

and the national-defense program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

936. Also, petition of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to education; to the Committee on Education.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z<sup>c</sup>Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Maker and Defender, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and with whom is the ordering of our creaturely existence: We beseech Thee to bless our country with Thy patient teaching, that it may be cleansed from the stain of every lingering corruption, to the gradual evolving of a truer and purer social order, and the training of the hearts of all our citizens in Thy faith, fear, and love, the fear of naught but consenting to iniquity and the love that desires and seeks the good of all.

Give us greater skill in the art of self-discipline, so essential in these troublous times. Grant us light to see and grace to follow the paths wherein we should walk, for, though vaguely perplexed, we are anxious above all else to do our duty unto our God, our country, and our fellow men.

Finally, we ask for the bestowal of that spirit, at once tender and strong, which makes all things ours and makes us of some benediction to others, even the spirit of Him who lived abundantly and lived withal to heal and bless, Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 29, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on April 29, 1941, the President had approved and signed the following act:

S. 1059. An act to expedite the national defense by clarifying the application of the act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793), as to the requirement of mandatory performance and payment bonds in connection with supply contracts.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3538) to amend the act entitled "An act granting certain lands to the city of Biloxi, in Harrison County, Miss., for park and ceme-

tery purposes," approved April 28, 1906, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS (H. DOC. NO. 197)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*To the Congress of the United States of America:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation to enable the United States to cooperate with the governments of the American republics in Central America in the survey and construction of the proposed inter-American highway within the borders of those republics.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 1, 1941.

[Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

### AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

A letter 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; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### READING MATTER FOR THE BLIND

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the acts for promoting the circulation of reading matter among the blind (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

### REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report for the quarter ended March 31, 1941, on contracts entered into for buildings, facilities, etc., in accordance with law (with an accompanying report); and

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of negotiated contracts entered into by the Navy Department during the quarter ended March 31, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (a) of Public Act No. 671, Seventy-sixth Congress (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

### RECLAMATION REPORT ON THE BULLS- HEAD DAM PROJECT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Reclamation report on the Bullshead Dam project on the Colorado River where that stream forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

### ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS FOR ST. ELIZA- BETHS HOSPITAL

A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Federal

Security Administrator to accept gifts for St. Elizabeths Hospital and to provide for the administration of such gifts (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the Vice President, or presented by Senators, and referred as indicated:

#### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the City Council of Gardner, Mass., approved by the mayor, favoring amendment of existing law providing a 30-day lay-off period after 18 months of employment under the W. P. A.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by 45 Rotary Clubs of the one hundred thirty-ninth district assembled in the State of Louisiana, protesting against delay in the national-defense program caused by strikes and shut-down of plants which have contracts for airplanes and for the Army and Navy, and requesting that the Federal Government deal most severely with those responsible for such strikes in defense industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Resolutions of the Building and Construction Trades Council, of Alton, Ill., and Painters Local, No. 487, both of the American Federation of Labor, of Sacramento, Calif., pledging that there will be no stoppage of work because of jurisdictional disputes between any of the building and construction trades on any building or construction project essential to the speedy and successful completion of the national-defense program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of Painters Local No. 487, American Federation of Labor, of Sacramento, Calif., stating that, under employers who are recognized as being fair to organized labor, when any or all of the building- and construction-trades organizations are unable to supply a full force of building-trades men to man defense projects, every organization affiliated with such labor organizations agrees that a union employer shall be privileged to employ others than members of the building and construction trades affiliated with such labor unions until such time as the labor organizations so affiliated can replace non-union men with members of their organizations, or until such nonunion men are requested to become members of the respective unions; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution of the Common Council of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., protesting against the enactment of legislation which would reduce the quantity of tropical raw sugar now imported into the United States for refining and distribution; to the Committee on Finance.

House Resolution No. 149, agreed to by the House of Assembly of the State of California, memorializing Congress to enact legislation to prevent profiteering in foods and other necessities of life during continuance of the national-defense emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, assembled at Washington, D. C., favoring the enactment of legislation providing universal military service for all young men in America between the ages of 20 and 22; repeal of the Neutrality Act; the designation of an area within the territorial limits of the United States where the youth of all nations may receive appropriate military training, etc.; the establishment of an American Council of Nationalities for defense of democracy; reversion to the principles of international law in force prior to enactment of the existing Neutrality Act; and amendment of the nationality laws so as to insure that no loss of American citizenship will ensue to any person desiring to enlist for the duration in any

army now fighting the enemies of democracy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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

"Assembly Joint Resolution 21

"Relative to conversion of fruit surpluses into alcohol

"Whereas it is expected that at the termination of the coming fruit and vegetable season even greater surpluses of fruits and vegetables will exist than at present due to the loss of the overseas market; and

"Whereas in the San Joaquin Valley and throughout California there are thousands of tons of dried fruit and vegetables for which no use appears to be immediately or at all available; and

"Whereas a use has been discovered for surplus fruit and vegetables in more than 25 foreign countries, where it is a regular practice to augment their fuel supplies from agricultural surpluses: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for the establishment of plants near the places where such surpluses of fruit and vegetables exist to provide a practical form of farm relief by the conversion of all such surpluses into alcohol for use in the national defense as an auxiliary fuel; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the speaker of the assembly be hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and to each Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States."

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of California; to the Committee on Commerce.

"Assembly Joint Resolution 44

"Relative to Sacramento River north from Chico Landing

"Whereas during the past 30 years the Sacramento River from the Chico Landing north has received no attention or care whatever from Federal or State agencies, although it is navigable to Red Bluff; and

"Whereas gold-mining operations and bank and soil erosion have resulted in the creation of snags, sand bars, and banks in the Sacramento River; and

"Whereas these snags, sand bars, and banks have deflected the river's current and caused new channels to form with accompanying erosion to valuable farm lands adjacent to the river; and

"Whereas thousands of acres of valuable farm land, assessed as high as \$100 per acre, have been swept away by the Sacramento River and destroyed, and additional thousands of acres of valuable farm land are threatened with destruction; and

"Whereas county and State roads, bridges, and other properties have been damaged and destroyed by channel changes, thereby becoming useless for State and county purposes and for purposes of national defense; and

"Whereas dirt swept down the Sacramento River has been deposited in the lower Sacramento River channel, with consequent creation of deltas raising the bed of the channel and causing great and devastating floods in the flat valley lands south of the Chico Landing and all along the Sacramento River as far south as the city of Sacramento; and

"Whereas unless immediate steps are taken to relieve the situation herein described, untold loss of life and property will inevitably occur: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly*, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully urges the President and the Con-

gress of the United States to render such immediate aid as may be necessary to correct the conditions and avoid the calamity herein described; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the chairmen of the flood-control committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Chief of the United States Army Engineers, Department of War, United States Army, Washington, D. C., to the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D. C., to the Reclamation Board of the State of California, and to the United States Army Engineers, Department of War, district of California."

"Assembly Joint Resolution 45

"Relative to flood and seepage conditions along the Sacramento River and its tributaries in northern California

"Whereas land adjoining the Sacramento River, approximately 70 miles in length and 4 miles in width, representing some 280 square miles, has been seriously affected by seepage as a consequence of a rise in the flood plane since the inception of the present flood-control plan; and

"Whereas orchards consisting of large acreages of prune, walnut, and other trees having tap roots, have been and will continue to be destroyed by such seepage; and

"Whereas hundreds of acres of alfalfa and other perennial crops have been drowned and totally destroyed; and

"Whereas thousands of acres of early-sown grain land have been drowned and many acres of seeded grain cannot be planted until so late in the season that satisfactory crops cannot be obtained; and

"Whereas in seasons of normal and above-normal rainfall, seepage water has remained on land until so late in the year that even summer-planted crops such as grain sorghums, beans, and peas cannot be grown; and

"Whereas many acres of late spring-planted crops such as rice and sugar beets cannot be planted; and

"Whereas acre upon acre of formerly rich river land is becoming impregnated with alkali, thus destroying its productivity and value; and

"Whereas the winter season of 1940-41 wrought untold damage to orchards, lands, and crops from Stony Creek in Glenn County to Knights Landing, in Yolo County; and

"Whereas this damage has affected lands on both the east and west banks of the Sacramento River in the counties of Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, and Yolo; and

"Whereas the invasion of seepage waters has greatly impaired sanitary sewer systems and rendered useless septic tanks within the rural areas; and

"Whereas in seven out of eight cemeteries in the affected localities interments have been impossible for the past several months; and

"Whereas the lands affected by the present deplorable seepage conditions are in the main the most productive and highly assessed farming lands in their respective counties; and

"Whereas the cost of attempted farming operations on these lands has greatly increased because of seepage; and

"Whereas the county tax rolls will of necessity be greatly reduced within the affected seepage areas, thereby placing an increased tax burden upon lands not so affected; and

"Whereas Federal land bank loans and liens on affected lands are seriously jeopardized and impaired; and

"Whereas unless immediate and prompt assistance toward relieving the situation is granted, crops will be lost, lands will become

worthless, and bankruptcy will follow: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly*, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully urges the President and the Congress of the United States to render such immediate aid as may be necessary to correct the conditions and avoid the calamity herein described; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the chairmen of the flood-control committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Chief of the United States Army Engineers, Department of War, United States Army, Washington, D. C., to the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D. C., to the Reclamation Board of the State of California, and to the United States Army Engineers, Department of War, District of California."

A memorial of the Senate of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Senate Memorial 6

*To the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the United States assembled:*

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully memorialize and petition the President and Congress assembled, as follows:

"Whereas the St. Augustine historical program has been organized and undertaken under the leadership and sponsorship of the city of St. Augustine, the State of Florida, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Philosophical Society, the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and other distinguished national organizations and individuals for the purpose of studying, preserving, and developing the rich materials relating to the Spanish colonization of St. Augustine and the region of which it was the historical capital; and

"Whereas the State of Florida, by reason of its discovery by Ponce de Leon and later colonization by Spain became the cradle of American civilization and is today the cross-road of all the Americas; and

"Whereas the St. Augustine historical program recognizes the significant contribution of Spain to the processes of American civilization, and provides as its primary purpose for the creation in St. Augustine and in the region associated with it, through the development of important historic sites and buildings, of a national shrine commemorating this important period in the history of the United States; and

"Whereas there is to be established in St. Augustine, Fla., as a part of the general plan of the St. Augustine historical program a permanent inter-American cultural center to commemorate the founding of St. Augustine; and

"Whereas the cultural relationships between the United States and the other American republics are of paramount importance; and

"Whereas the inter-American cultural center and the St. Augustine historical program will afford an opportunity for the advancement of these relationships; and

"Whereas such a cultural center in relationship to other elements of the general plan of the St. Augustine historical program

is worthy and deserving of the support and encouragement of the United States; and

"Whereas the State of Florida has already gone on record as approving and sponsoring the St. Augustine historical program, and to that end has appropriated \$50,000 for the carrying on of said program: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That your memorialists do respectfully memorialize and petition the Congress of the United States, in order to accomplish the foregoing purposes, to authorize by suitable legislative enactment the proper agency or agencies of the Federal Government to establish at St. Augustine, Fla., an inter-American cultural center to be maintained permanently thereafter, to commemorate the founding of St. Augustine, and particularly for the advancement of the cultural relationship between the United States and the other American republics; be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this memorial be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Florida.

"Approved by the Governor, April 24, 1941."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 2

"Concurrent resolution to request the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to the effect that any bonds or other obligations of the municipalities of Puerto Rico hereafter issued for the purpose of retiring bonds or obligations formerly outstanding, shall not be included when their borrowing capacity is computed under section 3 of the organic act, approved March 2, 1917, as amended, until 6 months after their issue

"Whereas on August 3, 1935, the Congress of the United States enacted legislation to give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to consolidate its public debt by obtaining new loans with which to cancel existing loans, on better conditions and at a lower rate of interest; and

"Whereas the municipalities of Puerto Rico could likewise consolidate their debts by obtaining new loans at a lower rate of interest and with better and more convenient conditions for payment; and

"Whereas such thing could not be done without special legislation of the Congress of the United States because the borrowing capacity of the greater part, if not all, of the municipalities of Puerto Rico is exhausted; and

"Whereas the said consolidation of the municipal debt would mean savings in interest for the municipalities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate of Puerto Rico concurring)*—

"First. To request the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to the effect that any bonds or other obligations of the municipalities of Puerto Rico hereafter issued for the purpose of retiring bonds or obligations formerly outstanding, shall not be included when their borrowing capacity is computed under section 3 of the organic act, approved March 2, 1917, as amended, until 6 months after their issue.

"Second. That a copy of this concurrent resolution be sent to the Governor of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the

chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Senate of the United States."

