young man as assistant clerk to one of the committees of the Senate. Since that experience I have been a Member of the other body and a Member of this body. I have seen Members of the Senate come and I have seen them go. Some of them have risen to places of great influence.

Senator Smoot was one of these rare men. For 30 years, I think, he occupied a seat in this Chamber. Year by year he grew in knowledge; he grew in influence; and that knowledge and that influence went hand in hand. And in that respect he was one of the most industrious men who ever sat in the Congress of the United States. He made himself a master of legislative subjects. Questions of the tariff, questions of finance, questions of the expenditures of the Federal Government, etc., were open books to him; for all through the years of his service there he gave painstaking study to all of the questions connected with these subject matters. After all, here in the other body it is knowledge, coupled with industry, that finally determines a man's usefulness.

When Senator Smoot spoke to a tariff problem, to the raising of revenues or concerning expenditures, the entire membership of the Senate listened with respect and were influenced by what he said. He made a definite mark upon the legislative history of the country.

He was a kindly man when one came to know him. He was a man who would be long remembered by those who were privileged to associate with him. I think I bespeak the respect which all Members on this side of the Chamber had for him. We lament his passing.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from New York (Mr. Mead) a member of the special committee to investigate the administration of the civil-service laws, authorized by Senate Resolution 188, Seventy-fifth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEPARTMENTS OF LEGISLATION, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate four letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting drafts of proposed legislation, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as follows:

To provide for the payment of certain Creek equalization claims, and for other purposes.

To authorize the sale and conveyance of certain property of the estate of Jackson Barnett, deceased Creek Indian; and To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to effect an exchange of certain tribal land of the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation, Calif., for other land of equal value.

DECEMBER 1940 REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, submittting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities and expenditures of the corporation for the month of December 1940 which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislatures of Montana and Wyoming, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Joint Memorial No. 2

Memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation for the protection of the sugar-beet industry of the State of Wyoming.

Whereas the production of the beet-sugar industry is seriously affected by the importations of cane sugar; and

Whereas this importation of sugar is considered unfair and unwise and seriously threatens the sugar industry of our State: Be it therefore

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the State of Montana to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana, and that they and each of them be and hereby are authorized to use their powers to bring about the passage of such legislation.

Joint Memorial No. 2

Joint memorial memorializing the Congress and President of the United States to enact legislation to consider means of protecting the sugar-beet industry of the State of Wyoming.

Whereas the production of the beet-sugar industry is seriously affected by the importations of cane sugar; and

Whereas this importation of sugar is considered unfair and unwise and seriously threatens the sugar industry of our State: Be it therefore

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Legislature of the State of Montana (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to continue its efforts in providing further means of protecting the sugar industry of the United States from unfair competition on the part of cane-sugar importation; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the United States Senators, Joseph C. O'Mahony, Harry B. Schwartz, and Representative John McIntyre.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following House resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Resolution No. 5

Whereas the Argentine Sanitary Treaty now pending before the Senate of the United States would, if ratified, introduce into this country of livestock products infested with foot-and-mouth disease; and
Whereas millions of dollars have been spent and thousands of animals have been killed in the United States to free this country from the dread diseases which are caused by such contagious diseases. Congress has enacted laws and has made appropriations to eliminate such diseases from their farms and prevent their spread; and

the dreaded contagious disease cannot be transmitted by fresh and frozen meats, as well as by live animals, and strictest regulation should be enforced to prevent such diseases from entering the country. The meat products brought into this country from foreign countries should be kept out of this country.

Whereas, inasmuch as rigid inspection of slaughtering and sale of meats for human consumption is required of our citizens, such conditions should also apply to any meat or meat products brought into this country from foreign lands. Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Iowa, That for the reasons stated in the preamble of this resolution, the membership of the United States Senate be respectfully requested to oppose the ratification of the Convention of 1911, which gives the possession of the dominion of Argentina to the United States, and to continue the embargo against foreign countries now in existence; that the Senate, in the interests of our citizens, has established and has in force adequate sanitary conditions to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and to the Honorable Clydus L. Hanning and Hon. Gyr M. Ogletry, United States Senators from Iowa.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Delegates of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

\[\text{House resolution}\]

Resolution requesting that the United States Congress make no provision for a Naval Academy on the Pacific coast.

Whereas, there has been statements to the effect that efforts would be made to establish a Naval Academy on the Pacific coast similar to any now in existence; and

Whereas it seems to be the opinion of the leading naval authorities that this would be very inconvenient at the present time, since it would be more economical and advantageous to enlarge the facilities of the present academy; and

Whereas it would require many years at a great expenditure to establish a Naval Academy on the Pacific coast; and

Whereas the Naval Academy at Annapolis has been so long a part of the State of Maryland and is so important to the general welfare of the State that the establishment of another Naval Academy would seriously affect the academy here and the general interests of the State; and

Whereas in the present emergency and the need for preparations on preparations for defense: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the United States Congress be, and it is hereby recommended not to make any provision for the establishment of a Naval Academy on the Pacific coast; and be it further

Resolved, That the Members of the House from the State of Maryland be, and they are hereby, urgently requested to do everything possible to prevent any proposed legislation of this kind be not passed; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the House of Representatives in Maryland be, and he is hereby, directed to immediately send a copy of this resolution, certified by the speaker of the house, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress from the State of Maryland.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the New York Society for the City of New York, N. Y., relative to methods and measures to be adopted in connection with national-defense industries, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the West Allis Peace Council, of West Allis, Wis., protesting against the enactment of the bill (H. R. 1776) further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, favoring the enactment of pending legislation to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Salina, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation embodying the provisions of the so-called Townsend recovery plan, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I present and ask to have referred to the appropriate committee the petition of a large number of citizens of Ohio praying that the State be permitted to proceed with the so-called lend-lease bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McPARDLE presented the following resolution of the Senate of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

\[\text{Senate Memorial No. 2}\]

Memorial relating to aid to Great Britain To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents: The assaults of the totalitarian dictators upon the free peoples of Europe, Asia, and the islands of the Western Hemisphere what they may reasonably expect if they do not take immediate steps: to safeguard our nation and resist these assaults and to arm against ruthless aggression.

Of all the democratic countries of Europe, Great Britain alone has thus far been able successfully to resist the terrific onslaughts of which Hitler has directed against her shores, but it is becoming increasingly evident that she cannot continue to resist against such tremendous odds.

It must be clear to all thinking people that in thus opposing the forces of Hitler in her own defense Great Britain, regardless of her intent in the premises, is fighting also in defense of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and that it is for our best interests that she be given every proper aid in her defense struggle to the end that we may be afforded the greatest possible time within which to prepare ourselves for the struggle we are inevitably brought up by Great Britain's action.

There is now pending before the Congress a proposed measure designed to lend-lease (H. R. 1776), commonly known as the lease-land bill, by the terms of which the President of the United States is given powers for the purpose of rendering all proper aid and assistance to Great Britain.

In the belief of your memorialist that this bill should pass in order that such assistance may be immediately available; and that time is of the essence lest the assistance come too late, not only to save Great Britain, but to preserve our own land from the horror of war brought directly to its shores.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, prays:

That H. R. 1776, commonly known as the lease-land bill, be brought up before your honorable body for immediate passage, and that to the end that the President of the United States may be thrown open to the aid of Great Britain, in this time of trial and tribulation, the vast resources of our own land.

\[\text{THE LEND-LEASE BILL—RESOLUTION, ETC.}\]

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Recess and appropriately referred, a resolution adopted by the United Furniture Workers of America, Local 312, and the three letters which have come to me from different organizations which have adopted resolutions against the passage of the lend-lease bill.

There being no objection, the resolution and letters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the Recess, as follows:

\[\text{Resolution to oppose H. R. 1776, lend-lease bill}\]

Whereas the lend-lease bill as proposed by President Roosevelt calls for the vetemt of unlimited powers in the office of the President of the United States, which will permit the President to wield dictatorial powers, which is in direct contradiction to constitutional principles, and which have come to me from different organizations which were passed for the purpose of keeping America out of war (Johnson law and neutrality law); and

Whereas the rights of labor under the Wagner Act, and the right to strike, picket, and assemble, can be taken away by the President of the United States should he be so disposed; and

Whereas 80 percent of the American people are violently opposed to America's involvement in World War No. 2, because it is an invasion of colonialism, just as they were opposed to World War No. 1, and the enactment of this bill practically places this country into the war as a nonbelligerent instead of strict neutrality: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union repre­

sentatives and some 500 workers have taken up the measure to oppose the proposed legislation in the Congress of the United States; and

Resolved, That copies of this resolution will be sent to the local press for publicity and a
Mr. BREWSTER, from the friends of the Greater Boston Branch of the American Youth of America, Boston, Mass., February 5, 1941.

Senator B. K. WHEELER,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wheeler: A recent meeting of the executive board, South Valley County Farmers' Union went on record as being unanimously opposed to the lease-lend bill for helping Great Britain, now pending in Congress, regarding it as a definite step toward war. It is the opinion of the South Valley County Farmers' Union that those interested in the defense of democracy and the United States should oppose as being unwarranted the lease-lend bill, by tending toward war and the granting of dictatorial powers to the President.

We wish to commend you for the excellent work which you are doing to prevent the United States from being drawn into the war and hope you will continue.

Yours truly,

SOUTH VALLEY COUNTY FARMERS' UNION,
HERMAN VOGEL,
MADISON HELSTROM,
Legislative Committee.

ARMENIAN YOUTH OF AMERICA,
Boston, Mass., February 5, 1941.

Senator B. K. WHEELER,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wheeler: The members and friends of the Greater Boston Branch of the Armenian Youth of America on January 22 went on record as being unanimously opposed to the lease-lend bill, H. R. 1776, because its enactment would endanger the security of the United States by tending toward war and the granting of dictatorial powers to the President.

We urge you to vote against this bill by opposing and voting against it on the Senate floor.

Yours truly,

HELEN SARKARIAN, Secretary.

UNITED MINES WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Centralia, Ill., February 5, 1941.

Mr. BURTON K. WHEELER,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: At our last meeting we, the members of Local Union, No. 1397, U. M. W. A., went on record as being unanimously opposed to the lease-lend bill, and we are asking you to do all you can to prevent its passage, as we have no quarrel with those countries in Europe.

Respectfully,

DAN ADAMS, President,
L. M. PETRACCHI, Recording Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. ELENDER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 417) for the relief of the estate of Henry H. Denshardt, deceased, of Bowling Green, Ky., reported it without amendment and submitted report (No. 39) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 773) for the relief of the widow of the late William J. Cooke, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 36) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 790) for the relief of Mr. Seller & Co., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 35) thereon.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 794) for the relief of Noland Blass, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 34) thereon.

Mr. MACAY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 430) for the relief of Addie Myers, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 33) thereon.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 791) for the relief of Dan A. Tarpley, Ernest H. Tarpley, and Pearl Tarpley, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 32) thereon.

Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 307) authorizing the adjustment and settlement of the United States to adj ust and settle the claim of J. H. Redding, Inc., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 30) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 304) for the relief of the Missouri Valley Mule Co., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 40) thereon.

Mr. BYRNE, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (S. 805) to hold hearings during the Seventy-seventh Congress, submitted a report (No. 47) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

S. 804. A bill for the relief of Stephen Kellen; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 805. A bill to reclassify the salaries of the Immigration Service, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Labor Service, and to prescribe the time for credit for service as substitute watchmen, messengers, and laborers, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GREEN:
S. 806. A bill for the relief of Carmella Ridgewell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NOHRS:
S. 807. A bill for the relief of Eva Mueller; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 808. A bill for the relief of J. E. Steeples; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANGER:
S. 809. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide for the payment to the survivors of an average wage per capita for all recipients of old-age assistance, under the several State plans, who are 65 years of age or older and not inmates of a public institution; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:
S. 810. A bill to provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McNARY:
S. 812. A bill to provide for the acquisition and toll-free operation by the United States of the interstate bridges at Cascade Locks and Hood River, Ore.; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BARBOUR:
S. 813. A bill authorizing the improvement of Shikar River, N. J., in the interest of the national defense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 814. A bill authorizing the construction of a canal across Cape May County, N. J., from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay, in the interest of the national defense; and

S. 815. A bill to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Shikar River, N. J., with a view to its improvement and development in the interest of the national defense; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 816. A bill for the relief of John Horvath; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 817. A bill to amend section 211 of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARBOUR (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS):
S. 818. A bill to provide that the funds available under the act of June 2, 1930, as amended, for matching State funds used for vocational rehabilitation may also be used for matching State funds used for physical rehabilitation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARKLEY:
S. 819. A bill for the relief of the widows and children of Dr. Joe M. Ferguson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. CHAVEZ):
S. 820. A bill for the relief of Emilian洛 Lopez and Elilia R. Lopez; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN:
S. 821. A bill to provide for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of an electrodrydevelopment laboratory of the Bureau of Mines in the Pacific Northwest; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

S. 822. A bill authorizing the use of special caning stamps and postmarking dies at Portland, Ore., post office in connection with the annual Portland Rose Festival; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. BREWSTER:
S. 823. A bill granting a pension to Ila May Grindell; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 824. A bill authorizing the President to bestow the decoration of the Purple Heart upon the unknown, unidentified American buried in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCHALLA:
S. 825. A bill for the relief of Virgie M. Hincey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Offices.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:
S. 826. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign trade.
commerce in peanuts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CLARK of Idaho:

S. 827. A bill to provide for assistance by the United States to the Government of the Philippines in the control and eradication of noxious weeds; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 828. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce in花生, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 829. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BULOW:

S. 830. A bill to provide for the improvement and development of navigation, irrigation, and control of floods on the Missouri River and tributaries in the Dakotas for the promotion of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 831. A bill to provide for the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between landowners and their creditors; to provide for the transfer of certain mortgages and foreclosed farm property from the Federal land banks to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the refinancing thereof; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 832. A bill to require that hearings or meetings held by the Work Projects Administration and the W. P. A. include the grievances of all relief workers be open to the public; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 833. A bill to amend subsection (a), section 77, of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, concerning payment of preferred claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 834. A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between landowners and their creditors; to provide for the transfer of certain mortgages and foreclosed farm property from the Federal land banks to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the refinancing thereof; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 835. A bill to enable certain former citizens of the United States who have lost their United States citizenship by taking oaths of allegiance to foreign princes or powers friendly to the United States to regain such citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

S. 836. A bill for the relief of Mrs. P. A. Davidson of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 837. A bill granting Oddie Gore the right to sue the Farm Security Administration in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas; and

S. 838. A bill to permit Mrs. C. B. Allen, of Grayburg, Tex., to bring suit against the United States Railroad Retirement Board in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 839. A bill to authorize the appointment of additional dietitians and female physical therapists in the medical Department of the Army; and

S. 840. A bill to create the grade of aviation corps general in the Regular Army, and to prescribe the pay and allowances therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 841. A bill relating to the making of certain payments in connection with the 1897 soldier settlement; and

S. 842. A bill relating to the purchase of certain lands included within the Beltline Island Project; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 843. A bill for the relief of Frances Lee Harbough; and

S. 844. A bill for the relief of Oscar G. Nor­gaard; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 845. A bill granting increases in pensions to certain widows of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART:

S. Res. 36. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to marriage and divorce laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NYE:

S. Res. 37. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a monument to the late President and Emancipator in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

HEARINGS ON GRIEVANCES OF RELIEF WORKERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on February 19, 1940, I introduced a bill requiring that hearings or meetings held by the Work Projects Administration with respect to the grievances of relief workers be open to the public. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, but no action was taken on the proposal.

I have reintroduced the bill (see Senate bill 333, entitled "Bills and joint resolutions introduced") today because of certain W. P. A. controversies in Wisconsin during the past week. I do not wish to take up the time of the Senate discussing these matters, but I ask unanimous consent for the insertion at this point of an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of Friday, January 31, 1941.

The Milwaukee Journal editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE W. P. A. DISMISSALS

Just why have the three top-ranking officials of the W. P. A. in Milwaukee been dismissed?

Milwaukeeans want an answer to that question. They feel that they have a right to an answer from the local W. P. A. administrator, Philip E. Hodges, regional W. P. A. administrator, Philip Antone, and the W. P. A. administrator, says he does not intend to give any information.

The man that any State W. P. A. administrator Muth, because, in view of a report of investigations made from Washington into union activities, the W. P. A. administrator would "further administrative efficiency." He says, further, that changes had been contemplate for some time. Now seemed a good time to make them.

Mr. Muth's explanation, if it can be called that, is neither enlightening nor convincing. Citizens know that an investigator from the War Department sent to Milwaukee to hear complaints that the local W. P. A. was dominated by Local 113 of the A. F. L. Common Laborers and Hod Carriers' Union. They know that the complaints were based on the statements of Mary Konley of Milwaukee. They know that subsequently a report was made to Linus Globatsch at St. Paul. They know that Mr. Globatsch came to Milwaukee with Mark A. Muth, the top W. P. A. official for Wisconsin. They know of the present dismissals. And they are to know why.

Is this public business or isn't it? If it is, why all the secrecy? If it is not, just what is the W. P. A. to the Milwaukeeans?

The mere announcement that three men are dismissed is not enough in this case. The people want to know the conditions in the local W. P. A. have been. It would be a good idea for Government, despite its growing preference for secrecy and lack of interest in Gov­ernment undertakings, to tell them.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 1776) further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—PENSIONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, I ask that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 415, to provide pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become disabled by reason of their service therein, equivalent to 90 per cent of the compensation payable to war veterans for similar service-connected disabilities, and for other purposes, was referred to the Senate Committee on Pensions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MRS. CLIFORD DRAKE DAVIDSON—AMEND­MENT

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 285) for the relief of Mrs. Clifford Drake Davidson, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. BARBOUR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2788) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 8, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

"CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA"

"For expenses of administration and for the construction and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the act approved July 2, 1940, with­out reference to section 3769 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service requirements, $10,000."

Mr. BARBOUR also submitted an amendment identical with the foregoing intended to be proposed by him to the first deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE LEND-LEASE BILL

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in submitting the amendment I am now pro­posing, I desire briefly to explain to the Senate the reasons, in my opinion, necessitate this addition to the lend­lease bill, Senate bill 275.

It is within the knowledge of Senators who represent agricultural States that
the economic consequences of this war press most heavily on our American farmers, who grew $1,100,000,000 worth of wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn, fruits, and foodstuffs in 1940. The latest report of the Department of Commerce on our trade for 1940 states specifically that in recent months the exports of the two food groups reached their lowest level since 1939.

Temporary relief has been given by Government purchases of portions of these surpluses, by loans against surpluses, by increased Government purchases for the defense services, and, to some additional extent, by increased domestic consumption due to improved buying power of domestic consumers. By and large, however, the problem of finding outlets for these farm surpluses is, in some of its wartime aspects, of serious consequence to the agricultural States, and one for which a solution should be found with a minimum economic disturbance at the end of the war to be lessened.

Extended powers have been given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as provided in Law No. 664, as amended, a law approved June 25, 1940, to aid our export and import trade as an essential part of the national-defense program. These powers, according to the report of the Administrator, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, published in the Commerce Record, January 27, 1941, page 342, are being exercised mainly in securing imports of strategic materials, extending antimony from China, chrome ore from South Africa and the Philippines, copper from Latin America, graphite from Madagascar, manganese ore from the Congo and other present sources of British import needs to our farm-export problem.

Importations of these essential strategic and critical materials provide dollar exchange which should be available for purchasing United States products, including substantial portions of our farm surpluses which are rapidly accumulating, owing to exclusion from former markets. As a Nation, we have hesitated in the past in doing what Great Britain and other leading trading nations have insisted upon, in having a definite tie between our loans and credits and the buying power thus provided the borrowing nation for taking more of our products.

The severity of this wartime blow to our farmers, contrasted with the increase in their exports during the previous war, calls for prompt action in linking our large imports of defense materials to our farm-export problem.

We recognize, of course, the difficulties of Great Britain, the cash-strapped carry provisions of our Neutrality Act, the necessity of conserving her dollar exchange for the purchase of essential armaments in the United States, and the consequent effect on British demand for purchases of foodstuffs, tobacco, lumber, fruits, and other goods. The lease-lend bill, however, if finally passed, will change the situation materially and place upon our Government the obligation of seeking to reopen the British market to our farm products. It seems to me that our defense plans call for such an arrangement, whereby American growers of wheat, cotton, tobacco, fruits, lumber, and other products would not be the sole sufferers by loss of our export trade. British dominions and other present sources of British foodstuffs and other supplies, should, in all fairness, take some of the loss of the United States' agricultural interests to the disposal of a substantial portion of their accumulating surpluses in the United Kingdom market.

Under the provisions of the lease-lend bill the terms of repayment could be arranged on a deferred basis; repayment, if necessary, to be made in goods not injurious to our domestic interests. The question of repayment is a detail which the administration could work out, as in the case of war materials to be loaned or leased. The disposal of our surpluses at this time would relieve the Government from the necessity of renewing loans or purchases on farm products in the amounts now found necessary since the beginning of the war.

There are more important reasons, however, why the disposal of our farm surpluses should form a part of this bill by the adoption of my amendment. Our national defense is aided by the powers given to the R. F. C., call for a united national front in the present crisis. We must avoid at all hazards any discontent or unemployment that would affect us. It is of small account to the grower of wheat, cotton, tobacco, fruits, lumber, and other products of the soil, to be told that our 1940 foreign trade showed an export balance of more than a billion dollars. I refer those interested to the exact figures in the Department of Commerce Report for 1940.

American farmers will not be satisfied with the thought that our trade abroad compensates the United States in value for loss of our agricultural markets. Out in California they are pulling up fruit trees, and in Texas cutting down the cotton-crop area by 40 per cent, while our tobacco growers are driven also to reducing their planting. In Montana and Virginia apple growers are cut off from former markets.

The wheat growers of the Nation are faced with disaster, as the round figures on the estimated supply for the United States and Canada show. On next August 1 the carry-over is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels for the United States, and 500,000,000 bushels for Canada, a total of 900,000,000 bushels. Prospects for the 1941 wheat crop are good, and it is available for 800,000,000 for the United States, and 500,000,000 bushels for Canada, a total of 1,300,000,000 bushels, which, together with the carry-over of 900,000,000 bushels, leaves a total of 22,000,000,000 bushels available for the 1941-42 marketing year. The expected disappearance during the marketing year is 700,000,000 bushels for the United States, 500,000,000 for Canada, a total of 1,100,000,000 bushels, leaving on August 1, 1942, the unprecedented carry-over of 1,100,000,000 bushels, equal to a full year's disappearance, of which 500,000,000 bushels will be in the United States and 600,000,000 bushels in Canada.

At the present time the needs of Europe are only 400,000,000 bushels, and to the United States-Canadian supply must be added the Argentine and Australian surpluses, the aggregate being a disappointing amount. Britain has been giving preference to her dominions and to the sterling countries in her purchases of wheat, thereby virtually excluding wheat imports from the United States. The outlook for our wheat farmers, who have already suffered much from depression and drought.

It is not only with the monetary value of these wartime losses that our growers are concerned, seeing that Government relief in some degree mitigates the severity of these economic consequences of the war. Of more serious concern are the possible permanent effects of the diversion of British purchases into new channels, stimulating increased production in competing countries and intensifying our American competition growers in the future.

This applies particularly to cotton and tobacco, which are peculiarly sensitive to the whole wretched business of trade, during which consumer preference may undergo a permanent change. We have seen our leading export commodity, raw cotton, gradually supplanted by the imports which prices abroad of self-sufficiency and war preparedness have given to the planting of cotton in other countries. Tobacco similarly is subject to the preference of the consumer, which may be changed to the detriment of American tobacco, if subject for any length of time to exclusion from its former markets. Any interruption to the continuity of our contacts with foreign markets is bound to have adverse effects upon our future foreign trade. With our shipping and salesmen denied access to countries in the war zones, it is incumbent upon the Congress to devise some means whereby our exports of agricultural products do not suffer any permanent loss through neglect.

There is a further reason why this amendment should be adopted. Our defense program involves during wartime the maintenance, in the highest degree, of our domestic economy. If we as a nation are to take a leading part as the creators of a new world order, as against the totalitarian aims of the Axis Powers, we must be strong to resist any encroachments of a character incompatible with our democratic way of life. With an America as a solid front on this Western Hemisphere, we shall need the alliance of other democracies to insure the defeat of any post-war plans which would menace our future by any infiltration of subversive Axis economic doctrine.
There are great difficulties ahead of the United States, in the period of reconstruction and readjustment from a wartime to a peace-time economy, arising out of the transition to new and changed conditions throughout the world. War-time self-sufficiency in all lands will create new barriers to trade and intensity competition for markets. We cannot forget that our American farmers were the first to meet the deflationary shock that succeeded the previous Great War; the reeling of mortgages, and the dire distress which overwhelmed our agricultural States. Nor can we forget the sufferings of millions of unemployed workers after the war and following the great depression that swept over the world in 1929 and after. With these experiences fresh in our memory, we must do all that is possible at this stage to provide against a recurrence of these calamities.

I am not unaware of the difficulties industry will meet in the post-war period, and the readjustment to peace-time production. It is obvious, however, that no country can attain economic strength and security sufficient to overcome these post-war troubles in which its economic existence is not sufficiently assured to a prosperous agricultural community. We must avoid the mistakes of the previous post-war period and see that the American farmer is not left to bear the full brunt of the disturbing factors which the economic consequences of this colossal war will inevitably bring in its train. We must have some assurance that their interests are not needlessly sacrificed to the exigencies of war.

The amendment I am offering will provide the President with power to dispose of our agricultural surpluses in part exchange for the vast quantities of war materials, shipping, and other all-out aid short of war which this bill, when enacted, will make available to the forces arrayed against the Axis Powers.

Our defense plans are national. They embrace all the resources of the United States, and are both military and economic. To insure the success of our economic defense plans, we must take account of the economic needs of all sections of the country. At this time, when the defense needs call upon the manhood of the Nation in every stratum of our social life, agriculture and industry alike, there should be no hesitancy in making such provision as may be possible to relieve the present losses of the farmer and grower by adoption of this amendment to the bill before the Senate.

I am not aware that any amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S 275) to be proposed by him to the bill (S 275) further to promote the defense of the United States for other purposes, be printed and appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF BOY SCOUTS

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Recom a radio address delivered by him on February 3, 1941, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, which appears in the Appendix.]
What is this bill? It is a bill to further empower the President to give as much of our Army and Navy weapons as he chooses, and as much of our money as he chooses, to any nation that he chooses, in any way he chooses, regardless of existing statute law. In addition, it empowers him to seize belligerent ships which are now in our waters and to repair belligerent vessels in our ports. This is a brief—and a fair—definition of what this bill does.