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Finance;

"House Resolution 862

"Resolution memorializing Congress with relation to the McNary bill—to provide for the payment of annuities to blind persons—now pending before the Congress of the United States

"Whereas there is now pending before Congress a bill which is intended to provide pensions for the blind, namely, S. 869, the McNary bill, to provide for the payment of annuities to blind persons, which, if enacted, will assure a sorely afflicted people of security in old age: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this general assembly respectfully requests the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to give whole-hearted support to said measure by working indefatigably for its passage; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

"House Joint Resolution 1009

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact suitable legislation to extend in a reasonable manner to the boys in the military and naval camps throughout the country the postage-franking privilege

"Whereas it is the universal desire to provide insofar as possible for the comfort, convenience, and welfare of the boys inducted into selected service for the defense of this Nation; and

"Whereas in order to knit more closely together the human relationship, it is well to encourage correspondence from the boys to the members of their families, especially their parents: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be and it hereby is memorialized to enact suitable legislation to extend in a reasonable manner to the boys in the military and naval camps throughout the country the postage-franking privilege; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly-certified copies of this resolution to the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in Congress, and to the Postmaster General of the United States."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.)

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

"Senate Resolution 256

"Resolution urging Congress to pass H. R. 3570

"Whereas the demands of national defense have required the building of new homes for enlisted personnel of the forces of the Nation and for civilian defense workers at Quonset Point, in the town of North Kingstown; and

"Whereas similar demands have resulted in defense housing projects in the city of Newport and in the town of Middletown; and

"Whereas as a result of this national-defense activity new demands are being made for public services, including school facilities; and

"Whereas these abnormal demands cannot be met by the normal facilities of said towns and city: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to urge upon Congress the passage of House Resolution 3570, making funds available to aid said towns and city in solving the acute problems presented by the defense emergency; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Members of Congress from the State of Rhode Island."

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

"Senate Joint Resolution 32

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for free transportation and mailing of publications to military camps

"Whereas many draftees and other military men in camps are far from home and seldom see a newspaper from their local communities or a publication which they were formerly accustomed to read; and

"Whereas if free mailing privileges were extended to periodicals, newspapers, and publications sent to military camps, our men under arms would receive reading material which they would greatly appreciate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring)*, That this legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for the free transportation or mailing of periodicals, newspapers, and publications sent to military camps and other places where men under arms are concentrated; and be it further

*Resolved*, That duly attested copies of this resolution be sent to each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.)

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution of the board of governors of the Maryland Citizens Committee for Democracy, Baltimore, Md., favoring a policy of making promptly effective aid to Great Britain and her allies; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CAPPER:

Petitions of sundry citizens of Marion, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 860) to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OLD OREGON TRAIL—RESOLUTION OF NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Mr. NORRIS. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Nebraska in regard to the old Oregon Trail. I ask that the resolution be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Library and printed in the RECORD under the rule.

The resolution is as follows:

Legislative Resolution 20

OLD OREGON TRAIL

Whereas the year 1943 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of civil government in the West, and the blazing of

the old Oregon Trail from Independence, Mo., to the Willamette Valley in the old Oregon Country, by that historic covered wagon train which won an empire for the United States; and

Whereas the migration of 1843 and those which followed made imperishable history for America; and

Whereas all of the States through which the old Oregon Trail passed are rich in the history and traditions of that heroic period: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska in fifty-fifth regular session assembled:*

1. That the State of Nebraska joins with the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri, and with the Congress of the United States in properly observing the year 1943, to the end that the heroic deeds of the intrepid pioneers who blazed the trail to the Pacific coast may not be forgotten, and that the name of the old Oregon Trail may be enshrined forever in the heart of America.

2. That this resolution be spread at large upon the journal of this legislature; and that the clerk of this legislature is hereby ordered and directed forthwith to forward a copy of this resolution, properly authenticated and suitably engrossed, to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each of the United States Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Nebraska in Congress, to the Governor of the State of Oregon, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon.

Introduced and adopted April 25, 1941.

#### ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DEVELOPMENT— RESOLUTIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and referred to the appropriate committee a resolution adopted by the common council of the city of Superior, Wis., on April 14, 1941, expressing its views as to the necessity of immediate action for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway.

I also ask unanimous consent to have a similar resolution from the Superior Federation of Labor, Superior, Wis., inserted in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution introduced by Mayor Ostby expressing the attitude of the common council as to the necessity of immediate action for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway

Whereas the existence of another World War has demonstrated more significantly than ever the immediate necessity for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway as a defense measure; and

Whereas said project would be of immeasurable value and benefit to the citizens of Superior and millions of others residing throughout the Middle West; and

Whereas hundreds of millions of dollars of Federal funds are to be expended for defense measures, and it appears to the Common Council of the City of Superior that the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway from the city of Superior to the Atlantic Ocean is one of the most important and valuable means of preparing for the national defense as well as for the general welfare of our citizens in peacetime: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Common Council of the City of Superior that the President of the

United States and the Congress of the United States be memorialized to take every possible immediate action necessary to accomplish the commencement of the construction of said project, and to proceed to complete the same within the shortest period of time possible; be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, to all the Members of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin, and to the Members of the United States Senate from the State of Wisconsin.

Passed and adopted this 14th day of April 1941.

Approved this 15th day of April 1941.

BYRN OSTBY, Mayor.

Attest: R. E. McKEAGUE, City Clerk.

SUPERIOR FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
Superior, Wis.

Whereas the project commonly known as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway has been advocated for a great many years; and

Whereas the completion of such a project is of tremendous importance in the light of our national-defense program: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Superior Federation of Labor, of Superior, Wis., the Central Labor Organization of Superior, representing 41 labor unions, hereby goes on record as wholeheartedly favoring and urging the immediate commencement and the completion of, as soon as possible, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway project; be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the United States Senators and Congressmen from the State of Wisconsin.

Dated this 2d day of April 1941.

CLARENCE C. REHL,

President.

CHARLES FELL,

Secretary, Legislative Committee.

#### RESOLUTION OF NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Mr. WILEY. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in March 1941, which was forwarded to me by the Honorable Silas Evans, president of Ripon College.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In accord with the statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 14, 1940, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools believes that, in addition to scientists, engineers, and other specialists essential to national defense, "we must have well-educated citizens who have sound judgment in dealing with the difficult problems of today."

It is necessary, also, to consider the needs of tomorrow and make suitable provision for the "national health, safety, or interest." Secondary and higher education, whether in the humanities, political science, economics, or other subjects, contributes to leadership and helps both directly and indirectly in making a people competent to exercise the rights and duties of intelligent citizenship. Thus it is not less important in the perpetuation of democracy than technical knowledge is now in the defense of democracy. The normal processes of education, therefore, should be interrupted only when and to the extent that the national welfare in all its aspects is thereby significantly served.

If the present provision regarding deferment is not extended, many thousands of youth will be withdrawn every year from edu-

cational institutions at such inopportune times and under such conditions as to discourage them from ever resuming their studies. Many other students, of whom only a small number would be likely to qualify for service, would decide, in view of the prospective call to which they soon would be liable, not to enter or return to high school, college, or university. Experience shows that a very high proportion of those who postpone their formal education for even a year will never continue it, and the Nation will suffer a permanent loss of informed and competent citizenship.

It is, therefore, the judgment of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, assembled in Chicago, Ill., March 24-29, 1941, that the best interests of total national defense for the present and the future require that the policy provided in the present Selective Training and Service Act of permitting college and university students to defer the call for military training and service until July 1, 1941, be extended, so that during the continuance of peacetime conscription students regularly enrolled in recognized secondary schools, colleges, and universities may complete the academic year in which they become subject to call. Since this would mean only brief deferment, not exemption, it could do no harm to the training program.

The association believes also that in the national interest high-school and college students, now made unduly tense and restless by the conditions themselves and by certain kinds of publicity, should be counseled and encouraged by parents, teachers, and governmental officials—as was done by the President in his statement referred to above—to continue calmly and purposefully with their education until they may be called for training.

#### MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, favoring the immediate passage of the general-welfare bill now pending before Congress and known as House bill 1410.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed in the RECORD, under the rule, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution is as follows:

House Joint Memorial 2

Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the immediate passage of the General Welfare Act now pending before Congress and known and designated as House Resolution 1410

Whereas security for the aged is a national rather than a State or local problem; and

Whereas although the National Government has attempted to provide for the needy aged under a general-welfare act; and

Whereas said act, as now administered, is wholly inadequate to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended; and

Whereas there is now pending in the United States Congress a general-welfare act, introduced by Congressman W. H. LARRABEE, of Indiana, which would more fairly and adequately accomplish such purpose and provide a minimum Federal pension of \$30 per month to every needy person over 60 years of age: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the State of Florida and the Senate of the State of Florida do respectfully memorialize and petition the Congress of the United States of America to immediately enact said general-welfare bill, known as House Resolution 1410; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State of Florida, be immediately forwarded by the secretary of state to the President of the United States of America, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and that copies be forwarded to the delegation representing the State of Florida in both the House and Senate of the United States Congress; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial be spread upon the journal in both the State senate and house of representatives, and that sufficient copies be furnished to the press.

Approved by the Governor April 22, 1941.

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I also present a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida urging the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant the application of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., for a certificate to engage in temporary transportation between and through Tallahassee, Ocala, and Orlando, Fla.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed in the RECORD, under the rule, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution is as follows:

#### Senate Concurrent Resolution 4

Resolution urging the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States to grant the application of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., for a certificate to engage in temporary air transportation between and through Tallahassee, Ocala, and Orlando, Fla.

Whereas it has come to the attention of the legislature that Eastern Air Lines, Inc., has made application to the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States Government for authority of said air line to immediately commence the operation of two round-trip schedules per day in, between, and through Tallahassee, Ocala, and Orlando, Fla., in such a way as to provide continuous and direct air transportation all the way between Miami, West Palm Beach, Vero Beach, Orlando, Ocala, Tallahassee, and points beyond; and

Whereas direct air transportation of persons, property, and mail over the proposed route will greatly facilitate the travel and business of those in central and south Florida who find it both necessary and desirous to travel to and from Tallahassee, the capital of the State, on official business with a minimum of time away from their respective homes and places of business, especially at this time when the State legislature is in session; and

Whereas the proposed extension will render to the members of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which convened on April 8, 1941, for a 60-day session and who will be traveling to and from the State capitol at Tallahassee in connection with their constitutional duties during said legislative session a greatly needed and desired direct passenger and air-mail service; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring)*—

SECTION 1. That the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States Government be, and it is hereby, respectfully petitioned, urged, and requested to promptly grant the pending application of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., for authority to immediately commence the operation of two round-trip schedules per day in, between, and through Tallahassee, Ocala, and Orlando, Fla., in such a way as to provide continuous and direct air transportation all the way between Miami, West Palm Beach,

Vero Beach, Orlando, Ocala, Tallahassee, and points beyond and return.

SEC. 2. That upon the adoption of this resolution by both the house of representatives and the senate, the secretary of the senate shall immediately transmit certified copies thereof to the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States, the Post Office Department of the United States, United States Senators CHARLES O. ANDREWS and CLAUDE PEPPER and United States Congressmen from Florida LEX GREEN, PAT CANNON, JOE HENDRICKS, HARDIN PETERSON, and ROBERT SIKES.

Mr. ANDREWS. I also present a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida memorializing Congress to consider locating munitions plants in that State, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed in the RECORD, under the rule, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### House Memorial 3

Memorializing Congress to consider locating munitions plants in the State of Florida

Whereas the Federal Government, during the past 7 months, started 784 defense production plants at a cost of \$2,000,000,000, and is now looking for 100 munitions plants sites to cost \$1,500,000,000 more, in addition to which there will be many complementary locations to choose; and

Whereas we believe Florida offers as nearly ideal locations for the establishment of munitions plants and complementary locations as can be found in the country, the climate in winter being nearly ideal and heat in summer never extreme; furthermore our forests are such in all parts of the State as to make it very easy to screen locations from an enemy; and

Whereas it is nothing but fair that the extreme southeastern section of the United States get its share of defense-production plants, when insofar as Florida is concerned there are none; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, that the Senate of the State of Florida in the Legislature assembled (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Florida Representatives in the United States Congress, namely, United States Senators CHARLES O. ANDREWS and CLAUDE PEPPER, and Representatives J. HARDIN PETERSON, R. A. GREEN, BOB SIKES, JOE HENDRICKS, and PAT CANNON be, and they are hereby, requested to use their best energies and hardest possible efforts to secure the location of as many munitions and other defense-production plants in Florida as is possible. We earnestly request that every argument be exhausted in securing those very desirable plants bound to affect the economic benefit of all the citizens of the entire State; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State of Florida be, and he is hereby, directed to send a copy of this memorial under the great seal of the State of Florida to each of the Senators and Representatives of Florida in the Congress of the United States of America.

Approved by the Governor, April 24, 1941.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Rules:

S. Res. 96. Resolution making rule XVI applicable to amendments to relief and work-relief bills (submitted by Mr. ADAMS on April 22, 1941); without amendment (Rept. No. 239).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 3362. A bill to amend the act of May 24, 1940 (Public, No. 520, 76th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 240).

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

S. 269. A bill to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 241).

By Mr. MCFARLAND, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 3514. A bill 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; without amendment (Rept. No. 242).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 3987. A bill to provide relief for, and to promote the interests of, the landowners on the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 243).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 1113. A bill for the relief of the Eastern and Western Cherokees; without amendment (Rept. No. 244);

S. 1120. A bill for the acquisition of Indian lands for the Central Valley project, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 245); and

H. R. 4064. A bill for the relief of W. R. Larkin and Dora Larkin, in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho; with an amendment (Rept. No. 246).

By Mr. SCHWARTZ, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 234. A bill to authorize the Chief of Engineers of the Army to enter into agreements with local governments adjacent to the District of Columbia for the use of water for purposes of fire fighting only; without amendment (Rept. No. 247).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado; from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1371. A bill to authorize the training of enlisted men of the Army as aviation students; with amendment (Rept. No. 248).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 215. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians or any tribe or band thereof may have against the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938; with amendments (Rept. No. 256).

By Mr. BUNKER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 13. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada; without amendment (Rept. No. 249).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 819. A bill for the relief of Littlefield-Wyman Nurseries; without amendment (Rept. No. 250);

H. R. 1151. A bill for the relief of Foot's Transfer & Storage Co., Ltd.; without amendment (Rept. No. 251);

H. R. 1267. A bill for the relief of Russell H. Gauslin; without amendment (Rept. No. 252); and

H. R. 1355. A bill for the relief of Adam M. Garmon; without amendment (Rept. No. 253).

By Mr. WALLGREN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

H. R. 3404. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey the right, title, and interest of the United States in certain property; without amendment (Rept. No. 254).

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

S. 1089. A bill to extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in

the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects; without amendment (Rept. No. 255).

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION  
INTRODUCED**

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

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1422. A bill to constitute an Army Chaplains' Corps with a brigadier general as chief; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1423. A bill to provide for the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital of insane persons belonging to the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1424. A bill for the relief of Mary J. Crabtree; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BULOW:

S. 1425. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Gebhart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1426. A bill for the relief of Otis Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

S. 1427. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Della Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 1428. A bill for the relief of Walter M. Anderson;

S. 1429. A bill for the relief of William Corder; and

S. 1430. A bill for the relief of Ivan Richard Witcher and Nellie Witcher; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1431. A bill to provide for the purchase of the old post-office building at Eugene, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 1432. A bill to establish a system of automatic salary increases within the Federal service; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. WALLGREN:

S. 1433. A bill to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1434. A bill to require parity prices to be paid for agricultural commodities for the use of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1435. A bill to prohibit child labor and provide minimum wages as a condition for agricultural benefit payments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1436. A bill to facilitate the maintenance of communication between members of the armed forces on active duty and their families by providing for the free transmission in the mails of letters and post cards written by such members; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 1437. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1438. A bill to extend the operations of the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority, to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BONE:

S. 1439 (by request). A bill for the relief of the Duwamish Tribe of Indians and all bands of said tribe in the State of Washington; and

S. 1440 (by request). A bill for the relief of the Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians and all bands of said tribe in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to sex disqualification removal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CERTAIN  
GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND COR-  
PORATIONS—JOINT RESOLUTION IN-  
TRODUCED**

Mr. BYRD. I introduce a joint resolution to provide for reports to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the financial condition of certain agencies and corporations of the Government, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

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

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 73) to provide for reports to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the financial condition of certain agencies and corporations of the Government was read twice by its title and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to require, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, a complete financial statement from each of the following agencies and corporations: Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Commodity Credit Corporation; Export-Import Bank of Washington; Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Tennessee Valley Authority; Public Works Administration; United States Maritime Commission; Rural Electrification Administration; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; Federal savings and loan associations; Federal home loan banks; Federal Housing Administration; United States Housing Authority; Farm Credit Administration; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Intermediate credit banks; banks for cooperatives; production credit corporations; regional agricultural credit corporations; Disaster Loan Corporation; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Farm Security Administration; Federal National Mortgage Association; Inland Waterways Corporation; Panama Railroad Co.; Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration; RFC Mortgage Co.; and Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.

Sec. 2. The said financial statement of each of the foregoing agencies and corporations shall include—

(1) A statement of its assets (including outstanding loans) and liabilities for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

(2) A statement in reasonable detail of the accounting principles used in the preparation of the statement submitted under paragraph (1).

(3) A statement of its revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, classified to reflect profit or loss and to segregate operating costs, together with a statement as to the part of such expenditures paid out of the Treasury and the part paid out of the income of the agency or corporation.

(4) A brief description of the nature and kind of its principal assets (including outstanding loans) as contained in the statement submitted under paragraph (1), including the date and manner of acquisition, the value when acquired, expenses incurred thereon, and the appraised value as of the end of the fiscal year for which such statement is made, and a brief description of the

liabilities reported in such statement showing whether the same be indebtedness on open account or represented by bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness.

(5) A statement setting forth, from its organization through the end of the fiscal year for which such statement is made—

(a) The aggregate principal amount of loans, if any, made;

(b) The aggregate principal amount of any such loans outstanding at the end of such fiscal year; classified as to original loans, renewals, or extensions, uncollected accrued interest, or other assessments;

(c) The aggregate principal amount of repayments made with respect to such loans;

(d) The aggregate principal amount and the number of its loans which were in default at the end of such fiscal year, classified to show principal or interest and the probable value thereof, with a statement as to the method of evaluation;

(e) The aggregate principal amount and the number of its loans or other assets which have been written off, in whole or in part, including assets which have been appraised at less-than-cost value; and

(f) The aggregate principal amount of loans the property securing which, as a result of a default, was acquired by it or sold, at foreclosure or otherwise; the aggregate appraised value as of the date the loans were made of all such property; expenses incurred and capitalized in connection with the custody and disposition of such property; and the amount realized on property sold or disposed of otherwise.

(6) A statement setting forth the authority of law pursuant to which its liabilities have been or may be incurred and the limit or limits, if any, upon its power to incur obligations. Such statement shall contain a report on the character and amount of any notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations issued by it and its capital stock and other participating interests or rights, the extent to which and the authority of law under which the United States, or any corporate or other agency or instrumentality thereof, is or may become liable as guarantor or otherwise with respect to any of its liabilities, now existing or which may be incurred, or with respect to any securities issued or which may be issued by it, and include list of its creditors and of the owners or holders of its securities (including its capital stock and other participating interests or rights) so far as reasonably ascertainable.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to require such additional data from such agencies and corporations to be included in such financial statements as he may deem necessary or desirable in the public interest. Such financial statements shall, upon request, be made available to any Member of Congress or any committee thereof.

**HOUSE BILL REFERRED**

The bill (H. R. 3538) to amend the act entitled "An act granting certain lands to the city of Biloxi, in Harrison County, Miss., for park and cemetery purposes," approved April 28, 1906, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE, COM-  
MERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY—AMEND-  
MENT**

Mr. HAYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4276) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary 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 26, after line 12, add the following: "Fence construction on the international boundary: For construction of fence along the international boundary as authorized by the act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), \$50,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles."

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4590) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation" and the subheading "General Fund, Construction", after the words "Bullshead project, Arizona-Nevada, \$5,000,000, for the purposes and substantially in accordance with the report thereon heretofore submitted under section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and subject to the terms of the Colorado River Compact", strike out the semicolon, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That 7½ percent of the gross proceeds derived each year from the sale of electric energy generated at such project shall be paid promptly after the end of such year to the States of Arizona and Nevada in lieu of taxes and as a part of the costs of operation of such project, such payments to be equally divided between such States."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4590, the Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1942, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

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

#### DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix the addresses delivered on April 30, 1941, by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General on the subject of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### THE NATIONAL PICTURE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "The National Picture," delivered by him before the Appleton, Wis., Chamber of Commerce, on April 24, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### GRUMBLING IN THE DEFENSE CRISIS—STATEMENT BY MAYOR KELLY, OF CHICAGO

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, on the subject of grumbling in the defense crisis.]

#### ADDRESS BY H. R. BAUKHAGE BEFORE DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONVENTION

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address

entitled "Can Democracy Be Defended," delivered by H. R. Baukhage to the Fiftieth Continental Congress of American Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 19, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE TRIPLE A PROGRAM

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record several newspaper clippings from the Elgin (Nebr.) Review, also a letter from a Nebraska farmer relative to the triple A program, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### ALLEGED DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST COLORED PEOPLE BY CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter from Edgar M. Gott, of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and also a statement by C. D. Jolly and T. R. Dunlap, of the industry and labor committee of the San Diego branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, relative to alleged discrimination by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation against the employment of colored people, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### STEPS TOWARD WAR—EDITORIAL FROM ARGUS CHAMPION, OF NEWPORT, N. H.

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Let's Watch Our Step," published in the Argus Champion, of Newport, N. H., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BRITISH WAR AIMS—ARTICLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article under the heading "Lord Halifax reveals British war aims," published in the Christian Century of April 9, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### EDITORIAL FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE ON THE WAR IN OUR LAP

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Chicago Tribune of April 30, 1941, entitled "The War in Our Lap," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### STRATEGIC EVACUATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE CORNELL DAILY SUN

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Cornell Daily Sun entitled "Strategic Evacuation," and also a letter appearing in the same newspaper, which appear in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRNES submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3981) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or of funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available after March 13, 1941, for any additional positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere at rates of compensation in excess of \$5,000 per annum, either on a per diem or per annum basis, except in pursuance of specific authorization herein or hereafter granted: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or of funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than eight thousand seven hundred and fifty civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the procurement of any article of food or clothing not grown or produced in the United States or its possessions, except to the extent that the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that articles of food or clothing grown or produced in the United States or its possessions cannot be procured of satisfactory quality and in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices as and when needed, and except procurements by vessels in foreign waters and by establishments located outside the continental United States, except the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, for the personnel attached thereto"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "acquisition and clearing of land for extension of Naval Academy grounds, \$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "improvements at rifle range at La Jolla, \$200,000, including \$20,000 for target area and ranges"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "3" and insert in lieu thereof "2"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES F. BYRNES,  
CARTER GLASS,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

J. G. SCRUGHAM (except as to amendment No. 19),  
JOSEPH E. CASEY,  
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
HARRY P. BEAM,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
J. WILLIAM DITTER,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. BYRNES. I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was agreed to.

#### THE CONVOY QUESTION

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, the United States promised the countries now battling to save the world from a despotic program which would destroy every vestige of popular government that we would extend all aid short of war.

We are not carrying out that promise. What shall it serve to speed up our industries to mass production of ships, tanks, airplanes, and other military supplies in order to furnish them to those who stand with us against despotism if the supply ships are destroyed before they can deliver their priceless cargoes?

We know, or we ought to know by this time, that if Great Britain goes down in this struggle we shall be left practically alone to meet the most powerful war machine ever devised.

We have, consciously or unconsciously, based our policies on the circumstance that the British Fleet would take care of us on the Atlantic side against foreign aggression. It was because of the existence of this great naval power that we, with a two-ocean front, were content with a one-ocean Navy. As a result of this we find ourselves today deprived to a large extent of this protection to our eastern seaboard, while we are faced with a precarious situation in the Pacific. We are feverishly endeavoring to do what we should have done long ago to make ourselves invulnerable, regardless of what tempests of destruction may rage abroad.

Certain elements in this country, knowingly or unwittingly, are aiding the enemies of democracy by opposing every step in our logical program, on the outmoded theory that the oceans themselves afford us protection from foreign assault. I agree with them to this extent: Actual invasion of the United States—that is, continental United States—is an improbability at present. However, unless we entirely close our eyes to the course of events in Europe, we know that the procedure of the Hitler-led Axis is to preface every assault by weakening its intended prey by more or less indirect means—by "fifth column" activities, by economic pressures, and by declarations of pacific intent which are only a mask for more hostile purposes.

We have seen 14 independent, peace-loving governments destroyed, and 14 peace-loving nations reduced to slavery in the face of definite declarations that Hitler had no territorial ambitions in Europe. We heard this solemn declaration before he took over Austria and after he had wiped out Poland. We heard it when he took the Sudeten section of Czechoslovakia. He told the world that Holland and Belgium had nothing to fear from Germany almost up to the day when his legions swept through the Low Countries and on to France.

The lesson of all this for America is that we must take a long-range view of the possible course of events. We must envision, should England go down and the British Fleet be destroyed or im-

prisoned in the Mediterranean, what the prospects would be for this hemisphere. I am no military strategist, but I think nearly everyone will agree that the conquest of Great Britain would only be a prelude to the southern advance of Japan.

If Japan were unhampered, and Singapore and the Dutch East Indies and whatever else Nippon might feel able to swallow should come under her dominion, then we would be confronted on the Pacific with the equivalent of an Asiatic Germany. Can any American contemplate with equanimity a power-glutted Japan stopping short on her side of the Pacific Ocean? What of the Philippines? What of Midway and Guam, and perhaps Hawaii, and possibly Alaska?