Before we decide to give away or sell weapons to a foreign country, we should first see what our own defense picture is. There is no great secret about that. We shall not have all the ammunition and weapons that we need for our proposed Army of 2,000,000 men until 1943. It is altogether possible that the 6,000 planes which Congress authorized in April 1939 will not all have been received 2 years later. We shall probably not have our two-ocean Navy until 1946. The one-ocean Navy which we do have must come through the Panama Canal to reach the Atlantic coast and the Panama Canal cannot be made safe against explosions in the locks until 1946. We wasted the first 2 years of this war; the Senate was asleep at its post. As has been often pointed out, we live in a world in which an unfriendly Germany, an unfriendly Japan, and an unfriendly Russia are looking at the United States. Our first question is, Is it wise for us in such a world to divide our slender forces and this bill does nothing whatsoever to prepare. For these things we depend on our own defense, that the American people want to help Britain. The so-called lend-lease bill which faces us in Congress, however, is not, strictly speaking, an aid-to-Britain bill. The names of Great Britain or of China or of Greece are nowhere to be found in the entire text. Yet the President, like all the rest of us, is a human being and is subject to the frailties of human flesh as we all are. Even if we know what his preferences are this bill does not mention that he chooses. Why can we possibly be sure of its continuity? The average man's idea of an aid-to-Britain bill is one which conveys a certain amount of materials to the British people and which develops real all-out production so that we have weapons to spare, instead of the shortage which faces us now. But this bill does neither of these things. Instead it empowers the President to give as much of our Army and Navy weapons as he chooses and as much of our money as he chooses to any nation that he chooses. Why the demand for these powers? They cannot be explained on the basis of aid to Britain. Let us, therefore, look at them in the light of our past administrative experience.

One thing which symbolizes the past, insofar as the United States Government is concerned, is the large number of legally declared emergencies. Officialreference works show that since March 4, 1933, there have been some 80 statements of emergency. Some of these emergencies, like the banking, the drought, and the flood emergencies, are easy to understand. Let us look at some of the others:

There was the emergency demand for economy in Government—an emergency about which the President said, "We must not wait." Has this result been achieved? There was the emergency demand to "rescue agriculture." Has agriculture been rescued?

There was the emergency of unemployment relief and the pledge that the Government would care for unemployed. Let us look at them in the light of our past administrative experience.

There was the oil-industry emergency of April 1933. With what result? There was the gold-coin emergency in that same year. Where has this led us?

There was the emergency relating to the foreclosure of small home mortgages—assuredly a worthy object. But is not the Government doing the foreclosure now?

There was the National Industrial Recovery Act, about which, in his message of proposal, the President said:

It is urgently necessary immediately to initiate a reemployment campaign.

What, may one ask, has happened to that campaign?

There were the reciprocal trade agreements, which were described as "part of an emergency program" and as designed to "aid in fighting world peace." Did it achieve its aim? Then there was the court-packing emergency, which consumed the first 9 months of the year of 1937. What did that accomplish?
There was a message in that same year for the merchant marine, in which this statement occurs:

The question comes—what are we going to do about it? The answer is build ships—the best and most modern ships—and build them right away.

Where are our much-needed ships today?

Some may have forgotten it, but there was an emergency in the autumn of 1937. In a fireside chat the President announced that he would call a special session of Congress:

'to consider immediately certain important legislation which my recent trip through the Nation convinces me the American people immediately need.

What did this special session accomplish? The only law which I recall as having passed was a resolution appropriating funds for the extra mileage of operating difficulties between now and the convening of the next Congress.

In 1938 a message was sent to Congress asking for railway legislation—in order to prevent serious financial and operating difficulties between now and the convening of the next Congress.

Have these serious operating and financial difficulties been removed?

It was the European crisis centering at Munich. On September 29, 1938, in a peace plea cabled to President Benes, of Czecho-Slovakia, and to Hitler, the President described this emergency in these terms:

The fabric of peace on the Continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger. The consequences of its rupture are incalculable. Should hostilities break out, the lives of millions of men, women, and children in every country involved will most certainly be lost under circumstances of unspeakable horror. The economic system of every country involved will be shattered. The social structure of every country involved may well be completely wrecked.

Events which have taken place since that time show that the President in this dramatic appeal was justified. I think, beautiful description of the Munich event did not exaggerate. It is as bad, if not worse, than he foretold. But what was done about it? Was a defense program begun? This was more than 5 years ago. If our defense efforts had started then, we would be well-nigh impregnable today.

As the President himself said later:

Our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security.

How true and how baffling. We seem to see the emergency. We seem to vote appropriations and to pass laws. But we do not seem to follow through. We do not seem to get results. We do not seem to solve the problem. Whether it is due to indifference or apathy of Congress, it is easier to pass a general bill giving away a lot of broad powers than it is to think of a bill that will in real depth to√ceptors will be if it is the case. It is easier to vote "yea" than it is to think of a thing through.

It is easier to concentrate power than to retain responsibility. That Senators, has been the history of every parliamen
tory body in Europe. Look at them today.

And so we come to our present fiscal condition, in which we are piling up an debt and steadily spending more than we are taking in. If a people by restrictive and punitive legislation are deprived of the power to earn, it logically follows that there is nothing left to control. The only real asset that any government has is the power to tax. The practice of creating deficits year by year, if continued, leads to the repudiation of all debts—unless a system of totalitarian control is established, which is the end of all free enterprise and of true democracy. The history of nations reveals this same dreary chain of events. All seem to spend more than they take in; and the result is either inflation and bankruptcy or the flight of the long man—not necessarily a good man.

We like the great social advances which we have made in the past few years. Let us hope that we shall be able to maintain our status despite all the artificial fiscal stimulants which have been applied, little real progress has been made. It is enough to know that there are still 6,000,000 unemployed in spite of the defense program. Freedom from want—right here in the United States—is still as pressing an issue as it ever was. Many are still undernourished, ill housed, and poorly clad.

Can we not also assert that no nation ever wins in war? A few physical assets, which often prove liabilities, may be obtained, but in the last analysis the net result is grief. With this prospect facing us, any discussion of isolationism is academic. After this war is over the economic forces of the world will isolate us whether we like it or not. When the war is over the betterments will be so financially, economically, and probably physically prostrated that they will be compelled to live within themselves, unless charity is obtainable; and where will such charity be found? Is not the real prospect in most of those countries one of internal revolutionary disorders?

One may ask why all this talk about the economic consequences of this war? Because it is only by looking at these factors that we can explain the real consequence of this bill. I ask Senators whom I see before me, whose experience as Governors of great States, fiscal experts, and students of foreign affairs is well known, to look at the record of the past. Try to see the future and you will then ask yourself the question, Is not this bill really another step in the control of free enterprise? In this bill do we not find those totalitarian controls of which we have heard and read so much? Do our past actions conform to our American ideals of government?

Note well that there is no limit on the amount of money which could be spent under the terms of the bill. The Executive could appropriate unlimited amounts and then request from Congress more funds to build up our own Army and Navy. These requests could not be refused. We therefore have a combination of unlimited power plus unlimited funds. This is all that is needed to set up totalitarian controls over wages, prices, and production. It is such power as this, wielded in the past by tyrants and kings, which called representative assemblies into being. As has been well said on another occasion, it is too much power for a bad man to have; it is too much power for a good man to want.

We can say this utterly without parli­anship, without personalities, and with­out bitterness. We ask our questions, mindful of the words of a great Massa­chusetts Senator—maybe the greatest who ever lived—Daniel Webster. This is what he said:

It is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard against changes of good intentions, real or pretended. There are men in all ages who mean to use power securely, but who mean to use them well. They mean to govern well, but they mean to gov­ern; they promise to be kind masters, but they mean to be masters. The notion of public interest is likely to be quite closely connected with their own exercise of auth­ority. The love of power may be too deep in their hearts even for their own security.

Those who oppose giving this vast dis­cretion to the President cannot be ac­cused of lacking sympathy for Britain, with which this bill has such a really indi­rect connection. Nor can they be ac­cused of blindness to the inefficiencies of certain democracies. We can indeed learn much by studying the tragic fate of France and by determining that, unlike France, we shall not be guilty of going to war when we are unprepared and that, unlike France, we shall never follow a foreign policy which our mili­tary strength is not strong enough to carry out.

But while we see the weaknesses and the errors of democracy, we must not place too much hope on the future and merely because Hitler has won some victories, conclude that the only course open to us is to establish dicta­torial methods here. Only a few days ago the army of the greatest remain European democracy defeated the army of a nation which is as com­pletely under the sway of a dictator as any nation in the world. There is a vitality to democracy which no other form of government possesses. If this were not true, our system would never have endured. In our zeal to defend democracy abroad, let us not assassinate democracy at home.

Let us have a little faith in ourselves. Let us have faith in the words of our leaders. Let us recall that on October 23, 1940, President Roosevelt said:

"In my message to Congress last Winter I said this. Your President and your Secretary of State are following the road to peace. We are arming ourselves not for any foreign war. We are not doing so for any purpose of conquest or intervention in foreign disputes. I repeat again that I stand on the platform of no extended war. We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, naval, or air forces to fights in foreign lands outside of the Amer­icas, except in case of attack."
Let us remember that on October 2, 1940, Wendell Willkie said:

"The American people do not want war. They have no idea whatever of joining in any conflict between the Atlantic or the Pacific. They are determined to keep America at peace. In this determination I stand with them. I favor the right of self-defense, the right for America. * * * We must not rashly move. Any man who involves us in the risk of war while we are thus unprepared, betrays his country."

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

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to say to the Senator that I very deeply regret that I was denied the pleasure of hearing his entire address. However, I noticed that the Senator from Massachusetts said something to the effect that this bill would authorize the President to seize all foreign ships in our ports. Where in the bill does the Senator find that provision?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have not before me at the moment a copy of the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am sure the Senator did not have a copy of the bill before him when he said that.

Mr. LODGE. Let me refer to page 2, line 19:

"To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country."

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator construe "to procure" as meaning to authorize the President by force to take the property of the people of the United States away from them without compensation, or to seize ships in our harbors? Does the Senator so construe the language just referred to?

Mr. LODGE. I should think there is considerable doubt about that.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is there any doubt about it, why did the Senator make the definite statement?

Mr. LODGE. No; I say there is a doubt that the bill authorizes that.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator a while ago said that the bill did authorize that.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I believe the bill does so.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator believes the bill does?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. And that is the place where the bill does it, where it reads "otherwise procure"? Is that right?

Mr. LODGE. Otherwise procure; yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does that mean confiscate or seize the ships of neutral nations that are in our harbors?

Mr. LODGE. I think it means to procure or acquire.

Mr. CONNALLY. The bill says "procure."

Mr. LODGE. Yes; that is what I think it means.

Mr. CONNALLY. Well, "acquire" does not necessarily mean acquire unlawfully or illegally by violence, by highjacking, by larceny or theft or pilfering or seizure, does it?

Mr. LODGE. Not necessarily.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator, I assume, is in favor of aiding Great Britain, are provided in their Constitution for making changes by the people. To pass a definite, just, and reasonable bill as a salute to our hard-pressed friends abroad is one thing. That would be orderly. That would be constitutional. But to convey the power of life and death at the unlimited discretion of one man is something which I cannot do."
as I judge from what I heard when I came into the Chamber.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; within reasonable limits and on a just basis.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is favorable to the United States Government extending aid to Great Britain?

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. I speak as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; we have been having hearings and are seeking information from all possible sources. Would the Senator extend such aid? Would he be so specific as to say he would do about it, and how much aid would he extend?

Mr. LODGE. I believe that aid could be extended in a simple bill which made a certain amount of funds available.

Mr. CONNALLY. How great an amount?

Mr. LODGE. That is a matter about which I should like to consult the experts. I myself am not on that committee. While I may believe that we would know just what the amount ought to be. All I can do is to indicate a general approach.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—Mr. LODGE. Does the Senator want me to complete my answer to his question?

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes; let the Senator finish the answer.

Mr. LODGE. My general approach would be to make funds available, with as much security as is available, and make weapons available on a basis that would not interfere with our own training program and our own defense.

I believe that if we adopt the approach which I have tried to outline in my speech, of taking things specifically, we can tell whether we have certain weapons which we can dispose of to foreign countries without injuring our own training program, or whether we have not; but the minute we start making general rules and broad declarations of policy, then we begin to get into trouble. My approach would be a specific, concrete, definite, factual approach within reasonable limits and on a just basis.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for that very clear-cut and definite program of aid to Britain. The Senator is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and is vastly more familiar with our military situation than is the Senator from Texas.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that is true; I think the Senator was in the World War and had a very distinguished record, and knows a great deal about the military situation.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Texas was not in the World War. He was merely out here in Maryland with an army; that is all. He did not get within hearing distance of the war, and he does no pretense of having learned any military science or things of that kind from his obscure and very inefficient tenure of service with the Government during the Senator, however, for the intended compliment.

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator underestimates himself.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is not necessarily a matter of my own conscience that it does not reflect a great deal of credit on the Senator from Texas.

The Senator from Massachusetts wants to give aid to Britain. Does he want to give them enough aid to do the job or does he wish to give a little aid so as to say we tried to help them but they could not do anything. The Senator would not want to give them any aid unless he could get them enough aid to do the job, would he?

Mr. LODGE. If it meant putting the American people into the war, I would not want to do it. I would not want to do it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Texas did not ask the Senator about getting into war; he asked what degree of aid the Senator from Massachusetts would render. Would the Senator from Massachusetts want to give them enough aid to enable them to defend themselves successfully or would he merely want to give them just a little dribble of aid now and then?