Even if we accept the thesis of the isolationists and appeasers in our midst that Japan would be content with her Asiatic and oceanic objectives, how much trade could we expect with the Orient if Japan should dominate over there and control the trade routes? Let us take the same long-range view of possibilities on the other side of the world. With the British Isles out of the way, we may be sure that the hun hordes would take actual possession of whatever they wanted on the west African coast. The port of Dakar, in what is theoretically French territory, would become a Germanic base. If Hitler deemed it worth while, the Portuguese Azores would be taken over—and these prospective hostile bases are a good deal closer to South America, south of the eastern bulge of Brazil, than are we. In much of this South American country the Germans are the dominating foreign element. How much trade below Panama would be left to the United States if this grim picture should become a reality?

Yes; I know that bringing in the question of trade sounds sordid; but, in the last analysis, it is on trade that national wealth and power are based. Cut off our commerce, and our great country, while possibly remaining safe from military invasion, must dwindle and deteriorate.

Mr. President, we are joined with the rest of America, North and South, in a program of hemispheric defense. Even without the Pan-American agreement, we are pledged to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. How much attention do you suppose Hitler would pay to the Monroe Doctrine if he could successfully challenge it? Is it not taking too much for granted to assume that he would not assert control over the colonies of the countries he conquers? Is it likely that he would abstain from attempting to impose his system on some or several South American States, even though he risked a war in which he would have to engage at a point to which he is closer than we are?

The question that now confronts this country is, What can we do, what should we do, to avert the dire future which I have tried to point out?

The answer is that we must not permit Britain to fall, for the fall of Britain is the requisite prelude to the disastrous sequence. So we must see to it that the cargoes on which, in all probability, the

fate of England depends will reach her. We must protect our cargo ships, at least within the limits of this hemisphere.

Some of those who take a contrary view of our foreign policy say this would be convoying the ships. All right; I am not afraid of that word. We ought to convoy our ships. I realize that the President has said that convoying means shooting, and shooting is close to war. In most things I bow to the wisdom of our great President; but I feel, and I hope he feels, that whatever risks are involved in convoying our ships at least to the mid-Atlantic are justified in the face of the peril that confronts us.

During our history we fought at least one major war for the preservation of our principle—the freedom of the seas. The war right of blockade must be recognized, of course; but there cannot be any such thing as an ocean-wide blockade. It rests with no nation to make the whole world a war zone or to assume that it can sink without warning the vessels of neutral lands thousands of miles away from either the territorial waters of the blockader or the shores of the blockaded. We would admit ourselves to be a weak nation if we permitted attacks on our ships in western waters, and I do not think that any great number of my countrymen would consent to such a confession.

The isolationists say if our battlecraft interfered when a Nazi submarine or bomber torpedoed the cargo ships, that would constitute an act of war and would justify Germany or Japan in so considering it.

We have no intent, no desire, to declare war, but we cannot prevent any aggressor nation from declaring war on us.

Certainly if Germany were looking for an excuse to declare war she would not have waited this long. I doubt very much if convoying our ships would be any more provocative than the steps we have already taken—and taken wisely—as part of our defense movement.

It would be no more an act of war, for example, than permitting anti-Axis warships to come into our ports and use our facilities to repair battle damages in our shipyards. I doubt if convoying is more of an act of war than our seizing German and Italian steamers to prevent their crews from sabotaging them in our harbors.

Both of these incidents, and many more, are authorized by laws passed by Congress and signed by the President.

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

Mr. GUFFEY. I will yield after I have finished my speech, when the Senator can have all the time he desires. He has had all the time the last few days.

Mr. TOBEY. The Senator can make a statement about the time I have taken and then say that he declines to yield. That is enough to say, that he declines to yield.

Mr. GUFFEY. All right; I decline to yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Very well. I am glad the Senator is corrected.

Mr. GUFFEY. In doing the things I have mentioned, we do them in the de-

fense of America. It seems to me a strange straining of technicalities to assume that we have not the same legal right to protect our ships on the high seas.

If our Navy went on convoy duty, it would be performing no act of aggression on the Nazi sea raiders. If there were any shooting, they would have to start it, and whatever action we took would be an action in defense. The mere presence of an American warship with the merchant vessels would be notice to the Nazi sea wolves that reprisal would be immediate for any attack, and the safe transport of most of our shipments would probably be accomplished without firing a shot.

It seems to be the general assumption that a hostile exchange at sea is necessarily followed by war. History bears out no such inevitability. Far back in our history Napoleon extended his anti-British blockade to include our vessels, and, if I recall my history correctly, there was gunfire during the years that we combated that French theory. But no war resulted. Just a few years ago Japanese aircraft sank our patrol ship in Chinese waters. The Japs said it was by mistake, and the *Panay* returned the fire as best it could. No war resulted.

Why must it be assumed that if we fired on a submarine or a bomber which was assailing an American merchant vessel war must follow?

In 1913 there was a lot of shooting in and around Vera Cruz, but we had no war with Mexico. Japan and Russia have been sniping each other's forces on the border for years, without even a diplomatic rupture. Any of these incidents might have brought war, but did not. So why must we take it for granted that a brush over the defense of American shipping means that we should be any more involved in the Hitler war than we are today?

In any event, are we so careless of our national dignity, so doubtful of our strength and capacity, that we are forever to be bluffed by Hitler, whose engagements elsewhere are more likely to forbid his inviting the vast powers of the United States to make common cause with his enemies than to bring us actively and totally into the fray?

Or are we to continue indefinitely being deterred from our declared purpose of supplying Britain with the materials requisite for her defense, which I insist is equally our defense, by the menace of another power across the Pacific, which is only awaiting the conquest of Great Britain to proceed with an Asiatic version of Hitler's international brigandage?

Mr. President, we promised aid in every way short of war. We did not promise—we could not promise—that no nations would make war on us. We know that Hitler would "take us on" tomorrow if he thought it was to his advantage to do so.

He would no more scruple to bomb New York than he did to bomb Belgrade—if he thought he could get away with it. Indeed, he has been industriously doing practically the same things that brought us into war with Germany in 1917. He gambles on the circumstance that we have a peace-loving

President, and are a peace-loving people, and, therefore, are not willing to enter the world conflict. So he, not less than ourselves, has done everything short of war in his disregard of our national rights. He maintains his agents within our territorial boundaries to stir up whatever trouble lies within their capabilities. He had his ship captains sabotage his ships in our harbors, in defiance of American law. He brings Japan within the Axis to hold our Navy in the Pacific, while he destroys ships of every nationality, without warning, and encourages an Asiatic menace against us. Why should we be mealy-mouthed in our course toward a power which has declared itself committed to destroy democracy the world over?

I know that some of those most vehement in their fulminations against even a mild naval patrol, let alone the question of an actual convoy system, insist that the conquest of Great Britain would not involve the perils I have outlined.

If, because the invasion of continental United States is improbable, there exists no danger, why are we building a two-ocean navy, enlisting an army of millions, bending all our energies to manufacture appliances and munitions of war?

What are we preparing for if we are not preparing a defense that will deter the international raiders from pushing us too far, when and if they have accomplished their present aims? We know that if Britain prevails, our troubles are over; so what could be more intelligent internationally than to insure that Britain will not go down? We know that the longer the struggle against Hitler domination continues, the more time is left to us to get ready, whatever the outcome of the war.

It is not for love of Britain that this country is trying to rush her the means of making a successful defense. It is not through admiration of the British Empire that we are bending our effort to give her the ships and planes and guns she needs. Our interest is as selfish as that of any endangered nation which found itself in like circumstances. But we do know that for more than a century we have found the British good neighbors. So long as Britain dominates the oceans we feel secure, which is the reverse of how we would feel if the Axis succeeded her as a far-flung power.

Therefore, we extend to Britain, while glorying in the heroism displayed by her warriors and civilians such aid as we can give. It certainly does not make sense to put that aid into ships which are to be sunk en route.

We stipulated every means "short of war." Should we modify that to read "every means short of efficient aid"?

Whom are we serving by withholding the protection of the war cargoes? The question answers itself.

There is no use deceiving ourselves with the idea that Herr Hitler will feel kindly toward and treat considerately the United States if he wins the battle of Britain. Does not every American know that if he ever gains the power to do so he will punish us for what we have done, rather than reward us for what we did not do?

So, I urge earnestly that we do our part in insuring the delivery of the vital cargoes to where they are most needed. If the Axis Powers should resent such action with open hostilities, which does not seem to me to be a reasonable hypothesis, how would we be any worse off than if we did not escort—convoy, if you like—the munitions and whatever else we chose to send to carry out our promise, and thus serve our own security?

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. GUFFEY. I yield the floor.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania agreed to yield to me when he had finished his address. I now ask him to answer some questions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. GUFFEY. The Senator from Pennsylvania has yielded the floor, and the Senator from New Hampshire can take all the time he wants, so far as the Senator from Pennsylvania is concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection. If that request is agreed to, I shall seek the presence of a quorum before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to entering into an agreement to proceed to the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar; indeed I shall support it, but in the meantime the able Senator from New Hampshire desires to be recognized for a few moments before we proceed to the consideration of the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand the Senator from New Hampshire does not want to speak for more than 5 minutes.

Mr. TOBEY. I wish to make a very brief statement.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, before the Senator from New Hampshire proceeds, will he yield to me long enough so I may read a short letter addressed to me?

Mr. TOBEY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. The letter is addressed to me by Thomas R. Meredith, box 535, Chester, Pa. It is dated April 28, 1941, and is as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR NYE: Might it not be well to raise the question in the Senate as to whether all other citizens inclining more toward Colonel Lindbergh's views than toward the President's are not desired in the Service?

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am addressing my remarks now for about 3 minutes particularly to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], who has just finished his remarks.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I am the junior Senator from Pennsylvania. The senior Senator from Pennsylvania sits on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. TOBEY. I accept the correction, and I thank the junior Senator from Pennsylvania very much.

Mr. President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States, made a statement within a week that it was absurd to talk about convoys. I am

glad that the administration Senator from Pennsylvania, in contradiction, recognizes that the convoy question is not absurd but a very important question for him who speaks in defense of this land.

I now ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question. He can answer or not as he chooses. The Senator from Pennsylvania said that convoys would not necessarily mean war, but the man whom he represents on the floor of the Senate—his Chief and my Chief—contradicts the Senator from Pennsylvania, for that man said eloquently, tersely, and epigrammatically a week ago:

Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war.

But the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] said:

Convoys do not necessarily mean war.

Now I propound to the Senator this question: If we convoy munitions to the ports of the British Isles, in the Senator's opinion, would Germany be justified in firing on our armed convoys?

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, will the Senator repeat his question?

Mr. TOBEY. Very gladly. If the United States were to use its naval vessels to convoy munitions to the ports of the British Isles, in the opinion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, would Germany be justified in firing on our armed convoys?

Mr. GUFFEY. I will answer the Senator from Vermont—I should say, the Senator from New Hampshire—in my own time and in my own way.

Mr. TOBEY. Pardon me. The Senator to whom the Senator from Pennsylvania is speaking does not represent Vermont. He still represents New Hampshire. Please understand that. [Laughter.] It may be the remark was intended to be jocular, and I accept it as such.

Mr. President, in this period of confusion, justified apprehension, and crisis-producing maneuvering, I measure my words when I say it is a risky time for our leading statesmen to give false assurances to the American people. False assurances build up hope, but when the character of those assurances comes to light it breaks down the faith of the people. Without that faith we cannot be a united nation.

On April 2 an assurance to this body and to the people was made on an issue which is a matter of life and death to the people on an issue which is so pregnant with direful consequences to the people that they have flooded the Congress with thousands upon thousands of letters, on an issue which the President himself says "means war" if put into effect. On that day the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee rose to his feet, and speaking with regard to Senate Joint Resolution 62, the anticonvoy resolution, said:

There will be no disposition on the part of the chairman of the committee not to give a full and fair and frank hearing upon the resolution.

This promise reassured me and reassured the mass of the rank and file of the American people. In letters to many who had written to me I repeated that

assurance of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Yesterday, at a meeting behind closed doors, the Foreign Relations Committee voted on a clear-cut motion to hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 62. The distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee voted against holding hearings.

I now turn toward 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and say, "Mr. Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, Mr. President, Mr. Chief Executive, to whom we, the chosen representatives of the people have surrendered many of the powers vested in us by the people, keep your hands off of the Congress of the United States." Resort to word-twisting to confuse the people on the issue of war or peace, resort to pressure methods on Members of Congress of the United States, and resort to under-cover maneuverings has no place in the United States of America. That kind of procedure undermines the faith of the American people in their democracy at a time when the people have a will to make democracy work on the home front.