Mr. LODGE. I think there is an amount between the dribble of which the Senator speaks and all-out aid, on the other hand.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator has limited it. Will he tell us what that point is? How much aid would the Senator give?

Mr. LODGE. I can say I am opposed to going to war.

Mr. CONNALLY. We will assume we are all opposed to that.

Mr. LODGE. And I am opposed to sending weapons abroad if thereby we would impair our own national defense or our own training program. I am not one of those who think that it would be fatal to our survival for the British to have a reverse. I think it would be desirable, highly desirable, to have the British win, but I do not think it is absolutely vital to the life and security of our people.

That is the criterion I would apply on the question of aid. I believe that a great deal of aid that would make a vast difference, that would be used under the terms of that formula.

Mr. CONNALLY. One other question, and I will not disturb the Senator further. Mr. Lodge is always flattered whenever the Senator from Texas asks me a question, because he enlightens every subject in which he is interested.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator; I am very grateful; and perhaps the Senator's remark will provoke me to ask other questions at some other time.

The Senator wants to give aid to England provided it does not weaken our own national defense. Can we give her aid and not weaken our defense?

Mr. LODGE. I think that might be very likely in certain fields.

Mr. CONNALLY. It might be very likely. We want to do it, one way or the other. The Senator is on the Military Committee; he knows all about our Military Establishment; can we send England a few airplanes without impairing our national defense?

Mr. LODGE. Regrettably, at this session all the money which was made available to Members of the Senate about the national defense is made available under the seal of secrecy, and I notice that when Senators make statements of fact about the condition of our national defense they are reprimanded for so doing. So I cannot be specific about that, but I can say that I believe that in this matter, and particularly in the basis of fact, take each instance on its own merit, and go right down through the list of .30-caliber machine guns; .75 and 155 artillery; tanks, medium and heavy, and tankers, pursuit planes, and training planes, we could say that in some cases we could spare some of them without impairing our program.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for his illuminating reply. If the Senator believes that we can furnish some kind of arms and some kind of ammunition to Great Britain without weakening our own national defense, does he favor that?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I think that would be fine.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator favor doing it now or at some other time in the future? He favors doing it now, does he not?

Mr. LODGE. I am opposed to delay, and, while I am opposed to this bill, I can certainly assure the Senator I am not going to try to delay its passage, but will try to state my own position without in any way delaying the bill.

HIGHWAY POST OFFICE SERVICE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, today marks the establishment by the Post Office Department of a new highway post-office service.

On Saturday last, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, it was my pleasure, in company with the distinguished Vice President, the able Postmaster General, my very good friend and colleague the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrn], and Representative Willis Robertson, also of Virginia, to participate in a preliminary ceremony in front of the Capitol marking the establishment of this new highway post-office service. The establishment today was pursuant to legislation passed at the last session of Congress and approved by the President on July 11, 1918.

The new highway post-office service is one of the most significant developments in the field of mail transportation in recent years. I may say that since that time, when the ceremony took place in front of the Capitol, I looked up the records about the establishment of an even more important mail service in the year 1918-19, namely, the Air Mail Service.

That service has been a great success; and I think the new highway mail service will likewise be a great success. Operated on the same basis as the Railway Mail Service, the mails will be carried on large bus-type trucks completely equipped with all facilities for sorting, handling, and dispatch that are included in the present postal service.

Manned by picked crews of postal clerks, these trucks will provide increased and faster service to areas which formerly were served by short line and feeder railroads.

During the past few years many railroad companies have been forced to discontinue unprofitable passenger trains
on lines which formerly utilized large numbers of railway postal cars.

As a result of the Post Office Department has established motorized Star Route Service which has only partially supplied the facilities previously enjoyed by postal patrons when the railway postal cars were in operation. This contract operation of motor truck star routes also failed in many instances to provide adequate service in the exchange of mail at the rural letter points. The route on which highway post-office service was inaugurated has been designated the Washington, D. C., and Harrisonburg, Va., highway post-office. This route has been laid out by way of Middleburg, the Plains, and Strasburg to Harrisonburg, a distance of approximately 140 miles one way, on which one round trip will be made daily, except Sunday. I hope the service will soon be extended to the good State of Tennessee.

This route will provide swift and efficient mail service to 3 first-class, 6 second-class, 10 third-class, and 14 fourth-class post offices along the line of the route. Letter drops have been installed on the trucks to be used, in order that postal patrons may be able to post letters directly on the truck during its brief stop-over in each of the respective communities which it would serve. Positively no stops will be made between scheduled post offices, however.

Postmaster General Walker has pointed out that this new service does not constitute a substitute for railway mail service with existing railway transportation. Rather, he stated, it is to supersede dis continued train service or supplement that which does not adequately supply postal patrons in a given area.

Among the extensions to postal transportation facilities and services that have been instituted under President Roosevelt are the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific air-mail service and the one-way, on which one round trip will be made daily, except Sunday. I hope the service will soon be extended to the good State of Tennessee.

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Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I desire to insert in the Record a few remarks made by me away back in 1918 upon the establishment of the Air Service, and to add, that in my judgment, the present new Service, while not so large and all-pervading and world-wide a system as the Air Service which we then established, is in the end meant quite as much to the plain, ordinary, everyday country people of this land as that Service did. 

On February 1, 1918, there was discussion on the floor of the Senate of an amendment which I offered in the Post Office Committee, and which was adopted by the Committee as follows:

Proposed further. That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to expend not exceeding $100,000 for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of airplanes for an experimental airplane mail service between such points as he may determine.

Senator King moved to strike out that amendment. I then made some remarks which I ask leave to have printed in the Record. 

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

From the Congressional Record of February 1, 1918, p. 2597

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I want to insert all that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. King] took then the same position about the appropriation that he takes now. Since that time, it seems to me, the experiment we have already had is sufficient to show the error of the position the Senator from Utah took.

The Post Office Department took that appropriation. I think the service has only been in operation about 6 months; and they come back with figures showing that in that time the expenses of the plan or operating arrangements of the line have been $75,000, and that the receipts from stamps on the mail carried amount to $60,000. So there has been an actual loss of $15,000. I say that means not an experiment; or if an experiment, a successful experiment; and that there is room for more. There is a line of that rapid airplane service will be the thing of the future. It will in a measure take the place of the telegraph and telephone doing the same thing. This line was established between New York and Chicago it would pay and pay well. When a line is extended to St. Louis, or a great commercial city of that kind, it is going to pay, and I make the prediction right now that in 1 year when we discuss this again and when my good friend from Utah makes a speech against it again he will find that it has been a good business proposition. 

Who in this country wants to stop the use of airplanes in mail service? Is there a Senator here who will stand up and say practically no one in this country would want to stop it. It is a progressive thing; we know it is. The country knows it is going to be utilized more and more all the time. We are proud of the line that goes from Hoboken, New Jersey to St. Louis. We are proud of its success. It has done splendidly. It shows that it is no longer an experiment, and we could not under any circumstances have our Government continue to increase it sufficiently to make it pay. It is purely a business proposition. All we have to do is to pass the line other commercial cities, and the result will be that it will be a paying proposition and bring the Government in as much as the Government has to pay out.

There is another thing connected with this matter. We have a large number of airplanes on hand. If they are not used for some purpose they will decay and be lost entirely. They are already built. They cannot all be used in the Army. What are you going to do with them? Are you just going to let them lie up and decay without doing any good to anyone?

The amendment provides that the appropriation hereby shall be used in buying these machines and using them on these mail routes. Is not that the sensible thing to do? Is it not the business thing to do? Why should there be a doubt in the mind of anyone about it? The money will be turned over to the Department to use it. In other words, the Government will be dealing with itself in buying these planes. Another statement is made to the effect that we have invested a good deal of money in these machines already. So we have; and I was delighted to see the letter of Mr. Praeger, which I read a few moments ago, in which he says that practically all the machines that we started cut with are still on hand and that only one of them will have to be renovated. I think it is just about to be reared.

I say the Post Office Department has made a splendid showing, and we ought to increase this service and defeat the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, which would curtail it.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I expect to submit a resolution asking for an investigation of the Post Office Department, with the details and the handling of the contracts. I feel that it is my duty at this time to place before the Senate certain information which I have; and which I am sure is of vital importance to the success of the national-defense program. There seems to be a policy in the national-defense set-up to concentrate all contracts and nearly all the manufacturing that has to do with the national defense in a very small area. This area is entirely outside the location which the Army survey, itself, has shown to be safe. The little manufacturer, the little contractor, and the little machine shop have been left entirely out in the cold. The policy seems to be to make the big man and to put the little man out of business completely. There is no reason for this that will stand up, because plans have been presented to the National Defense Committee to solve the condition of the little manufacturer and the little machine-shop owner. A perfectly practical and concrete plan was presented by the Mid-Central War Resources Board. A survey of the region within 100 miles of Kansas City was made by this Board, and 160 small machine shops and manufacturing plants were located. It was proposed that the little machine shops combine the facilities of these little machine shops and allow them to take a contract, or contracts, which they could, working as a unit, carry out successfully.
When this matter was put up to the Defense Committee, an effort was made to find out where the machines in these small shops were located so that the big fellows could buy them. They are buying these machines wherever they can find them, shipping them to Detroit, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and industrial cities in Massachusetts and Connecticut. They are hiring young men and moving them to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards and to Detroit, leaving us denuded of manpower as well as machines. This makes a double housing problem. It leaves our cities with vacant property which is rapidly depreciating in value, and creates a condition at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Detroit, Hartford, Conn., and Los Angeles, Calif., where housing problems have to be met. It just does not make sense. The policy seems to be to make the big men bigger and let the little men go out of business or to death, and they do not seem to care what becomes of these little fellows.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKellar in the chair). Does the junior Senator from Missouri yield to his colleague?

Mr. TRUMAN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I apologize to my colleague for interrupting him at this time, but it is necessary for me to return a hearing of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the lend-lease bill. I should like to call my colleague's attention to two situations which have come within my information, which have nothing to do with the particular matter of housing, but which pertain to the same general subject. Is my colleague familiar with the so-called Blossom board which has been set up in the War Department?

Mr. TRUMAN. I set it out in detail in my remarks.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. My observation has been that that board is actually run by a man named Dresser.

Mr. TRUMAN. That is true.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And while they have established a principle, of which I am very much in favor, and which I should very much like to see carried out, contemplating the absence of any political influence in the matter of letting contracts, because I think that congressional influence in the making of or letting of contracts is a bad thing for the country and a bad thing for the Senators and Representatives themselves. Is my colleague aware of the fact that under the Blossom committee which has been set up, under the actual leadership of this fellow Dresser, what is happening is that as to all contracts for construction let by the Government Mr. Dresser is merely calling in his own particular friends and hawking out everybody else?

Mr. TRUMAN. I set that out in detail, and show how he does it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I apologize to my colleague for interrupting him. I have not the time to remain and listen to the rest of his speech, due to committee duties. It seems to me this is a matter of which Congress should immediately take cognizance.

Mr. TRUMAN. I think so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. One other question. Is the Senator familiar with the practice which has prevailed in the War Department, in connection with the purchase of land? It consists in expenditure of sums amounting to appointments of a private citizen, not a Government officer, but a private citizen, and making him the sole option authority for the purpose of optioning land. In other cases, the citizen can sell his land to the Government without paying this particular man who is selected a 5-percent commission, and then selecting one title company and insisting that a citizen who is perfectly willing to sell his land to the Government for what it is worth must pay a particular title company a certain fee for examining the title? Mr. TRUMAN. I know that is a policy followed at St. Charles, Mo.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I call the Senator's attention to this particular case, the Weldon Springs development. The War Department just appointed a man by the name of McDowell, who lives in Kansas City, to furnish land from St. Charles, and has given him the sole charge of optioning that property, insisting that every citizen willing to sell his property to the Government for what it is worth must pay this man McDowell a 5-percent commission, and on top of that pay the Kansas City Title Insurance Co., a 1½ percent commission, which is to be added to the purchase price by the Government. No citizen is permitted to sell his land to the Government, even though he is willing to deal directly with the Government, without paying McDowell a 5-percent commission. It seems to me that inevitably leads to waste. I do not know Mr. McDowell, and I do not intend to cast any reflection on him, but any such system will inevitably lead to great waste of Government funds, and is an absolute outrage on the people who are willing to sell their property directly to the Government.

Mr. TRUMAN. I agree with the Senator. Now I wish to read a few extracts from a confidential letter which I received just the other day. This letter is from a man who knows what he is talking about.

I think I can say that enough evidence is accumulating here in Washington of the "dog in the manger" attitude of the big fellows to provide the tinder for a rather serious blow-up a little later on. In the last analysis, of course, the Government itself is to blame. Unless the matter can be policed at the time and place where contracts are given out, i. e., unless the Government intervenes to exercise some supervision over new plant installation, it is almost certain to result in the prime contractor "toughing up" to handle the bulk of the business himself. As I see it, there is more or less the attitude the Government should take when it gives out a contract. It would be typical of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. for the construction of two big ordnance plants — one at Canton, Ohio, and the other at Norfolk, Va. "We are ready to give you a contract. That contract provides for the amortizing over a 5-year term, of new plant equipment and buildings over a 5-year term, in 60 monthly installments, in accordance with the law. Now, let us see just what new capital investment your corporation proposes to amortize. At this point Westinghouse presumably submits its estimate of what it will provide in the way of new plant facilities. Somewhere along the line of scrutiny, the Government should see fit not to include in your price for the finished articles any amortization charge for this and that. Would this item of equipment you have received in your order, for example, very significantly indicate the possible of a doubt that the facilities already exist in the following plants, which will be in a position to collaborate with your concern as subcontractors on a farming-out basis? We do not know Mr. McDowell, and I do not know Mr. Mc刭ain nor Mr. Dresser. Now I wish to read a few extracts from a confidential letter which I received just the other day. This letter is from a man who knows what he is talking about.
have the bulk of the business. This simply will not do.