Yesterday the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took several votes on Senate Joint Resolution 62 to prohibit the use of our naval ships to convoy goods to belligerents. The votes on all the motions indicated a determination on the part of the proconvoy group to keep the resolution from being considered by the Senate, voted upon by the Senate, and even to prevent open public hearings in order that the people might have an opportunity to be heard on a matter which means life and death to them.

First, the committee members voted against hearings by a vote of 13 to 9; then there was a motion to report the resolution favorably, which was defeated 13 to 10; then there was a motion to report the resolution without recommendation, that it might come back here without recommendation and receive full, free, and fair debate on the Senate floor, and it was defeated 13 to 10. Then there was a motion to report the resolution adversely, and, to use the words of Mr. Ripley, "believe it or not," even this was defeated and by a vote of 14 to 9. Thus the committee said, in effect, "We are opposed to the resolution to prohibit convoys; we will not allow the people to have public hearings, even though thousands upon thousands of people have written urging hearings; and, so far as it lies within our power, we will not permit the resolution to be considered and voted upon by the 96 Senators who represent the people in the United States Senate."

Why are they afraid to have this matter see the light of day? Are they afraid to have the Senate be on record in this issue of life and death to the people? Are they afraid that a majority of the Senators may be directly responsive to the pleas of their constituents and vote in favor of the convoy ban?

Mr. President, the people of the United States were saddened by the failure of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to back up his assurances for public hearings with a vote in favor of a motion to hold public hearings. The people of the United States are puzzled

by the action of the committee to prevent the issue from being voted upon in the Senate.

But, Mr. President, the people will have an opportunity to follow debate in the United States Senate on this issue, and they will have an opportunity to know which of their representatives in the Senate are willing to disregard their will as overwhelmingly expressed in their letters to the Senators.

I serve notice at this time that when the President's ship-seizure bill comes on the floor of the Senate for action I will introduce my anticonvoy resolution as an amendment to it, which will present the issue for free debate on the floor, and which will call for a roll-call vote solely on the issue of whether the Members of this body will act to prohibit convoys or not to prohibit convoys.

And so now I again turn toward 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and say, "Mr. Chief Executive, here is one plan which no amount of White House pressure can thwart, whether that pressure is applied directly or indirectly, and whether the maneuverings are in the open or under cover." Make no mistake about it: There will be consideration by the Senate on this resolution, and there will be a roll-call vote on the resolution.

In closing, let me say these words with conviction: The time has come for the Congress of the United States to obey the injunction seen at every railroad crossing in the country in the form of a sign in large letters, reading, "Stop, look, and listen." It ill behooves the Congress of the United States, the chosen and paid representatives of the people, to turn a deaf ear to free, full, and frank consideration of the vital, far-reaching matter of the use of convoys, so pregnant with tremendous, drastic, and dire possibilities for the people of the country. That proposition has been eloquently and truly stated by the President himself, who said:

Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert at the conclusion of my remarks certain documents bearing on the question of convoys.

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

COLLEGE MEN FOR DEFENSE FIRST,  
New York, N. Y., April 30, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: As you may know, this committee was organized on the basic proposition that convoys mean war, and therefore, come within the sole discretion of Congress.

You may be interested in the enclosed form letter of which we sent out 10,000. It is safe to say that every name on this list and hundreds of other members who are not there listed, support your bill and demand that it be brought to the floor of the Senate for debate. We would be glad to have you put this in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD if you wish.

No acknowledgment is necessary.  
With best wishes and support.  
Yours sincerely,

RICHARD A. MOORE,  
Chairman.

DEAR FELLOW AMERICAN: Step by step America has approached the brink of total war. The next step will be the last—convoys mean war. We write to urge you to exercise now your right and duty to speak up on the vital question of peace or war. If you fail, the decision will go by default.

We are a committee of college men and women, ready to defend our country, who are united in the belief that American democracy can be preserved only by—

(1) Building an impregnable national defense; and

(2) Staying out of war in Europe.

We favor continued aid to Britain, provided only that it remains short of war. We oppose only those steps which are not short of war but war itself. We, therefore, stand opposed to the use of American warships as convoys—a measure which means war, as suggested by the President himself.

The lend-lease law specifically states that convoys are not authorized. It was proposed and passed as a measure to keep us out of war.

Despite this declared policy of H. R. 1776, and in the face of the 83 percent of the Nation who stand opposed to war, the pro-war minority now urges open hostilities through the use of our Navy to convoy. To forestall the thwarting of the people's will, Senator TOBEY, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill forbidding the use of our ships as convoys without the consent of Congress. The bill thus insures that the war-making power, which the Constitution gives to Congress alone, shall remain in the hands of the people's representatives.

We urge your immediate support of this measure. We ask you to join with our committee in its efforts to persevere democracy at home by staying out of war abroad.

Since our work depends entirely on voluntary contributions of time and money, anything you can give will help. But in any event we want your active support. Urge the President to keep us out of Europe's war; send a letter to your Congressman; write your newspaper; tell your friends; fill out the coupon below.

COLLEGE MEN FOR DEFENSE FIRST.

ESSEX SANATORIUM,  
Middleton, Mass.

HON. C. W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Accept my sincere congratulations for the aggressive militant manner you opposed convoys by United States Navy in your clash with Colonel Breckinbridge on Saturday evening, April 11, 1941.

As I lay in a sanatorium, suffering from the effects of being gassed in World War No. 1, I cannot too strongly oppose the sending of other young able-bodied American boys into the hell they sent the so-called flower of American manhood a generation ago.

I wish I could have been near enough to you to shake your hand after you piped down that so-called southern gentleman who could only come back by name calling and boasting that he served in that last scrap. I'll bet he was down in a dugout, as he was a colonel. Thanks again for your New England spirit.

GEORGE F. MAHONEY.

P. S.—I'd like someone to ask Colonel Breckinbridge how many of those killed in the last war were colonels?

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MY DEAR MR. TOBEY: It is most important that your anticonvoy bill be given a public hearing. We who are taxed too heavily to meet fat salaries demand that the public be permitted to hear what is going on in Washington.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. P. L. BABCOCK.

APRIL 26, 1941.

OAKLAND, CALIF., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: As one western New Hampshire man, congratulations for your firm and defiant stand on the question of convoys. In the capacity of State officer in the department of agriculture I have the opportunity to talk with many types of people, including some of the service boys and professional people.

The feeling is uniformly—positive, no convoying—stay out of this deal! A defensive war brought to our shores would prompt the support of every citizen regardless of cost, but not this duplication of 1917.

England's war aims should be openly declared now and all aid withdrawn unless she is willing to accept a reasonable program for a negotiated peace.

Any literature which you are able to send will be appreciated and used toward the realization of the above end.

Sincerely yours,

P. S. MATHEWS,  
Private, 1918.

PERU, IND., April 12, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I just listen to your talk and can say that I am behind you 100 percent. I have voted for Mr. Roosevelt three times, the last one to my sorrow, and if lies and broken promises constitute Americanism, deal me out now.

I will have to change my mind if I ever go to the polls again; this Democratism and Republicanism—I am canceling the both of them; and if there ever was a time when people is losing faith in their Government it is now.

We fought in the World War to save democracy; what in the world are we going to save this time; and do we have to go to war every 20 years to save this thing that is called democracy, or is it the almighty dollar?

Fight to the last ditch, and if there is anything that I can do within my power I am at your service.

Wishing you the best of luck.

J. H. KEITH.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 19, 1941.  
Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: As a mother and an American citizen, am writing to let you know I am wholeheartedly in sympathy with your resolution and what you are trying to accomplish. I wish you success.

Respectfully,

ISABEL A. HARMON.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY.

DEAR SENATOR: Thanks for your efforts to keep us out of war. We hate war. I think a great majority of the people of this country favor your bill, and I hope you can get it to the Senate floor.

Yours truly,

ALAN C. ROGERS.

NORWOOD, OHIO, April 21, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the wonderful work you are doing with your anticonvoy resolution. As a Member of the common people of the Middle West, I assure you we don't want any part of this European war.

The American people have made up their minds that this is not our war, we are not in it, and we are not going to get into it. The American people are not being fooled. It has been too short a time since the last

war, when we "saved the world for democracy" without even a "thank you."

The one and only way to protect America, and the one and only way the citizens of America are willing to protect it, is right here within the Western Hemisphere. Attached you will find a list of quotations which I have used in writing to a great many of my friends against the interventionists' policies. They might call the contemporary isolationists Nazis and Communists, but they can't call these men that.

There must be no convoys and no war, and we want the issue debated democratically.

Yours for peace,

MILES D. BURNETT.

LITTLE-KNOWN SAYINGS OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

"Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, and caprice?"—George Washington.

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concern."—George Washington.

"For us to attempt to reform all Europe and bring them back to the principles of morality, and respect for the equal rights of nations, would show us to be only maniacs of another character."—Thomas Jefferson.

"We have no commission from God to police the world."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Why not face the basic military and economic fact that it is not within our power or means to create military or naval establishments of sufficient strength to police the world, but that it is within our power and means to prevent others from transporting wars to this hemisphere?"—From the Report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, May 15, 1940.

"We can keep out of war if those who watch and decide have a sufficiently detailed understanding of international affairs to make certain that the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war and if, at the same time, they possess the courage to say 'no' to those who selfishly would let us go to war."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, August 14, 1936.

"I am inclined to think that Europe will never make peace within herself until we leave her to her own work."—Lord Lothian.

"We of Europe shall solve our own problems; it is our own affair; we alone understand it. And let me add this: Every public man from Europe, especially every professional politician, who approaches the people of the United States, begging them to interfere in our affairs, is a liar, and knows that he is a liar."—Hilaire Belloc, noted English author.

"America has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings as the last vital drop that visits the heart. \* \* \* She well knows that, by once enlisting under banners other than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication in all wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the color and usurp the standard of freedom."—John Quincy Adams.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Actuated by your inspirational and courageous effort to keep the United States out of a foreign war I take this opportunity of applauding your Senate

resolution expressly prohibiting convoys by United States naval vessels.

It is apparent that sheer sophistry is being employed by many leaders in the administration to minimize or disregard completely the cogent phrase "convoys mean shooting and shooting means war." Reiteration of this observation, together with an appreciation of the futility of intervention in a foreign war, will, I am confident, lead the Congress to expressly prohibit convoys by legislation.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Mrs.) HENRIETTA JAMES.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART,  
RAYMOND J. KENNEY CHAPTER No. 112,  
Williamsport, Pa., April 21, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am in full accord with your bill to prohibit the use of United States Navy and its personnel to convoy merchant vessels with materials to any of the belligerent nations.

I am now stating my opinions and not the opinions of any members of this chapter of the Order of the Purple Heart, although I am also a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In the beginning of this World War No. 2, I firmly believed that the United States, having learned its lesson from World War No. 1 would remain always neutral from any foreign propaganda, and at the same time build a Navy second to none, fortify those of our outlying possessions, an air fleet capable of giving us protection, and an Army capable of repelling any foreign invaders; however, I find we are not building for our defense, but for the defense of the Empire of Great Britain. Since when has it ever become a necessity for the American people to state that our first line of defense is the defense of England, or the defense of China, Greece, or any other foreign nation, and it is my idea that nobody in America has a right to advocate the use of American soldiers outside the United States; nobody has the right to advocate sending American soldiers abroad; nobody has the right to advocate the participation of America in any war abroad; nobody has the right to advocate our taking any part in it unless he, she, or they are prepared to put up their son and make a blood contribution. To these people who go around shouting about international cooperation and interference abroad and helping everybody out; unless these people have sons to put up, and spill some of their precious blood, they ought to keep their mouths quiet.

This organization, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Department of Pennsylvania, went on record in open convention last June 14-15, at Hazleton, Pa., against loans and aid to England—that was in 1940—and since that time all-out aid has been advocated, and we are at this present time taking from the armed forces and the Navy forces that equipment which is so vital for our own defense, besides passing a lease-lend bill for the aid of the Empire of England.

Both other veteran organizations at all times, namely, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have advocated "keep America out of foreign wars—a navy second to none, an army such that no foreign nation will dare to attack or attempt to invade any possession or part of the United States."

In closing, I again wish to extend to you my respect for the earnest work that you and others are doing to keep America out of this foreign war. Let's stay out of it, and there are only two things worth fighting for, in my opinion, for the American people to consider, and they are, defense of your home and the Bill of Rights.

Sincerely yours,  
EUGENE R. ROOK.

P. S.—You can use this for any need you care to.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 21, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: We are all so busy writing to our own Senators to oppose the plan to convoy supplies to Great Britain by the United States, that we fail to express our gratitude to you and others who have withstood the siege thus far.

I had the pleasure of hearing you on the radio a few nights ago and I want you to know I am grateful. Numbers of people are but fail to tell you. With God's help we will win and prevent war. I wrote as vigorously as I knew how to my Representative and Senators to use all their strength in support of Tobey resolution 62.

Dear Senator TOBEY, I would love to equip you with all sorts of help to prevent the opposition from putting us into the war. I am convinced if we publicly and privately ask God to show us how to do this He will.

I hope I will not offend you by presuming to enclose a little prayer which has everything in it we need for victory and peace.

With prayers for your safety and well being, I am,

Gratefully yours,  
MRS. ALONZO J. GREEN.

PRAYER OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS  
Grant me grace, O merciful God,  
To desire all that is pleasing to Thee,  
To examine it prudently,  
To acknowledge it truthfully, and  
To accomplish it perfectly, for the praise and glory of Thy name. Amen.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 21, 1941.

DEAR MR. TOBEY: I thoroughly agree with you in your effort against conveying ships to Great Britain. Feel sure if we do that it will mean war for United States, and we should stay out of it by all means. The last war didn't help us, and I surely appreciate you trying to keep us out of this one.

Faithfully yours,  
MRS. L. F. CALKINS.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 20, 1941.  
HON. CHAS. W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to congratulate you for your splendid radio address on Wednesday, April 16, 1941, against the use of United States convoys. You deserve a lot of credit for your courageous fight to keep America out of this European war. The general feeling amongst my friends is to build up a strong defense of America, and be prepared to fight only when this country is threatened by attack.

Yours sincerely,  
HENRY T. ROONEY.

MCDONNELL'S MARKET,  
Roslindale, Mass., April 21, 1941.  
Hon. Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned, have heard your fine radio appeals in regards to your bill before the Congress to oppose the conveying of American ships. We, therefore, are contacting our Representatives and urging them to support your anticonvoy legislation.

We are fully aware of the seriousness of the whole international situation, but we must preserve peace in our own country or all will be lost.

Keep up your efforts for America first. We are with you, and trust you will not be discouraged by so much opposition from internationally minded men in our Congress.

Very sincerely yours,  
MCDONNELL'S MARKET,  
HERBERT C. MCDONNELL,  
SELINA MCDONNELL,  
ADA E. MCDONNELL,  
CECILIA MCDONNELL,  
MARGARET RICKARBY,  
EILEEN RICKARBY.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 10, 1941.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

MR. PRESIDENT: As this is a free country, and as I am a free American citizen, I am taking the free American liberty of asking you for an answer to be made at once in one of your very interesting fireside talks to the American people who have honored you with a third-term election to the Presidency. My question is:

Are you going to keep your pledge to keep America out of war, or, was that pledge like the same pledge that Wendell Willkie made when he was trying to defeat you—only campaign oratory?

Your constituency are entitled to a straight, unequivocal answer from you, without evasion or subterfuge.

The populace of America are much disturbed over the fact that most of the knowing ones in Washington are of the opinion that we are on the brink of war in the European-Asiatic-Germanic melee that is now going on—a war in which America has no cause to participate. An answer to this question will relieve the populace—who are nearly unanimous in the opinion that we should keep out—of very great anxiety and unrest and fear.

You, Mr. President, should be a staunch friend of the American people—this, over and above friendship and good neighborliness to any and all other peoples in foreign lands.

It is not a hard question to answer provided you have made no commitment to King George and Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain that binds you to make America their ally in this war.

What is your answer?

Mr. President, in your public pronouncements before last November's election, you averred that the aid you wished America to give England was to be "short of war." Now that the election is over, you have announced, in your recent Jackson Day address, the aid is to be with all our resources "and all our power." Do you mean by "all our power" that, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, you propose sending our soldiers and our sailors overseas again?

If that is what you mean, the inference is plain that you are a better friend to England than you are to your own country and that you have no regard for your pre-election pledge to the mothers of America that none of their sons would be sent to engage in another foreign war.

Yours, with very great respect,

JAMES E. BATTENFIELD.  
One hundred percent against American convoys and against paying for England's war.

WINTHROP, MASS., April 18, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I have just written my views on the convoy question to Senators LODGE and WALSH, and as you are leading the fight against this fatal step I want you to know how we feel on the subject in question.

Mrs. Dutch and I have listened to the various discussions with an open mind. What you have said has caused us to reach a definite conclusion. As we see it, Great Britain is asking us to help her police her entire Empire. We believe that if she were to withdraw her battleships and planes from the Mediterranean and the Far East and use them to fight off German submarines and airplanes she would have plenty of battleships to convoy merchant vessels from this country to the British Isles and possibly enough strength to even invade Germany. The talk about the Suez Canal being Britain's life line is entirely fallacious. Were a safe lane established from the United States to the British Isles she would have a life line of all the supplies she needs of foodstuffs and other materials necessary for her existence.

If England would devote her entire war activities toward conquering Germany and Germany alone instead of trying to maintain domination all over the world, she might then ask us to help her accomplish the job of annihilating Hitler and the Huns, for if Hitler is beaten the war would be over. We should not shed one single drop of American blood to help England unless she is willing to devote her entire attention to conquering Germany and Germany alone. I have not heard anyone express this thought.

England had no right to promise Poland help when she knew she could not help her. She has blundered all the way through, promising help she was not in a position to deliver. Her promise of aid to Greece looks as though it was going to end as those made to Norway and the Low Countries.

Mrs. Dutch, although a native of England, agrees with me heartily. We should stop aiding Britain unless she stops trying to police the world.

I hope our viewpoints may be helpful to you in the great battle you are waging to keep American boys out of this entirely foreign war. More power to you, Senator; we pray for your success.

Sincerely yours,

LEON P. DUTCH.

RIDLEY PARK, PA., April 20, 1941.

Senator CHARLES TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: May I compliment you on your efforts to keep this country out of the European war. I am unalterably opposed to convoys of ships or the sending of our Navy into the war zones. Why we should feel obliged to get into this war is beyond me. I served overseas in the last war, and can see no justification for us to again become involved in a similar undertaking. I hope you will be successful in your attempts to prevent our entrance into this war.

Yours truly,

CHARLES P. SHAW.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 21, 1941.

The Honorable CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Sincerest thanks for your anti-convoy resolution.

The preservation of our strength bodily and in all other ways seems to us the foremost patriotic duty. If we do it, we shall be victorious.

If we do it before disaster befalls the Nation, we will owe it to men like you.

Forward, then, with our blessings!!

Respectfully yours,

HELEN YOUNG, M. D.

DARLINGTON, PA., April 18, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to congratulate you on your effort to prevent the use of convoys by the armed naval forces of the United States. Such action would mean war. No boys to Europe to fight England's battles this time. Eighty-three percent of the people are determined to stay out of any foreign war.

Yours very truly,

B. C. SAWYER, M. D.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 1941.

Honorable Senator TOBEY.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to take this means to commend the courageous stand you are making to keep our boys at home.

I am the mother of two boys and I am determined that they will not be sent in to foreign lands to fight. May God bless you and give you the fortitude to carry on.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. MICHAEL McANDREA.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 18, 1941.  
Senator TOBEY.

The Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: California, by an overwhelming majority, favors your bill to prohibit the use of so-called convoys, meaning, as it does, that shedding of American blood which England so desires as the means of having us win their war for them as we did that of 1914-18.

It also favors the measure for a referendum vote before any declaration of war can be passed, and all other measures which will stop this mad parade of steps into imperialistic war.

The writer hereof is a Georgia Democrat who, except where the candidacy of that great statesman, Senator HIRAM JOHNSON, was involved, has always voted the Democratic ticket or else not voted at all.

But he (this writer) feels that the present crisis transcends party allegiance or party loyalty, and so he wonders if some scheme could not be devised whereby our good President Roosevelt could be relieved of some of the tremendous burden he is carrying.

For instance, could Congress not persuade him to concentrate exclusively on domestic matters and turn over the entire control of foreign affairs and policy to someone with, shall we say, a better background for meeting the international issues? Such a man, for instance, as Herbert Hoover.

It could be done, could it not, sir, by a power of attorney irrevocable "until such time as the said Herbert Hoover has revived our policy of friendliness with foreign nations, reestablished the Monroe Doctrine, reaffirmed the nonmeddling policies of Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe; and, in general, got us out of the mess into which we have been catapulted"?

If it could be done, what a blessing to America's next 10 generations.

Yours respectfully,

A. H. FREDERICK.

SALEM, OREG., April 17, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: We heard your radio address and are very hopeful that we can keep this country out of war by adopting your resolution, and have written our Senators and Representative to support you in your noble effort.

Wishing you much success and hoping that you will have the strength to carry on your good work

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. NICK CASPAR AND FAMILY.

PORTLAND, OREG., April 17, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As one of the 83 percent who are opposed to our involvement in foreign wars, I wish to register my disapproval of the convoying of ships, because I believe that is the surest way to get the United States into war.

I think our President is gradually trying to involve us and that the people should take some steps to prevent this. Surely we have some rights left. If there is to be any democracy anywhere, it should be preserved here in America.

The people who do the fighting should have a right to decide whether or not we go to war. There is so much pressure being put on the Senators from the Executive that they no longer represent the will of the majority.

I have no objection to aiding the democracies, providing they reimburse us in some way and that we do not convoy. Our help may only prolong the war, but I do think

we should feed the hungry of all who need it, if this is possible at all.

The enclosed clippings express my views in part. Not long ago we were told that Hitler would attack us; now, according to David Lawrence, Hitler doesn't want war with the United States, so we may safely run the blockade. It all smells like propaganda to me.

I have the honor to remain

Yours very sincerely,

GAIL HARE ALLEN.

ALLSTON, MASS., April 20, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am hoping and praying you have all the success in the world. You sure are a wonderful man, and it's going to be a hard fight, because the majority are all warmongers. I just had a soldier visiting me, and he said he wished some of the "big shots" had to serve a few months; and all the refugees coming over and getting jobs right away, and our boys plugging for \$21 a month. They sure are pulling some fast ones in Washington. I know the mothers in Boston are truly grateful to you. May God bless you and give you the courage to fight for our sakes.

I am

Yours sincerely,

SABINA COX.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I wish to express our thanks to you for your stand on convoys. May you be successful. It is very comforting to the people back home to know that there are a few real patriotic Americans in Washington who are deeply concerned about our country and are doing their utmost to keep us out of war.

We are writing Senator GEORGE and his committee to help us.

Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. ADAIR.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,  
Philadelphia, April 21, 1941.

Senator C. W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am unanimously instructed by the board of the Pennsylvania branch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, to express to you the deep indebtedness of all of our members, who believe that the United States should remain at peace, for your introduction of Senate Resolution 62, prohibiting convoys.

In the opinion of this organization, the passage of your resolution would bring to our country the most urgent and effective defense—defense against war itself.

We assure you of the wholehearted support of the Women's International League.

We should appreciate it very much if you would inform us if there is any action which might be of service in securing the success of your measure.

With most sincere thanks.

SOPHIA H. DULLES,  
Cochairman, Legislation.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 19, 1941.

Senator CHARLES TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to urge you to do all in your power to bring the question of convoys to a full discussion on the floor of the Senate. If we are to decide to have convoys, let the Senate vote so; but let it be done democratically after an honest debate. Let me repeat, do all possible to bring about an honest discussion on this vital matter.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. JANIS.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I heard your recent broadcasts pertaining to the bill proposed by you to prevent naval convoying of ships to the belligerent countries, and I wish to state that I am in full agreement with your objective. In this instance I agree with the President when he said, "Convoys mean shooting and shooting means war." I cannot accept the thesis of the interventionists that this is our war and I am utterly opposed to our entry into the war as an active belligerent.

We entered the last World War to make the world safe for democracy and, it seems to me, that time has proven our efforts and sacrifices were in vain. In my humble judgment the Allies made poor use of victory and peace, and also the prevailing isms in the world today are the direct fruits of the last war. In my opinion the fundamental causes of war are, misrule, greed, and commercialism, plus human misery, hatred, and a dynamic leader.

I enclose an editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, April 27, The Crisis in the Atlantic, which is an excellent article in favor of our entry into the war. It appears that the editor is better informed than the Members of Congress and, I think, this is a bold assumption.

I also enclose a clipping referring to Colonel Lindbergh's address before a rally in Chicago sponsored by the America First Committee. I have every respect for his opinion and I do not doubt the sincerity of his convictions, and I predict that history will record that his judgment was correct. He is a real American and I admire his fearlessness for following the dictate of his conscience.

I read in the paper yesterday, see clipping enclosed, of the formation of a new national organization known as the Fight For Freedom Committee, headed by the Right Reverend Henry W. Hobson. It seems to be somewhat of a tragedy that so many of our citizens appear to be more interested in the welfare of foreign countries than they are in the United States of America.

My sympathies are entirely with England and her Allies and I desire them to win the war. I am opposed to dictators of every species. I favor giving England and her Allies all reasonable aid short of war, but I am opposed to giving away those implements of war which are needed for our own defense. It seems to me that America's first obligation is to make her strong and able to defend herself if and when attacked. In short, I am for America first and always. Our aim must be full protection for America, otherwise we may lose our democratic form of government while we are endeavoring to defend it abroad.