Similarly, with regard to the new shipyards, new ways and means to be constructed in about 10 years. Assuming 2 ships per way per year, the 200 ships would be turned out by December 31, 1942. The Maritime Commission permitting the ship constructors to duplicate facilities where already exist in other plants inland. Incidentally, these 200 new ships are to be 100 percent welded. You might inquire of the boys in K. C. Structural what effect this decision has on the availability of the inland fabricating shops for collaboration in this program.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me at that point?

Mr. TRUMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Speaking of our own State only, the Senator undoubtedly has had the information, as I have, that Mary W. Loving is?

Mr. TRUMAN. I yield.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me?

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. Loving has a position in the national defense set-up under which he passes on contracts.

Mr. McKellar. I believe the Senator said that the committee which passed on contracts was composed of Colonel Harvey, a Mr. Dresser, and a Mr. Blossom. Is that correct?

Mr. TRUMAN. Yes. I will go into that in detail a little later.

Mr. McKellar. While I am on my feet may I ask what the position of a Mr. Harry W. Loving is?

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. Loving has a position in the national defense set-up under which he passes on contracts.

Mr. McKellar. I wish to call the Senator's attention to a quotation published in a magazine claiming that the Carolina Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America and several leading contractors in North and South Carolina have conspired to force V. P. Loftis, of Charleston, N. C., out of business, that he has filed suit in the Mecklenburg County Superior Court in Charlotte seeking $300,000 damages. In one of the suits Loftis seeks $100,000 actual and $100,000 punitive damages from the Carolina Branch and from Harry W. Loving. Mr. Loving is executive secretary, now on leave for defense work, and, as the Senator says, is engaged in letting these contracts for defense.

I simply wish to make this statement: I do not think that a man who belongs to or is secretary of an association such as the Associated General Contractors should be in the employ of the Government. As executive secretary of the issuing of contracts, I hope the Senator from Missouri will give that matter some attention in the remarks he is making. I just want to make a point whether Mr. Loving is a dollar-a-year man, or what his salary is. There has been much criticism of Mr. Loving in his action on these contracts and on one occasion the Quartermaster General told me Mr. Loving had been displaced. He seems still to be there.

Mr. TRUMAN. While the Senator will be patient with me I think I shall cover that quite thoroughly a little later on.

In explanation of defense financing I shall take a little of the time of the Senate to explain in some detail how the defense-financing program is set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I shall quote from a speech made by the Vice President of the Defense Plant Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Honorable John W. Snyder.

In connection with the first type of defense financing I have mentioned—creation of new plants and facilities—much discussion has already taken place. Such facilities are of three distinct kinds.

First, there are those facilities requisite to the national-defense program which are being built by the Government itself. Plants having no commercial value after completion of the defense program must be financed by the Government itself and title to such property in the Government, even though the actual operation of the plant may be delegated to private industry under a management-fee contract. This category of facilities embraces munitions plants, loading plants, and heavy shell forging and armor plants of which there is little present private capacity and of which there is certain to be surplus capacity after the emergency is over. The Government will have absolute control of such plants and can elect to retain them for future emergency use.

Second, in the other extreme, there are those facilities which will be made available by private industry as a result of normal expansion in the ordinary course of business, without cost and without risk of any kind to the Government. In general, these facilities consist of manufacturing plants which have a real economic value entirely apart from the defense program.

Third, and in the case in which the emergency plant facilities, whether built with the aid of public or private capital, will be paid for directly or indirectly by the Government, facilities consist of plants carrying on operations that will be expanded far beyond any probable normal course of business—plants or orders which fall somewhere between outright munitions (such as powder for which the Government will build its own plants) and purchases of regular commercial items (such as blankets where needed extra capacity will be added by private contractors).

With respect to facilities of the last classification, it has been felt that the cost of constructing should be spread between the cost of the supplies and that the reimbursement or payment of the cost of the construction should be made directly rather than being loaded into the unit price. In the expansion of facilities of this intermediate character, it is necessary and desirable to enlist the aid of private funds. Consequently, the Defense Commission has evolved a type of so-called emergency plant facilities at the agreed cost, it will reimburse the contractor for the total cost of the War and Navy Departments, providing for the financing and construction of production facilities. In setting up Defense Plant Corporation, R. F. C. devised a lease arrangement which has proved to be the most flexible and expedient method of obtaining such facilities. In brief, the lease arrangement provides for the construction of the emergency-plant facilities by the contractor with Defense Plant Corporation assuming the cost, taking title in his own name, and leasing the facilities to the Government for a specified period, subject to a provision for renewal and an option to purchase. In the case of manufacturers and suppliers having contracts directly with the Government, the value is generally nominal and Defense Plant Corporation is reimbursed under an agreement with the War or Navy Department in the case of subcontractors, an actual rental is usually required to be paid by the lessee based upon a percentage of the contract.

The subcontractor is the man who will lose money and be put "out of a limb" under the farming-out program which the National Defense Commission is trying to set up. There are persons now out in my section of the country trying to sign up the subcontractors on the basis of a percentage for their own pockets of the total amount received, regardless of what the profit may be on the subcontract. That is a situation clearly wrong. I wish to read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Barry & Wood, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York:

Department of the Navy
OCCUPATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
Washington, January 13, 1941.

Barry & Wood, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Reference is made to your confidential letter of December 6, 1940, substituting a suggested plan for the elimination of aircraft parts production by means of subcontracting.

The letter is written to confirm the Navy Department's understanding of the results of a conference with you by the Under Secretary of
of the Navy, about December 9, 1940, as follows:

First, after careful consideration of all phases of this matter, it does not appear desirable that the Navy Department should employ your services, but that you can render assistance of no great value by continuing your regular work of searching out unutilized shop capacity where subcontractors are likely to be needed. Just as circumstances warrant, your business may be extended to other industries, and your callings will be with prime contractors and their subcontractors and not with the Navy Department.

I do not understand that you have offered whenever you discover unutilized capacity how such capacity may be made available, but only of supplying them with aeronautical equipment; and if the contractors assign in writing to the party of the first part any commission not due and payable at the time of said cancellation, and that in the event of such cancellation the party of the second part shall not be liable to the party of the first part, unless the same shall be renewed or modified by a further written agreement between the parties.

Mr. TRUMAN. No, Barry & Wood are trying to line up the subcontractors and make them pay a fee based on the total amount received.

Mr. STEWART. Who are Barry & Wood?

Mr. TRUMAN. They are contractors in the city of New York, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. I think they are engineers. Mr. STEWART. Do they claim to have some particular influence or control over the Navy Department or those who let the contracts?

Mr. TRUMAN. That is their claim. They are "selling the Navy down the river" out in the country. Of course, the people out in the country do not understand it.

Mr. STEWART. I think many of us here do not understand it.

Mr. TRUMAN. That is the reason why I think the Senate ought to go into the matter. I think that is the best answer I can give.

Continuing to read from Mr. Snyder's address, from which I was reading a few moments ago.

The success of Defense Plant Corporation's activities is demonstrated by the fact that construction is well under way through lease agreements covering aircraft factories in San Diego, Columbus, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Dallas; shipyards in Oakland and Houghton (Washington); munitions plants in Chicago and Omaha; and engine works in Cincinnati and Paterson. Moreover, Defense Plant Corporation has, since its organization to date, made a daily average employment of more than two and one-half million dollars, having approved total commitments for the financing of emergency plant facilities, including the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings, and the procurement of machine tools aggregating over $800,000. These activities are certainly symbolic of the real ability of business and government to collaborate effectively in the interest of the common welfare.

Most of my remarks have had to do with what are termed "primary" contractors—that is, contractors who bid on Government contracts. As is commonly known, however, primary contractors in most cases let out to subcontractors, or sub-suppliers, the production of many of the parts which go to make up the article for which they have contracted with the Government. Such subcontractors do not have a direct Government supplies contract to use as the basis for obtaining necessary financing. To observe, however, that the E. P. F. contract may, with appropriate modification of certain clauses, be used. Also, the contractors who furnish substantially all of their supplies to primary contractors on defense projects, who find it necessary to construct or obtain facilities for such a purpose. It is understood that standard clauses are now being evolved by the Defense Plant Corporation for incorporation in the E. P. F. contract to fit the situation of subcontractors.
1940—the so-called Excess Profits Tax Act. It is provided in such act that firms constructing facilities to produce national defense or national security shall be allowed a deduction from income tax of 50 per cent of the cost of such facilities over a 60-month period—or, in other words, that such firms may deduct for income tax purposes 50 per cent of such cost of such facilities over the 60-month period rather than through the normal deductions provided for depreciation and obsolescence. It should be noted that this special amortization provision directly implements the E. F. P. contract, under which the contractor is permitted to offset by a 5-year depreciation allowance the amounts received over the 5-year period representing reimbursement for the cost of such defense facilities subsequent to execution of a so-called necessity certificate with the Government, certificate to be effective must be obtained in advance of the beginning of the construction, installation, or acquisition. A second certificate, either a necessity certificate or a certificate of nonreimbursability as to that portion of the work under the certificate which must be obtained in any case in which the manufacturer is being reimbursed by the Government for the cost of nonreimbursable facilities, and in which the contractor shall state that the reimbursement, and amortization, adequate to protect the Government from the nonrecoverable cost of the work, as an additional cost, and in which the contractor states that the certificate of reimbursement adequately protects the Government in the event that the Government's contract with the contractor to be used by subcontractors with the Government is not being reimbursed by the contractor as a necessity certificate, and that the Government's requirement for the certificate of reimbursement within 90 days after the date of execution. The second type of financing I have mentioned, namely, the construction of military and naval projects, does not differ except in minor respects from the type of financing involving the production of supplies, the same considerations governing the assignability of supplies being present in both instances. This type of construction has to do with army cantonments, military and naval installations, and roads, and other such governmental projects. In such cases it is evident that the common practice will be for the contractor to have a contract plus a fixed-fee contract. However, the ability of the contractor to perform is the fundamental factor and the one deserving most careful consideration by the financing institution. Under present law, the War and Navy Departments are authorized to advance out of their appropriations for construction or supplies up to 30 percent of the contract price, even if the loan is not a working capital loan also is necessary to furnish additional financing, it is important that the relative priorities between the financing institution and the Government be clearly defined. I have read all the article in regard to Government financing of these projects in order to give to the Members of the Senate a clear idea of exactly what the Government is trying to do toward financing national-defense projects. A policy is being pursued with regard to letting contracts that is as bad as or worse than the one with regard to the concentration of defense industries in a small area. It is considered a sin for a United States Senator from a State to make a recommendation for contractors, although we may be more familiar with the efficiency and ability of our contractors at home than is anybody in the War Department. I have an outline of the fixed-fee branch of the Construction Division of the War Department, which I ask permission to have inserted in the Record at this point. The總統顧問官, without objection, it is so ordered.
Section B
Ordnance and Chemical Warfare, mechanical manufacturing plants: Chief, Maj. C. J. Clinton, Quartermaster Corps; Chief, Assistant Chief, Mr. C. H. Hickey.

Engineering Unit: Lt. E. E. Shafer, Field Artillery.

Administrative Unit: Lt. D. Pontell, Quartermaster Corps.

Materials and Expediting Unit: Mr. W. C. Brown.

Estimates and Costs: Lt. A. P. Dennle, Cavalry.


39. Shell Forging and Machining Plant, Gadsden, Ala.: Construction quartermaster, Maj. A. Johnson, Field Artillery; contractor, Rust Engineering Co., Inc.; engineer, Rust Engineering Co., Inc.


Section construction quartermaster: Capt. R. Mayfield, Finian.


55. Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Umatilla, Ore.: Construction quartermaster, Capt. H. E. Schlessinger, Quartermaster Corps.

65. Small Arms Plant, St. Louis, Mo.: Construction quartermaster, Col. H. E. Schlesinger, Quartermaster Corps.

Section construction quartermaster: Maj. H. R. Kadlec, Corps of Engineers.

Section construction quartermaster: Mr. E. S. Johnson.

Section C (southern)
Storage terminals, quartermaster depots, camps and cantonments, Air Corps, general hospitals: Chief, Maj. L. C. Lowery, Quartermaster Corps; assistant Chief, Mr. C. H. Hickey.

Engineering Unit: Lt. J. E. Shafer, Field Artillery.

Administrative Unit: Lt. D. Pontell, Quartermaster Corps.

Materials and Expediting Unit: Mr. W. C. Brown.

Estimates and Costs: Lt. J. N. Fewer, Corps of Engineers.

Construction quartermaster: Maj. R. B. Fishe, Corps of Engineers; contractor, Consolidated Engineering Company; engineer, J. E. Greiner Co.

Section construction quartermaster: Maj. A. L. Tatum, Engineers.


55. Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Umatilla, Ore.: Construction quartermaster, Capt. H. E. Schlessinger, Quartermaster Corps.