It appears that many of our citizens are being stung by a variety of hyper-fertile international bug. Permit me to suggest that you request the Bureau of Entomology to make a careful investigation and to take the necessary steps to protect the Nation from the ravishes of the bugs. I further suggest that in case the bug is of a new order that it be named in honor of either Dorothy Thompson or H. V. Kaltenborn, whom I regard as the two most foremost students of internationalism.

You are doing a great service to the Nation and you deserve the praise and thanks of all genuine Americans. America needs more men of your kind who are unafraid to speak boldly in its defense. I strongly urge you to do all in your power to keep America out of this war, because I do not see the justice of having our youth again sacrificed upon foreign soil.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. KOPP.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Your vigorous and thoughtful radio speech of last Wednesday evening was a great pleasure to me.

This question of convoys must be stopped immediately, as must the subterfuge with which the administration is rapidly getting this country into the war.

I will consider every Congressman who votes for convoys by our ships as voting for our complete entry into the European war.

It has been gratifying lately to see that some of the local editors are beginning to realize that the administration is saying one thing and doing another.

Please continue your fight against our involvement in Europe's war, and also introduce a bill against trade with Japan.

Very truly yours,

F. H. JENNINGS.

THE FISHER C. BAILY CO.,  
Reno, Nev., April 18, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
The Dodge, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: This is simply to record that all the members of the associations mentioned below so far as we have been able to consult them, are strongly in favor of your resolution against convoys, and that they will do everything possible to support you. We are today writing the President, as per copy enclosed, and we are also writing our two Senators and our Representative. We feel sure our good Senator PAT McCARRAN can be depended upon to vote for your resolution, as well as for Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, which we presume you are also supporting.

Hoping you will let us know regarding anything that we can do to help you, and hoping you will be successful in passing said resolution, we remain, with highest admiration and regards.

Yours very truly,

FISHER C. BAILY,  
President, Peace League of Nevada  
and Chairman, Peace Conference  
of Reno and Sparks.

APRIL 18, 1941.

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: Undoubtedly you are watching results in the Balkans, North Africa, the battle of the Atlantic, and the blitzkrieg on London, etc.

We hope you have also read Colonel Lindbergh's letter to the people in Collier's and his speech of last night regarding prospects for the British Empire.

It does not seem to us that the way to defend America is to try to defend some other country 3,000 miles away and its widespread empire, mostly even farther away.

If the Tobey resolution and the Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 for a referendum on the war matter are passed, you would have a good "out"—if by any chance you have made representations of aid to any foreign country.

Can you see any possibility of successfully invading Europe and capturing Berlin; at this time, instead of having them with us, we no longer have the assistance of France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and other Balkan nations. I fear our entrance into war could only end in 5 to 20 or more years of warfare with an army of 20,000,000 or more, with casualties of 5,000,000 or more, a debt of two hundred billions or more, and even with all this, the success of our efforts might be doubtful. All would end in such world-wide destruction that the people would rise and throw out their rulers in most countries of the world, including possibly the United States.

Hoping that you will keep your campaign pledges and do everything possible to pre-

vent this fatal result—for humanity and the people of our country, I remain,  
Yours very truly,

President, Peace League of Nevada  
and Chairman, Peace Conference  
of Reno and Sparks.

LAPLATA, N. MEX., April 17, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I heard your broadcast on convoying the English ships by our Navy. I know all of the people in my voting precinct and all of them said that the reason they voted for President Roosevelt was because he promised to keep the United States boys out of foreign wars; he said he would say it over and over that he wouldn't send the boys out of the United States. I think we have got enough to do by staying out of the convoying of ships to England. I voted for Roosevelt three times. The third time was all on his promise to keep the boys out of Europe's wars. If you look it up you will see that the men that advocate convoys or sending the boys to Europe to fight have got no boys in the draft age. I and 50 of my neighbors are strictly against convoying or sending the boys out of the United States to fight, and want all of you Senators and Congressmen to do all you can to prevent it; let them come here and all of us, old and young, will fight them alike. I appreciate your nerve and stay with them. I wouldn't think that Mr. Roosevelt would promise the people what he did about keeping the United States out of war, then turn around after he was elected and try to convoy to England so we can get into it too and send our boys over to be killed. I hope you Senators will not let it pass, let us stay at home, for I don't think that war is ours.

TOM DOSHER.

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am rewriting a letter to you which I sent to Mr. Roosevelt. The following is the letter:

"MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: I am addressing you as one American citizen to another, and in doing so I am asking you to stand by what you said in the pre-election days, that our young men would not have to go to war if you were elected. And now I am asking you to keep your faith with the American people.

"Mrs. Roosevelt talked peace in the pre-election days. Where has it gone?

"The statement that things have changed since election is not the answer. Peace never changes.

"No convoys, that's a subtle way to get America into an undeclared war. Declared or undeclared war is still what General Sherman said, 'Hell.' Pilate sentenced the innocent Jesus to an undeclared death, then washed his hands in a basin of water as a bluff that he didn't have anything to do with it.

"War is a crime against our innocent young men, and all the water in the two oceans won't wash our hands clean."

(The end of the letter except that I asked for a reply.)

Thank you, Senator TOBEY, for giving me the inspiration in your broadcast to write the letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) MARTHA EDWARDS.

CONCORDIA MOTOR CO.,  
Concordia, Kans., April 20, 1941.

HON. CHARLES TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I heard your address over the radio against convoying supplies to Britain.

Keep up the fight; we should not get involved in this war.

I am also in favor of a war-referendum bill. Those who want war either are too old to fight or have no boys that they would give.

Joseph Kennedy spoke the truth when he said "Win, lose, or draw, if we get into this war, it will be the end of civilization and the whole world will be bankrupt."

Let those who vote to go to war be the first to go across. Keep up the fight, we are with you.

Respectfully,

Mrs. R. R. BEARDMORE.

ELECTRIC VALVE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,  
New York, N. Y., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.  
HONORABLE SIR: Attached please find an article in the New York World-Telegram under date of April 19.

The writer is of the opinion that you are doing a very worthwhile piece of work in Washington. Keep it up, as over 90 percent of the citizens of the United States are in back of you. We are just plain Americans and while most of us would like to see a stalemate in Europe, we would not care to have our country enter the war, as it would be a very expensive process and would burden us down with taxation. We are big and powerful enough to take care of ourselves. Let Europe keep on fighting as they have been doing for over 2,000 years, but let America take care of America only.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter that was sent by me today to Hon. F. D. Roosevelt.

I hope that you and the other Senators will use all the influence possible to keep the administration in Washington from forcing the United States into an unwanted and unpopular war.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Respectfully yours,

ELECTRIC VALVE MFG. CO., INC.,

W. J. CORCORAN,

President.

ELECTRIC VALVE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,  
New York, N. Y., April 21, 1941.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
White House, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Now that the question of convoying ships to England is coming up I wish to state that this is an absolute and positive step toward our entry into the European war.

If you will carefully canvass the country you will easily ascertain that at least 90 percent of the citizens are against taking part in this unfortunate and unpopular war. After all we are real Americans and believe with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, etc., in staying out of these European wars that have occurred in times past and will again occur in the future.

Will you kindly endeavor to bring up in the Senate Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY's resolution to prohibit convoying and use your influence to have this resolution adopted and thereby greatly oblige over 90 percent of the citizens of the United States?

Respectfully yours,

ELECTRIC VALVE MFG. CO., INC.,  
President.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 21, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I wish to compliment you on the stand you are taking regarding convoys. Every thinking American knows that we are being slowly, but surely, being put into this war. For the past year both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie said we would

do everything short of war. It looks to me now as if we will be doing everything short of winning the war. How in the world any sane person thinks we can blast Germany out of the entire European country is beyond reason. Everyone would like to see England win, but she lost this war before she even started. She was about as badly prepared as we are at the present moment. What we should be doing now is working to make peace and not making every effort to enter the war.

Hoping you and your colleagues will keep up your fight, I am,

Sincerely,

FREDERICK A. LANDIS.

St. Albans, N. Y., April 15, 1941.  
Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: A few days ago I heard your arguments against convoying ships to England; also the tremendous facts of how this country has been getting gradual doses of opium from the President and his administration, to soothe the thinking process of the people, so that when the President declares war no one will ask how and why.

May I congratulate you upon your American stand and may Divine Providence guide you in your wholehearted fight to think of America's home troubles and not to waste effort over a foreign land.

It is lamentable that so many of your Congressmen think so little of America and so terribly much of England to the extent that they would willingly see this country in actual war for her sake; to see the sorrow of parents for their sons; the want and privations of the people; the depressions that will bring so much misery and unhappiness to all. How could these Senators be true and honest Americans? They are not Americans but rather traitors. They are the "fifth columnists." It is they that should be ferreted out and put on trial.

Yours is a deep consolation, Senator, in knowing that millions of true Americans are behind you and your effort to keep America safe from, and out of, war—and know, too, that many are the prayers for your success from all denominations.

Respectfully yours,

ANTHONY KOZUMPLIK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I started this letter to you immediately after your broadcast but didn't get it off.

I just want to say that we think you are doing America a magnificent service in your grand fight against convoys, and I hope with all my heart that you can force your resolution out of committee.

There are many encouraging signs, and I believe if we all stand together we can come through this mess a whole, sane, and wide-awake Nation.

We are with you.

Sincerely yours,

BESSIE SIMON.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 15, 1941.

The Hon. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.  
HONORABLE SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of 14th inst., enclosing copy of your resolution, for which I thank you.

The only way we can avoid another A. E. F. is for the 4,000,000 conscripts, who were kept out of the last war until the votes were counted and whose sons are being conscripted for this one, to take a firm stand against sending their sons to the slaughter fields of Europe, and all the rest of us unite solidly behind them, and neither will the President dare ask or the Congress dare vote a declaration of war.

The final move has just been started. At this moment the papers on the stands say in large letters, "Stimson Says Train Our Soldiers to Fight on Foreign Soil." This was undoubtedly inspired by his Chief, who is preparing to duck out of Washington, as he always does, until the first blasts blow over. Then will come a pitiful wail from some high official in England, and Mr. Roosevelt will rush back from Warm Springs and probably ask for a declaration of war. There we must all show the red blood of our forefathers if we want to save our Nation from destruction.

I maintain that if England cannot defeat Hitler it would be futile for us to try to send enough men over there to drive the Germans out of all of Europe, Asia, and Africa and that we had better conserve our strength and resources and prepare to defend ourselves on this continent if we ever have to do it.

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. HOUGH.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you as a mother of two sons, and to let you know I am very much opposed to having American ships convoyed with American boys.

I feel I am expressing also the opinions of thousands of mothers everywhere.

Trusting and praying that this will never be done.

I am, sincerely,

Mrs. J. E. PRITCHARD.

AURORA, ILL.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 15, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Having heard a portion of the broadcast Saturday evening when you appeared on the Peoples Platform, I wish to express my hearty approval of your presentation of the subject which was being discussed.

I feel that everything you said relative to the administration's attitude of repudiating all pledges concerning keeping us out of war was very clearly and accurately stated. I feel that you are right in assuming that the great majority of people in this country are still desirous of keeping out of the war and building a strong, influential democracy here at home.

These views are from one who was not only in the last war but served overseas.

Very truly yours,

W. F. GUARD.

FRED J. CRISP, INC.,

Akron, Ohio, April 15, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR: I heard your debate with Col. Breckenridge Saturday evening over the radio and it seemed to be the general topic of conversation at the country club and two other places at which I happened to call. From the general expression, there was no dissension against your opinion.

United States should be proud of men of your caliber who have the courage to speak the truth and stand for what they think is right. The truth, of course, always hurts and your statement about our being suckers in the last war is something the general public should know if they don't. They even ignored and refused to pay their just obligation, or, in other words, they fed us a nice big bowl of hot soup and now they want to feed us another, only bigger and hotter.

I naturally subscribe to helping England in every way as I dislike to have Europe dominated by Hitler. I am an American, born of English parents, but I could not subscribe to our going into the last war and I have not changed my opinion about this. This seems to be the general expression of over 90 percent

of the people I have talked to in the past 6 months.

May God give you health and strength to fight on.

Very truly yours,

FRED J. CRISP.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: They couldn't answer you on Saturday for you spoke the truth. Last election night I drove up to Hyde Park to cheer the President, for I had voted for him again, believing him and his mouthpiece Joseph Kennedy. Don't let him betray that confidence. This time he has a mandate—to keep us out of Britain's war. To send convoys is to send American boys into the paths of torpedoes. We, the people, say no convoys.

Keep up the fight—we'll pray and talk for you everywhere we go. Ninety-six million of us want peace. All help short of war is O. K., but not a smidgen more. Don't let Anglo-philas and others with their fish to fry get us into it. I have five sons.

ISABELLA BEACH.  
(Mrs. HARRY A.)

APRIL 12, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR: We listened in on the People's Platform Saturday night and we sure are glad to hear that we have a Senator that feels as the working people do toward war.