65. Small Arms Plant, St. Louis, Mo.: Construction quartermaster, Col. H. E. Schlessinger, Quartermaster Corps.

Section construction quartermaster: Maj. H. R. Kadlec, Corps of Engineers.

Section construction quartermaster: Mr. E. S. Johnson.

58. Fort Dix, N. J.: Construction quartermaster, Capt. C. Renahaw, Quartermaster Corps.


Section construction quartermaster: Maj. H. A. Finley.


Section construction quartermaster: Capt. R. L. Tatum, Engineers.


26. Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.: Construction quartermaster, Capt. F. H. Wyatt, Corps of Engineers; contractor, Charles T. Main, Inc.


29. Fort George Meade, Odenton, Md.: Construction quartermaster, Maj. L. N. Noxon, Corps of Engineers; contractor, Consolidated Engineering Company; engineer, J. E. Greiner Co.

29. Fort George Meade, Odenton, Md.: Construction quartermaster, Maj. L. N. Noxon, Corps of Engineers; contractor, Consolidated Engineering Company; engineer, J. E. Greiner Co.


Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, under the War Department there are three types of contracts—the lump-sum contract, the bid-and-hold contract, and the fixed-fee contract. Under the lump-sum contract the contractor is awarded the contract for the work, either on a low-bid basis or on a negotiated lump-sum basis. The purchase-and-hire contract is awarded to the large contractors. The Remington Co. get $600,000 for acting as advisers to the Government. No one knows what this advice is worth. In addition to the $600,000, they will receive a profit of one which is not known. For 30-caliber and 50-caliber shell they produce a factory which has been purchased by the United States Government. After the operating company—the large industrialist—has been selected, an architect, an engineer, and a construction contractor are selected.

Every contractor in the country, with but few exceptions, and every architect and engineer have registered with the Construction Advisory Board. They have offered their services to the Government. The fee can be interpreted as a profit to the contractor for the use of his services and his organization.

I do not pretend to be entirely familiar with the workings of any of these departments. However, the fixed-fee branch is now in the process of being reorganized. General Hartman has been retired, due to overwork. Colonel Somervell, former P. W. A. chief of New York City, is now in the head of the fixed-fee branch. Mr. Loving was formerly the construction branch chief. Colonel Groves is now very important in the construction branch.

Fixed-fee contracts are also being awarded large industrialists, such as Chrysler, Du Pont, Remington, Atlas, and Hercules. These industrialists are being paid a fixed fee for the use of their engineering facilities. After the building has been erected and the plant completed by Government money, these industrialists lease the plant and supply the Government with the product of the plant at a fixed cost per unit.

On August 15, the Chrysler Corporation was awarded a contract in the amount of $33,000,000. The fee for construction which is paid by the Government is in the amount of $1. This looks exceedingly patriotic. Nevertheless, during the 1-year period of the work is being performed, the contractor is selected and a fee for his work fixed. The fixed fee amounts to approximately 3.2 percent on the cost of the work. Chrysler Corporation's lease of the facility and the plant completed by the Chrysler Corporation is performing anything other than its patriotic duty, but I do feel that even the large corporation should be subject to a full accounting for every nickel spent and the profit accrued on every task.

The name of the contractor selected by the Board is Mr. Loving. Loving, after perusing the files of the contractor, requests that the contractor be awarded the contract. Mr. Loving, after perusing the files of the contractor, requests that the contractor be awarded the contract. The name of the contractor selected by the Board is then submitted to Mr. Loving. Loving, after perusing the files of the contractor, requests that the contractor be awarded the contract. Mr. Loving, after perusing the files of the contractor, requests that the contractor be awarded the contract. Negotiations then take place, and generally at that meeting the contractor is informed, confidentially, that he has the job.

After negotiations a proceed order, in the form of a letter, is sent to the contractor. Final contracts are drawn up and submitted to the office of the Under Secretary of War for final signature. One of the first jobs awarded was an $18,115,000 project at Fayetteville, N. C. This contract, strange as it may seem, was awarded to T. A. Loving & Co., at $9,911,000, as an extra contract. These were negotiated. The single contract was $6,204,000, but with Chrysler Corporation's lease of the factory, Mr. Loving was requested to submit the names of three men: Messrs. F. Blossom, F. Harvey, and F. Dresser. Mr. Blossom is a member of the firm of Sanderson & Porter, engineers and contractors of New York City. Mr. Dresser is a former civil service employee who was employed by the U. S. H. A., has been in business for himself in the Middle West, and has had considerable interest in the Association of General Contractors.

After the information is submitted to the Quarters General, it is reviewed by the Board. This contract consists of three men: Messrs. F. Blossom, F. Harvey, and F. Dresser. Mr. Blossom is a member of the firm of Sanderson & Porter, engineers and contractors of New York City. Mr. Dresser is a former civil service employee who was employed by the U. S. H. A., has been in business for himself in the Middle West, and has had considerable interest in the Association of General Contractors.

The information which the contractor, the architect, and the engineer furnish to the Quarters General is turned over to the Construction Advisory Board.

The Construction Advisory Board consists of three men: Messrs. F. Blossom, F. Harvey, and F. Dresser. Mr. Blossom is a member of the firm of Sanderson & Porter, engineers and contractors of New York City. Mr. Dresser is a former civil service employee who was employed by the U. S. H. A., has been in business for himself in the Middle West, and has had considerable interest in the Association of General Contractors.

The Construction Advisory Board is requested to submit the names of those who, in its judgment, are the most competent contractor and architect for the job. The Board usually selects three.

In selecting the contractor for the job in question the Board is supposed to bear in mind the geographical location of the contractor with reference to the job.
from what I am told, was the booster of Smith, Hitchman & Grylls. Smith, Hitchman & Grylls, after having had the contract since September 22, were unable to produce a suitable plot plan for a reasonably simple project until December 31, and it was not until the section chief handling the particular project found it necessary to take action on his own initiative that the case was righted, and against the wishes of both Remington and Smith, Hitchman & Grylls. Smith, Hitchman & Grylls were considered for the second Remington Arms contract.

On the Western Cartridge small-arms ammunition plant, to be known as the St. Louis ordnance plant, negotiations were held with two firms who were combined by the Dresser committee. Albert F. Greensfelder, of the Frucico Construction Co., formerly known as the Fruin-Colon Contracting Co., is a personal friend, so I am told, of Mr. Dresser. The Frucico Co. was awarded the Massman Construction Co. Massman is a river contractor. The particular project on which he was selected to be the contractor is within the city limits of St. Louis, and all the barges which Massman may own would serve no useful purpose for this project. The Frucico Co. had, a month prior to the negotiations, so I am told, a B rating. Mr. Dresser's choice for the St. Louis job was Winston, or Winston & Turner, of New York. For some reason Winston has been pushed into practically every job in the Middle West by the Advertising Commission. A short time ago they were awarded, as co-contractors with Sollit Construction Co., the bag-loading plant, at Charlestown, Ind. The operators of this plant were intent on using a contractor close to the job, the H. K. Ferguson Co., of Cleveland. Winston, however, seems to have gotten the job.

At Camp Blanding, Fla., Starrett Bros. & Eskin, Inc., general contractors, of New York City, were awarded a new $8,000,000 project, and 8 days later, awarded another additional $8,000,000 project—a total of $17,463,777 in construction. This particular project was awarded the H. K. Ferguson Co., of Cleveland, Winston, however, seems to have gotten the job.

The Presiding Officer. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. TRUMAN. I do.

Mr. ADAMS. The contracts are generally awarded on the basis of cost plus a fixed fee; are they not?

Mr. TRUMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ADAMS. I was wondering if the Senator knew upon what basis the supervising engineering architects are employed?

Mr. TRUMAN. On exactly the same basis.

Mr. ADAMS. How can that be?

Mr. TRUMAN. On a fixed fee on the estimated cost, as I understand.

Mr. ADAMS. Is that a percentage?

Mr. TRUMAN. It is a percentage.

Mr. ADAMS. Has the Senator information as to what the percentage is?

Mr. TRUMAN. I have not information as to the percentage.

Mr. ADAMS. I ask the question because any normal percentage would run pretty high.

Mr. TRUMAN. It would be a tremendous fee; but I have not the figures.

I think the Senate ought to create a special committee with authority to examine every contract that has been let, with authority to find out if the rumors are true. The only work that contractors have been performing has been P. W. A. and W. P. A. projects. The firms who were good prior to 1929 are not necessarily the firms who are good today.

I am calling the attention of the Senate to these things because I believe most sincerely that they need looking into. I consider public funds to be sacred funds, and I think they ought to have every safeguard possible to prevent their being misused and mishandled.

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Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?
which is the only proper way to let contracts. I am particularly alarmed at the concentration of national-defense industrial plants in the hands of the Army and the Navy Department to educate certain manufacturers in what the Army and the Navy might need in case an emergency should arise. Those educational programs, so often started, may now begin to be abandoned. They are merely a gift. That phase of our national-defense program should be thoroughly gone into.

I am merely stating what I believe to be conditions that deserve investigation. If nothing is wrong, there will be no harm done. If something is wrong, it ought to be brought to light. The location of these national-defense plants and the profits that are supposed to be made on them are a matter of public record, unless we are to have the same old profiteering situation that we had in the last war.

Everyone connected with the national-defense program should have a patriotic interest in seeing that it is properly carried out; and the Senate ought to know whether such persons have this interest, whether they be manufacturers or laborers.

Mr. President, I ask permission to insert in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks two editorials from the Kansas City Star and the Independence Examiner, having to do with taking care of the small-machine man in the national-defense set-up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the editorials will be printed in the Record.

The editorials are as follows:

[From the Kansas City Star of February 8, 1941]

DEFENSE IN THE MIDDLE WEST

Lou Holland, head of the Midcentral War Resources Board, has drawn a disturbing picture of the industrial activities in the Middle West, which will indicate just how far the national-defense program is going to grow even faster. Just a year ago as last November. It was greeted in Washington with apparent approval, he says, but "for nothing has happened." Meanwhile the eastern industrialists, who were immediately awarded huge government contracts, have spread all over the Middle West of its machine tools. In Mr. Holland's opinion, if this trend is not halted soon, we will find many of our regional industries growing smaller or even disappearing altogether.

There seems to be a move on the part of those in authority to deny the right of the Middle West to an equitable share of the production for defense. As a matter of fact, the move is to have a favorable effect on the American manufacturers who are not making armament factories, and on the score not only of justice but of the national interest. If the country is to avoid a serious dislocation of its industrial life at the end of this expansion period, as well as the immediate economic dangers involved in the overconcentration of its armament factories, obviously some system must be adopted for distributing contracts and spreading the work out on a geographical basis.

Such a system, of course, would have to take into account the compelling requirements of speed and efficiency. The Nation has no time to lose in rearming itself. But Mr. Holland contends that the plan outlined by the midcentral war resources board months ago would be both speedy and efficient, and the continued failure to put it into effect is a matter of public regret instead of certain manufacturers in the East.

That is a serious charge. Defense officials admit that the midcentral plan of production by subcontracts is proceeding slowly, but say that it will undoubtedly pick up as soon as the holders of major contracts find themselves committed beyond their own capacity and are forced to farm out part of the work. A certain amount of tardiness was to be expected. The important question is whether the prolonged delay in taking advantage of the Nation's manpower units can still be explained solely on the ground of practical expediency. Discrimination in such matters will have serious consequences.

In the last few days Kansas City has had an example of the feasibility of breaking such a large order as the magnitude of a contract just received by the Fruehauf Trailer Co. here, it is announced, the concern has decided to sublet the entire contract to small shops in the area. According to a recent survey, so many of those shops are idle as to constitute one of the country's largest manufacturing establishments.

It is to be hoped that such contracts as that now through the Fruehauf Co. forecast a real attempt to harness the immense productive capacity of the Middle West.

[From the Independence Examiner of February 8, 1941]

BIG BUSINESS GETS THE TOOLS?

It was a serious situation as far as our immediate part of the country is concerned that Lou Holland pointed out before the regional meeting of the State chamber of commerce at Marshall this week. He figured that the big business concerns with the big Government contracts would probably raid the small business concerns using machine tools and take the tools away from this territory.

Mr. Holland has made a survey of the small business concerns of this Middle West territory. He discovered an astonishing number of small business institutions well equipped with machine tools needed to speed up our defense activities. He has come to the conclusion that it would be of importance to the Government contractors and the small business man as well to provide for the maintenance of these tools.

Mr. Holland has made a survey of small business concerns of this Middle West territory. He discovered an astonishing number of small business institutions well equipped with machine tools needed to speed up our defense activities. He has come to the conclusion that it would be of importance to the Government contractors and the small business man as well to provide for the maintenance of these tools.

The United States seems to be following an exactly opposite course, concentrating in the big establishments and leaving the small business concerns in the lurch. This is not only applicable to defense plants but to all other small business concerns. Large concerns and large employers are taking large parts of the work and driving the small establishments out of business.

The small business concerns using machine tools are in the front line of the battle against the aggression of the so-called "patriot" agandists. They are the ones who influence the people and act in their own interests, some other nation, impelled by a similar desire to gain a strategic advantage, may succeed in forestalling them by taking possession ahead of them.

In these days when there is such a need for clear thinking and when propagandists are so active, it would be well for us in America to try to realize the perilous situation which a small nation on the other side of the Atlantic occupies in the midst of the European upheaval. I refer to Ireland, a little island which has contributed much to the development of this Republic. Here is one of the small democratic nations of the world, emerging with her traditions of centuries of British misrule, has set up a constitution like, in all fundamentals, to our own, and which might well be regarded as a model for other smaller countries striving for freedom and democracy, which breathes the very spirit of tolerance and liberty, and which enshrines the highest conception of democracy.
In an age when the totalitarian doctrine of state absolutism is being forced upon Europe by the Axis nations, the people of Ireland formulate a constitution which is an inspiration to all who believe in the essential principles of human liberty and justice.

Here are some of the opening sentences of Ireland's constitution:

"We, the people of Eire, desiring to discharge all our obligations to our Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, who sustained our fathers through centuries of trial, and who sustains them in the present unceasing struggle to regain the rightful independence of our nation, and seeking to promote the common good, with due observance of prudence, justice, and charity, so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured under the order attained, the unity of our country restored and concord established with other nations.

Let us remember that the men who conceived and wrote this constitution were those who had been regarded by their former rulers as aliens in their native land; that they represented a people who had been harried and driven from their homes by absentee landlords. They were men whose loyalty to their country and to the principles proclaimed in the Constitution of the United States was counted as treason, for which they were branded as convicts and transported across the seas. But the sacred fire of liberty continued to burn on the altar of Irish nationalism; and now, after centuries of suffering and sacrifice, it continues to shine through the pages of the Irish constitution.

It is significant of the small Irish Nation that while in the past it has fought many battles for other nations, never in its history has it embarked on wars of conquest or sought to subjugate other countries to its rule and domination.

Today it is engaged, under God—the God of all nations, in the struggle of being freed and of being made the cockpit for contending armies in the present European war. Some excuse must be found for visiting this unjustifiable useless little nation; so the propagandists have been telling the American people that Ireland is engaged in unneutral acts seeking to advance the interests of one of the belligerents in the present war. Ireland's history is a record of a small, valiant people fighting for centuries a seemingly hopeless battle for the highest ideals of freedom and democracy which we in this country hold so dear. For more than seven centuries these courageous people fought tyranny and oppression against odds which would have smothered the resin in a less valiant race.

Let me ask: Is it likely that a country such as I have described would enter into intrigue with a militaristic power which has set out to destroy the principles of democracy? Is it possible, I ask, that such a nation, which struggled for seven centuries to win the right to have its own liberties, would be guilty of such base desertion of its ideals, and turn to aid any dictator or tyrant to establish a new world order based on force?

No better judge could be found of the attitude of the De Valera government in this war than the man who so recently was the United States Minister to that country, Hon. John Cudahy. Writing in the New York Times of February 3 of this year, Mr. Cudahy has this to say:

"The other day an anything-short-of-war enthusiasm has been expressed about Ireland. He said the Irish, by refusing to permit the British to use the Irish ports against German submarines, would be fighting themselves in a manner and in a contemptible way. I asked him, assuming a conflict between the German and the British fleets, what we should do to establish the neutrality of our shores, which question, as he conceded that acceded to the British to use the Irish harbors of convenience for naval basing, could the British properly refuse to give up the naval bases. Mr. De Valera has repeatedly announced that his Government will fight any invader seeking a jumping-off ground for invasion of England. The Irish people were never more united than at present in their opposition to the things for which the totalitarian nations stand. It is no exaggeration to say that at least 95 percent of the Irish people are hoping for a British victory. In all these recent years of the adjustment of the Irish problem to the British form of government, the English people have been welcomed as visitors and tourists and as sportmen taking advantage of the hunting and fishing which Ireland provides.

In the first Great War of 1914-18, the Irish contributed 350,000 soldiers to the British armies, with the belief, which Americans also held, that they were fighting for their own freedom as a small nation, and democracy everywhere should be free course and be maintained. If the principle of self-determination was lost sight of by Great Britain at Versailles, and Ireland forced to experience the horrors of Lloyd George's black-and-tan campaign, the Ireland of today does not shrink from the recognition of its nationality. Ireland has taken a definite stand.

Eire, like the United States, is of greater value to the democratic allies as a neutral than if she invited invasion by leasing her bases to Great Britain. I feel that the United States made a grave mistake by including the whole of Ireland in the European danger zones established by Presidential proclamation. If Eire had been recognized as a neutral country, with no danger zones covering its shores, her neutrality would have been recognized by all belligerents, and no effort made to block her trade with the United States.

The leasing of Irish ports to England would not materially assist that country and would bring untold horrors on this small country such as the Scandinavian and Low Countries suffered at the hands of Germany, and which we have encountered such humiliation and distress on the Government and people of France. It is not the Irish ports only that would be bombed and around which the flames of war would rage, but the whole country and city would be laid in ruins. What
that would mean, let the late Lord Lothian tell us. In his last speech, delivered by proxy as he lay on his deathbed, he said:

Nobody who, like myself, has seen what the heavy and constant bombardment of great cities from the air means, could wish any friendly country like the United States of America to undergo any similar experience.

What we do not wish for ourselves, we have no right to ask Ireland to undergo. An intelligent understanding of the Irish situation in this war will, I am convinced, lead any unprejudiced mind to regard the lease of Irish ports as a matter for the Irish Nation to decide, with the knowledge that no support whatever for the Axis enemies of England is implicit in this decision to avoid the horrors of military war.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) making an additional appropriation for the Military Establishment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the matter before the House is the joint resolution 89, providing an additional appropriation for the Military Establishment. The amount of the appropriation is $175,000,000. It is covered in the one term of clothing and equipment, made up of a number of items which are set forth in a page of the very brief report which I have filed on behalf of the Committee.

The explanation which is made by the War Department for submitting this as a deficiency or supplemental appropriation at this time is that it is of great advantage to the Government, to the Army, and to the civilian population, that the Army be able to make its contracts in such a way as to take advantage of periods of slack production. The Army authorities and the War Production Board say to us that if they wait until the end of the fiscal year, they will lose the opportunity of making advantageous contracts, that the cost to the Government will increase, and the cost to the individual consumers will increase. They point out several reasons for desiring the proposed legislation.

We had before us, as the present occupant of the chair knows (Mr. McKellar in the chair), the Quartermaster General of the Army, who pointed out the necessity for financing the Army, that in the Army, his point of view, has been the Army has not been able to send the men into the field without clothing, without shoes, without blankets. I think in all probability the Army officials are doing here what was done during the World War—overstating rather than understating their needs—but as a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate I have not been able to say that the Army official's estimate is correct.

As the present Presiding Officer knows, a question will arise in the future in connection with this matter. The President submitted for the next fiscal year of some $247,000,000, which soon will be under consideration, and some of us are inclined to think that this $175,000,000 will cover the same items that are intended to be covered by the estimate for $247,000,000, and that when we consider that estimate the amount now proposed to be appropriated should be the amount. If we do not have in mind this appropriation at this time, we are not losing anything. On the contrary, we are gaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following sum is appropriated for the Treasury Department, Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941: For clothing and equipage, to be supplemental to, and merged with, previous appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1941, including subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein, $175,000,000.

COAST GUARD AUXILIARY AND A COAST GUARD RESERVE

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 187, to provide for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 187) to provide for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the words Subject to strike out "strike out" and insert "1941," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941.

TITLE I—REPEAL OF COAST GUARD RESERVE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

Sec. 1. The Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939 (50 Stat. 854; U. S. C. Supp. V, title 14, ch. 9), as amended by Public Law No. 564, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, is hereby repealed and in lieu of such act the United States Coast Guard Reserve provided for in such act there is hereby created and established a Coast Guard Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary (hereinafter referred to as the "Auxiliary").

Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of the Auxiliary (a) to further interest in safety of life at sea and upon the navigable waters, (b) to promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts, and (c) to foster a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts, and to facilitate operations of the Coast Guard.

Sec. 3. The Auxiliary shall be composed of citizen-volunteers of the United States, its territories and possessions, except the Philippine Islands, who are owners (sole or part) of motorboats or yachts, and may be enrolled therein pursuant to regulations prescribed under the authority of this act.

Sec. 4. The Auxiliary shall be an auxiliary military organization administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as the "Commandant") under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this title.

Sec. 5. The act to be known as the "Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939, as amended, and establishment of Coast Guard Auxiliary," is hereby amended by striking out "1939" and inserting "1941."
of this title: Provided, That temporary members of the Reserve who may be members of any other military reserve, if ordered to active duty therein, shall be forthwith released from their military obligations and their status as temporary members of the Reserve terminated.

Sec. 206. Members of the Reserve when employed on active duty, or when employed in authorized travel to or from such duty, or when undergoing authorized travel to or from training or service as members of the Reserve perform active duty or on active duty while undergoing training, or when engaged in authorized travel to or from such duty, or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist and to be required to perform active duty and while engaged on active duty, any such member may, under such regulations as the Commandant declares that such national emergency no longer exists; but in time of peace, except that any member performing such service may be entitled for disciplinary purposes as provided in section 209 hereof, no such member shall be ordered to or continued on active duty with­out the approval of the Commandant. Provided, That any member may cease active duty either in time of war or in time of peace, unless continued on active duty by the Commandant; such member, after being engaged on active duty shall be vested with the same power, authority, rights, and privileges as members of the regular Coast Guard of similar ranks, grades, or ratings.

Sec. 208. Commissioned officers, chief war­rant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve who are engaged on active duty, or on active duty while undergoing training, or when engaged in authorized travel to or from such duty, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are received by commissioned officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, and members of the regular Coast Guard of the same rank, grade, rating, and length of service. In determining length of service for this section of this title the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized, temporary members of the Reserve who are engaged on active duty, or on active duty while undergoing training, or when engaged in authorized travel to or from such duty, or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist and to be required to perform active duty therein, shall be forthwith released from their military obligations and their status as temporary members of the Reserve terminated.

Sec. 210. Members of the Reserve when employed on active duty, or when employed in authorized travel to or from such duty, or when undergoing authorized travel to or from training or service as members of the Reserve perform active duty or on active duty while undergoing training, or when engaged in authorized travel to or from such duty, or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist and to be required to perform active duty therein, shall be forthwith released from their military obligations and their status as temporary members of the Reserve terminated.

Sec. 220. Members of the Reserve, other than temporary members as provided for in section 207 hereof, shall receive the same increase of pay of their ranks, grades, or ratings as may be received by members of the regular Coast Guard in similar ranks, grades, or ratings, for the performance of similar duties.

Sec. 221. The President, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to enroll for active duty, as temporary members of the Reserve, such civilians as are physically and otherwise qualified for the performance of duty with the Coast Guard under such regulations as the Commandant may deem appropriate; Provided, That temporary members of the Reserve are attached is utilized in the service of the Coast Guard.

Sec. 222. Members of the Reserve, other than temporary members as provided for in section 207 hereof, shall receive the same exemption from registration and liability for conscription as are members of the regular Coast Guard, as the Commandant may deem appropriate; Provided, That temporary members of the Reserve are attached is utilized in the service of the Coast Guard.

Sec. 280. The ranks, grades, and ratings in the Reserve shall be the various ranks, grades, and ratings as are authorized in the case of members of the regular Coast Guard.

Sec. 281. The President, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this title.
by the individuals concerned in the status active duty.

Sec. 215. Members of the regular Coast Guard who are called to active duty in the Reserve, and one or more suitable insignia shall be furnished by the Commandant of the Reserve of the same rank, or to the warrant officers of the Reserve, and one or more suitable insignia shall be furnished by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, whichever may be the greater.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. The term of enrollment in the Auxiliary and appointment and enlistment in the Reserve (except for temporary members of the Reserve) shall be 3 years.

Sec. 302. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe one or more suitable distinguishing flags or pennants to be flown from the motorboats and yachts owned by members of the Auxiliary or the Reserve, and one or more suitable insignia which may be worn by such members. Such flags and insignia shall be furnished by the Coast Guard at the regular cost, and the proceeds received therefor shall be credited to the appropriation from which paid: Provided, That the member of the Auxiliary who surrenders flags, pennants, or insignia which were furnished to him by the Coast Guard as a member of the Auxiliary Reserve, shall be entitled to a like number of the flags, pennants, and insignia prescribed for the Auxiliary without additional charge. Any person who shall, without proper authority, fly from a motorboat, yacht, or other vessel, any flag or pennant or wear any insignia of the Auxiliary or of the Reserve shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $100.

Sec. 303. Pursuant to such rules and regulations as the Commandant may prescribe, correspondence courses of the Coast Guard Institute may be made available to members of the Auxiliary and to members of the Reserve: Provided, That the actual cost of the study and such correspondence courses shall be paid by the member of the Auxiliary taking such course and the proper Coast Guard Reserve shall be credited accordingly: Provided further, That such courses shall be made available to members of the Reserve in accordance with Coast Guard regulations applicable to personnel of the regular Coast Guard.

Sec. 304. The services and facilities of the Coast Guard may be employed in the administration and operation of the Auxiliary and of the Reserve, and the appropriations for the Coast Guard shall be available to effectuate the purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKEILLAR) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, nominations and reports of the Senate, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the nomination of Herbert Clabornell Pel, of Rhode Island, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hungary.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably, without amendment, Executive P, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, a convention between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic signed at Washington on September 24, 1940, modifying the convention of 1924, between the two countries, providing for the assistance of the United States of America in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic, and submitted a report (Ex. Rept. No. 3) thereon.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the nomination of William Dawson, of Minnesota, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Uruguay.

Mr. GUFFEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Government of Belgium, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Lebanon.

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Charles M. Phillips, of New Jersey, to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, vice John J. Quinn, resigned.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of William F. Smith, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey, to fill a new position.

Mr. MURDOCK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Roberto H. Todd, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, vice Harvey M. Hutchison, resigned.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the nomination of several general officers in the National Guard of the States to be brigadier generals, National Guard of the United States.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Brig. Gen. Richard Coke Marshall, Jr., Reserve, to be brigadier general, Reserve, from February 4, 1941.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, Inactive Reserve, to be brigadier general, Inactive Reserve, from January 23, 1941.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for temporary appointment in the Army, under the provisions of law.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Lieutenant Col. Idwal Hubert Edwards, Air Corps, for appointment to temporary rank as colonel, in the Air Corps, Regular Army, from January 21, 1941.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Eugene Mead Coffey, Judge Advocate General's Department, for appointment, by transfer, to the Corps of Engineers, Regular Army.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably the nominations of sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mr. BARKLEY. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report favorably the nomination of John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

I also report favorably from the same committee a number of other nominations, and shall ask unanimous consent that the nominations of certain persons to be ambassadors and ministers, which have been reported today from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and which represent exchanges of ambassadors and ministers already in the service, be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Kentucky state for the information of the Senate the nominations reported by him?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have already favorably reported the nomination of John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

From the Foreign Relations Committee I also report the following nominations: Nelson T. Johnson, of Oklahoma, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia; Alexander C. Kirk, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Egypt.

Jay Pierpont Moffat, of New Hampshire, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada, to
serve concurrently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Luxemburg now established in Canada.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wonder if there was some examination of the gentleman, for if so I had not seen it.

Mr. DANAHER. I wondered if there was some examination of the gentleman, for if so I had not seen it.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; he did not. None of these nominees appeared before the committee. The committee unanimously voted last Friday to report the nominations favorably.

Mr. DANAHER. I asked unanimous consent that all nominations today favorably the nomination of Bert Fish, of Florida, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the President be immediately notified. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; he did not. None of these nominees appeared before the committee. The committee unanimously voted last Friday to report the nominations favorably.

Mr. DANAHER. I wondered if there was some examination of the gentleman, for if so I had not seen it.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc. That completes the calendar.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky if he is in a position to tell us whether or not he now contemplates a call of the calendar at any time this week.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not contemplated today. The calendar may be called on Thursday. There is nothing on the calendar before that, which is not to say that they are not important. However, there is no general legislation. We may be able to call the calendar on Thursday.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, February 13, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, February 10, 1941, as follows:

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR IN THE MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM JUNE 14, 1939

Maj. Harold Wade Kinderman, United States Army, retired.
APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
TO ADJUTANT GENERAL’S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Burdette Mase Fitz, Field Artillery, with rank from August 15, 1939.
Maj. William Mason Wright, Jr., Field Artillery, with rank from June 12, 1939.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Capt. John Archer Stewart, Infantry, with rank from August 6, 1939.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES
TO BE COLONELS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1941

Lt. Col. Roy Silas Atwood, Coast Artillery Corps (colonel, Army of the United States).
Lt. Col. Samuel Franklin Hawkins, Coast Artillery Corps (colonel, Army of the United States).

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Capt. William H. P. Blandy to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years, effective upon the reappointment to the rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

B.M. L. Smith to be an assistent assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from September 1, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, TO BE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRAD) IN THE NAVY, TO RANK FROM THE DATE STATED OPPOSITE THEIR NAMES:

Robert D. Schindler to be lieutenant in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the date stated opposite their names:
Easton B. Noble, January 3, 1938.
Edward D. Killian, February 9, 1938.
Joseph O. Clinklan, February 9, 1938.
Howard B. Beckwith, February 28, 1938.
David A. Soco, February 28, 1938.

The following to be assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to rank from the 15th day of February 1941:
Robert D. Schindler
Walter W. Dann
Wade H. Morgan, Jr.
William A. Newman
Edward J. O'Reilly
Walter B. Martin
Walsh W. E. Coe, Jr.
Walsh B. Haynes
Leonard E. Johnson
Frank T. Page
Lynn H. Rodenbarger
Linzy LeR. Willis
Karlo J. Andrews
Robert G. Hertneck

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed:
William D. Kelly, July 1, 1939.
Dale E. Frakes, July 22, 1939.
Milton F. Pavlic, August 1, 1939.
Richard A. Neuman, September 29, 1939.
Harry G. Moore, November 1, 1939.
Mark E. Dennett, January 1, 1940.
Dyer E. Jeffers, February 1, 1940.
Michael B. O'Connor, February 12, 1940.
Norman J. Sampson, February 20, 1940.
Martin M. Kovisto, April 1, 1940.
John A. Moore, May 1, 1940.
Robert B. Moore, June 1, 1940.
John F. Fairbanks, Jr., June 20, 1940.
Nathan H. P. Blair, September 20, 1939.
Charles E. Robertson, July 1, 1940.
Julian S. Hatcher, Jr., August 1, 1940.
Earnest W. Campbell, September 1, 1940.
James H. Fortune, Jr., September 1, 1940.
Thomas H. Moore, November 23, 1940.
Arnold F. Schade, December 1, 1940.

Lt. Comdr. Gordon Campbell to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 23rd day of November 1940, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence Smith to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 25th day of June 1940, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

POSTMISTERS

ALASKA

Harry B. DeLand to be postmaster at Palmer, Alaska, in place of M. V. Kennedy, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Paul F. Garrett to be postmaster at Oktoma, Ark., in place of P. B. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1940.

Evie B. Bird to be postmaster at Wilmart, Ark., in place of C. L. Bird, deceased.

CALIFORNIA

Herbert L. Hartman to be postmaster at Boulder Creek, Calif., in place of R. C. Line. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1939.

William M. Patterson to be postmaster at Lakeport, Calif., in place of P. H. Millberry, deceased.

Richard E. Horton to be postmaster at Loomis, Calif., in place of W. S. Williams, retired.

Hayden Stephens to be postmaster at Sisquopanch, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1940.

Olp Lambert to be postmaster at Summerland, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1940.

DELAWARE

James W. Conley to be postmaster at Fredricks, Del., in place of O. G. Melvin, removed.

FLORIDA

Arthur B. Moore, to be postmaster at Baker, Fla., in place of H. L. Eiland, deceased.

Lula J. Edge to be postmaster at Nieceville, Fla., in place of W. J. Armstrong, retired.

GEORGIA

William Cecil Middlebrooks to be postmaster at Woodbury, Ga., in place of H. B. McCoy, removed.

ILLINOIS

Peter R. Buschbacher to be postmaster at Ashton, Ill., in place of J. A. Rosier. Incumbent's commission expired July 26, 1939.

Vivian G. White to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Ill., in place of J. C. Kepner, transferred.

Walter A. Hornich to be postmaster at Galeson, Ill., in place of W. L. Reed, deceased.

Frank F. Day to be postmaster at Hamburg, Ill., in place of Frank Fischer, removed.

William A. Schulte to be postmaster at Riverton, Ill., in place of W. A. Whitlock, deceased.

Louis E. Pfohl to be postmaster at Pio, Ill., in place of Frank Fischer, removed.

INDIANA

Grace Cross to be postmaster at Brownsburg, Ind., in place of J. H. Whitcomb, deceased.


Fred D. Banks to be postmaster at Grand View, Ind., in place of Orville Martin, deceased.

Guy C. Davison to be postmaster at Levisville, Ind., in place of G. C. Davison. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1940.

Gordon N. Stockdale to be postmaster at Wingate, Ind., in place of G. N. Stockdale. Incumbent's commission expired June 25, 1940.

IOWA

William Howard Kahler to be postmaster at Granger, Iowa, in place of L. A. Morin. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1940.

August Sindt to be postmaster at Lake Park, Iowa, in place of August Sindt. Incumbent's commission expired May 19, 1940.

KENTUCKY

Lucy W. Dyer to be postmaster at Sturgis, Ky., in place of L. W. Dyer. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1940.

MAIN

Ernest C. Libby to be postmaster at Yarmouth, Maine, in place of F. O. Welcomme. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1938.

MARYLAND

John L. Thompson to be postmaster at Oxford, Md., in place of M. W. Stewart, retired.

MICHIGAN

Floyd N. Hubbard to be postmaster at Evart, Mich., in place of J. E. Richardson, removed.

Raymond P. McConnell to be postmaster at Rosebush, Mich., in place of F. H. Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1940.

MISSOURI

Ray G. Carter to be postmaster at Ellington, Mo., in place of E. K. Daniele, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Lester H. Andersen to be postmaster at Naper, Nebr., in place of G. O. Reber. Incumbent's commission expired June 19, 1940.

Fred W. Schuman to be postmaster at Oceda, Nebr., in place of F. W. Schuman. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1940.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Napoleon A. Berube to be postmaster at Scamaworth, N. H., in place of Polycarp Tardif, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Samuel Munyan to be postmaster at Gibbstown, N. J., in place of Samuel Munyan. Incumbent's commission expired May 19, 1940.

William P. Kern to be postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., in place of W. P. Kern. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1940.

Carlton F. Ewell to be postmaster at Toms River, N. J., in place of H. M. Dunham. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1939.

NEW YORK

Harold L. Wright to be postmaster at Bellport, N. Y., in place of A. R. Maletta, removed.

Arnold E. Cook to be postmaster at Hermon, N. Y., in place of J. E. Robinson, retired.

John P. Clark to be postmaster at Plainsville Valley, N. Y., in place of E. M. Cole, resigned.

Bernard J. Sheehan to be postmaster at Staten Island, N. Y., in place of C. F. Pallister, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Arthur W. Burt to be postmaster at Biscoe, N. C., in place of R. D. McLeod, transferred.

Walter H. Blair to be postmaster at Caroines Beach, N. C., in place of J. C. Koleman, removed.

Frank D. Bell to be postmaster at Tuxedo, N. G. Office became Presidential July 1, 1940.
CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 10, 1941, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Wendell Berge to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

TO BE A CAPTAIN

John G. Meyer
Robert W. Rayler
Richard L. Conolly
William A. Corn

TO BE COMMANDERS

John T. Bottom, Jr.
Elmer F. Holcomb
Edwin G. Fullinwider

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

William R. Hollingsworth
Ford N. Taylor, Jr.
Roy A. Gan
William K. Rains
Benjamin Van M. Russell
John F. Frady
Charles W. Moses
Robert S. Purvis, Jr.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS

Agusta G. Dibble, Jr.
Thomas E. Chambers
Alexander B. Cox, Jr.
Louis J. Stucker
Charles L. Moore, Jr.
Raymond H. Jacoby
Bruce R. Wiggans
James M. Elliott
John Ramse
Raben F. Waggstaff
Thomas H. Moor
Frederick W. Bunn
Roy M. Davenport
Arnold F. Schade

TO BE A LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Herold A. Harveson

TO BE A FURSE'S ASSISTANT SURGEON

Martin T. Macklin

TO BE A PAYMASTER

James R. Hanna

TO BE A CHIEF GUNNER

Daniel B. Shepherd

TO BE A CHIEF ELECTRICIAN

Hugh C. Overstreet

TO BE A CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIAN

Robert D. Eagle

TO BE CHIEF MACHINISTS

Otis M. Parker

James E. Tilting
William G. Bisadel
Wells C. Potts
Frederick Wahlkeffter

TO BE A CAPTAIN

Alexander H. Van Keuren
Henry K. Hewitt

TO BE A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Albert H. Rooks

TO BE A LIEUTENANT

William L. Rees
Jesse H. Carter

TO BE A CHIEF MACHINIST

Joe M. Danielski

TO BE A CHIEF ELECTRICIAN

Hugh R. Rimmer

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Clarence E. Gause to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

John G. Winant to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Britain.

Edwin C. Wilson to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

William Dawson to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Uruguay.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Egypt.

Herbert A. Felt to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Hungary.
The Journal of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States of America

Monday, February 10, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious Lord God, we praise Thee that in the long travail of this tortured world Thou hast never forsaken Thy children. Thy merciful Providence has always led us along the white ways of eternal hope where there is true peace and unwearying toil. Morning, noon, and night of the day, but truth will expand, life will be made beautiful, and the human spirit redeemed as it passes beyond all discordant voices where time and space are but bursting bubbles. Oh, fill our hearts with love for Thee and our hearts until the power of sin is foiled.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Administrative Procedure

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back a privileged resolution (S. Con. Res. 4, Rept. No. 58) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4
Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed the Senate Document No. 8, current session, entitled Report of the Committee on Administrative Procedure, as appointed by the Attorney General, at the request of the President, to investigate the need for procedural reform in various administrative tribunals and to suggest improvement therein, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 4,500 copies for the use of the House, 1,000 copies for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and 1,500 copies for the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Work Projects Administration

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3204) making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 urgently required for the Work Projects Administration and certain other Federal agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 89), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order against the bill.

Extension of Remarks

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I expect to make some remarks on a bill to be called up by the gentleman from North Carolina. I ask unanimous consent now in the House that I may include in the remarks I expect to make some testimony presented by Secretary Morgenthau on that subject before our Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Mr. Joseph Scott, of Los Angeles, in the civic auditorium of San Francisco on the subject, Ireland’s Neutrality.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article appearing in the Washington Post on February 4.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article appearing in the Washington Post on February 4.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHIFERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two or three short excerpts from the hearings on the bill H. R. 1776.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two or three excerpts from the hearings on the bill H. R. 1306.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two or three excerpts from the hearings on the bill H. R. 1306.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two or three excerpts from the hearings on the bill H. R. 1306.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Continuation of the Dies Committee

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I understand it is contemplated to take