We are working people and we surely do talk war and I'm sure you said just about what we feel.

The working people do not want war, that's certain.

Congratulations on your speech.

(Signed) Mr. and Mrs. LEO MARISSAU.  
HAVERHILL, MASS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 12, 1941.

HON. SENATOR TOBEY.

DEAR SIR: I want to add my mite of encouragement to you in your efforts to save we Americans from the disaster of another foreign war. The bulk of the American people are behind you in your efforts.

Here is a suggestion. The next time someone makes the statement that we have been hiding behind the British Navy for 100 years ask them if the British Navy protected the Government of the United States during the Civil War. Unless my history is cockeyed the British Navy did all it could to hamstring the blockade of the Southern States. If the British Navy was protecting us for the past 100 years where was it when the French expedition set Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico?

May you and those who are making the fight with you be successful in saving the American people from the folly of another foreign war.

Sincerely,

ALBERT HUENEFELD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please keep up your fight to forbid armed convoy for foreign destination, which surely means war.

I am a World War veteran, and I know this is not our war. We want no part in it, either in Europe or Asia, and we should not be compelled to go over there every 20 years or so to settle their quarrels. We had no business over there the last time and much less now. God forbid our entry into it. Preserve our own country, keep out of war and bankruptcy.

Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. BASHER.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 14, 1941.

Senator C. W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TOBEY: Your radio speech and also the round-table discussion was indeed good.

The lady was absolutely correct when she stated (in your round-table talk) that from the amount of men who are unable to pass the draft test was proof we have business here at home to do.

Yes; I have advocated for some time also that if our Government heads would try to solve the many problems here at home they would not find time then to meddle in Europe's everlasting wars.

Our President promised the people of America that if we would elect him for a third term he then would keep us out of war.

From the way this whole mess looks to me now, Mr. F. D. R. is letting the American people down more and more each day.

There are some at the head of our Government who should go back to their father's farms or harness shops driving mules instead of trying to force and drive the American people into bloody wars.

Sincerely,

Mrs. C. R. JACKS.

MOTHERS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Detroit, Mich.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Mothers of the United States of America, which was held in Detroit, Mich., April 14, 1941:

"Whereas we, the Mothers of the United States of America, are organized for the purpose of keeping this country out of foreign wars; and

"Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself has repeatedly said that the act of conveying ships means war; and

"Whereas it is his duty to fulfill his solemn promise made to the people, i. e., 'Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars'; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding his duty, his promise, and his admissions that such step means war, he is said to be arranging to convoy ships, to commit the final act leading to war, under the guise of 'neutrality patrol': Therefore be it

"Resolved, We, the Mothers of the United States of America, most seriously protest against such breach of promise and breaking of faith by the misuse of power. We hereby urgently demand that the constitutional power of our representatives be used to prevent such acts of war, and thereby save the United States of America from becoming involved in a repetition of the senseless tragedy of 1917, i. e., a foreign war which is not our war; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly certified and sent to the President and to each Member of both Houses of the Congress of the United States of America."

We request that you support the Tobey resolution prohibiting the use of convoys.

[From the Detroit Times of February 23, 1941]

EMPIRE BUSINESS "AS USUAL"—ENGLISH SEND LUXURIES TO CANADA BY CONVOY—AMERICA SENDS BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN WHILE BUNDLES FROM BRITAIN FLOW BACK ACROSS ATLANTIC

(By Walter Kiernan)

MONTREAL, February 22.—Bundles for Britain flow from more than 700 cities in the United States across the Atlantic today, while bundles from Britain flow in a never-ending stream back across the Atlantic to Canada.

Ships that carry socks and sweaters as a free-will offering from people of the United States to Britain are passing ships that carry socks and sweaters from British manufacturers to the retailers of Canada.

This is one of the most paradoxical situations in any comparison of the United States at peace and Canada at war.

CLICKING NEEDLES

While women in the United States click their needles turning out sweaters and sox

to be packed up and shipped off to England by the Bundles for Britain organization, Canadian stores feature sox and sweaters which are the product of British looms, apparently still turning out and delivering the goods despite Hitler and threatened invasion.

Last year Bundles for Britain, Inc., with a staff of 650,000 volunteer workers in the United States, received and spent \$1,654,085 for aid to Britain in the form of goods or cash.

There is no Bundles for Britain in Canada. Here the population is asked to "buy British" rather than to donate anything and the range of products offered for sale is amazing considering that they come from a country at war.

METAL PILED HIGH

In the United States, at peace, citizens are urged to save their old automobile registration plates and turn them in for scrap metal. Canada, at war, receives from Britain, at war, 5-pound tins of toffee. One Montreal store window is piled high with the metal containers.

Simpson's, one of Montreal's big department stores, displays heavy boxes stamped "Britain delivers the goods" in its windows. In some boxes are hundreds of sweaters of all colors and sizes, neatly wrapped and packaged.

Britain is delivering luxuries as well as staple merchandise.

A huge packing case in Eaton's window is stamped "Convoys by the British Navy."

DAINTY FIGURINES

It is filled with service plates and dainty figurines from Britain's famous china makers. Five-and-ten-cent stores feature British lacework with a good-sized table scarf available for 63 cents.

Tip Top Tailors, a tailoring chain, has brought in approximately \$4,000,000 worth of suiting materials, indicating that British looms are functioning smoothly. In the first 16 months of the war, only about one-seventh of the material ordered was lost at sea, indicating that the British convoy is also working smoothly.

Furniture turned out in Britain's famous William Birch plant at High Wycombe and Frederick Tibbenham plant at Ipswich continues to arrive in Canada, and the Eaton Co. notes:

"Even the threat of raids, the crash of bursting bombs can neither hurry nor delay the painstaking carving and creating of beautiful furniture."

To citizens of the United States who think of all-out war in terms of complete abandonment of luxuries, and of war transportation in terms of troop movements, the manufacture and shipping under convoy of furniture, Wedgewood plates, and toffee seems strange, but Canadians think it not unusual.

[From the Detroit News of March 31, 1941]

ANTICONVOY MOVE IS MADE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY (Republican, New Hampshire) introduced a joint resolution today to prohibit conveying of merchant vessels by United States warships.

He said his resolution would give the Nation "an opportunity to see whether the administration and the Members of the Senate mean business when they say they are opposed to our entering the war."

TOBEY, who voted against the British-aid bill, said that his resolution would enable President Roosevelt and the Senate to "translate their public statements into specific legislation to keep the country from taking a step into war."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Congratulations. Keep up the good work.

I am opposed to our country's entering the war and I know that the use of American naval vessels as convoys will be the last step we take. War is inevitable if we use convoys.

Please, for your country's sake, don't give up or waver a bit. I am behind you and I know a majority of the American people are.

I have written letters to newspapers opposing convoys, and if you have any information on this subject you can send me, I will use it at once.

Sincerely,

RICHARD M. KEENAN.

APRIL 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Please keep up your valiant fight against those who want to drag this country into the European holocaust. Let us stick to the Monroe Doctrine, as did our forefathers, and keep out of Europe. It is none of our business.

Yours very truly,

JAMES J. DUGAN,  
Veteran of Foreign War.  
JEAN DUGAN,  
War working during last war.

We know.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 16, 1941.  
Senator CHARLES TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations on a mighty fine speech. We appreciate the great fight you and a few of your colleagues are making in the Senate on behalf of the great majority of Americans. We will never forget the real men in Congress fighting for the preservation of democracy here at home.

FREDERICK W. HORNER COLLEGE MEN  
FOR DEFENSE FIRST.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 16, 1941.  
United States Senator CHARLES TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations on your stand and fine explanation of convoy situation. Keep up good work. Friends, neighbors expressed similar sentiments to those contained your able speech.

DAVID A. ROHN.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 12, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am thoroughly in accord with your resolution against the use of our ships as convoys, and I can speak for everyone I have talked with. I have met but two persons who believed in sending men abroad. All others were opposed.

Very truly yours,

NORA M. O'BRIEN.

MUNHALL, PA., April 19, 1941.  
HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

SENATOR TOBEY: I am just one of the many millions of Americans who, like yourself, believe that the use of American convoys can lead but to one end which is war. Please continue the good fight which you are putting up against this warlike measure which has been brought up before the Senate. I have written other Senators to help defeat the measure and am doing my best to get my friends and neighbors to do so, too.

Convoys ships is perhaps one of the surest ways we can find of getting into the war. It is quite inconceivable that Germany would not sink these ships. In order to do so, she must use gunfire, and, as you say, gunfire means war. Many of my friends express the opinion that sinking American ships will not swing the public's opinion in

favor of war. If I remember correctly, it was this very thing that started us on the road to war.

I would not like to see the United States in another war, for I have had the experience of going through one. I would not like to see my son, who is of military age, to get tangled up in the bloody mess going on in Europe. I'm sure that if you keep the good work up, many citizens will realize what your objective is and will rally around.

Thank you again for the good work which you are doing, and I hope that you may soon have a loyal following in the Senate, large enough to defeat the measure.

Very truly yours,

STEPHEN RIPPER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1941.

DEAR SIR: As far as the convoy question is concerned, everyone I have spoken to is convinced that the United States' sanctioning convoys will lead us irrevocably into the bloody conflict abroad.

We don't want our boys to be concerned with the deadly but useless struggle going on between the various countries.

By all means quash the convoy system.

EVELYN DALY.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 22, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: We are all against convoys and want to stay out of war. We elected President Roosevelt on the promise he would keep us out of war, and I hope he does not betray our trust. May God bless you for your good work.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE FERGUSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1941.  
Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I want to congratulate you on your one-man struggle against the underhand tactics of the administration. The American people are practically unanimous in their desire to stay out of the European war and in their opposition to the use of American convoys. The man on the street is deeply indebted to you for your bold and forceful expression against clandestine efforts to drive us into war. Take added courage in the fact that the American people are behind you en masse.

There will be national unity and fresh morale in the Nation only when the administration ceases its warmongering, concentrates its defense activities for the sole purpose of defending the Western Hemisphere, and puts its house in order—that is, endeavors to eliminate poverty.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT MOORE,  
A Young Man of Fighting Age.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 19, 1941.  
Senator TOBEY of New Hampshire.

SIR: Many of us here in Illinois are grateful to you for your anticonvoy bill. I heard an audience of more than 8,000 people last night cheer when your name was mentioned. Please accept my thanks for your stand.

Mrs. MINA S. ROGERS.

THE STRATFORD NEWS,  
Stratford Center, Conn., April 19, 1941.  
Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Just a word to let you know that there are many people in this section who applaud your stand on the convoy question.

Your telegram to the President, as reported in the New York Times of Friday, certainly spoke the feelings of many people with whom I come in contact. I believe they are the sentiments of a majority in this country. But for once in our national history the majority

has been maneuvered into such a bog of mental confusion that it doesn't know how to get what it wants.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED S. O'BRIEN,  
Editor, the Stratford News.

KEARNY, N. J.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the April meeting of the union of which I am a member, I personally polled 80 members on the questions: One. Shall we go to war. Two. Shall we convoy ships to belligerent nations; and the result was this: On No. 1, 11 yes, 69 no; on No. 2, 15 yes, 65 no.

Senator, I believe that if this was done in every union the results would be approximately the same, that is, that the rank and file are opposed to war and all so-called steps short of war.

Keep battling. I am sure that the majority of the people are with you in your fight to keep this Nation of ours out of this war.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS D. KELLY.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX., April 19, 1941.  
Senator CHAS. W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to congratulate you on your fight to keep the United States from convoying ships.

I served with the A. E. F. in France in 1918 and know what war is. Keep up your good fight and help us to stay out of war.

Thank you and good luck.

Yours very truly,

FRANK KNEUPPER.

TACOMA, WASH., April 12, 1941.  
Hon. C. W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Words alone cannot express my deepest appreciation of your valiant stand in behalf of America, our youth, and the welfare of our Nation. Undoubtedly, the great majority of loyal and true Americans who heard you speak during the debate upon the People's Platform will thank God that we still have Americans such as you in our Congress.

Statesmen such as you, sir, have not fought in vain; patriots such as you conceived our Nation; the spirit of the founders and the fathers of our glorious country dwells within you. Some day we shall awake from the present trance in which our noble country was placed by servants of the king and the committee of "Aiding the Allies by Robbing America."

I, too, still suffer from the wounds of battle—I, too, am a slave of the war that was to end all wars. My very soul cries out against a repetition of '17-18—not because of untold suffering and wounds, but because America has nothing to show for our victories; no gain whatever for America or the world in general. We defeated the armies of the Kaiser but brought Hitler into being. We may defeat Hitler, but we shall establish Stalin as the ruler of Europe, including England. Just as Christ died upon the cross, so died the sons of America upon the barbed-wire entanglements, hanging limply, arms asunder, just like Christ in his ordeal. Will America send its sons to Europe again? May God not let this come to pass.

Foreign slackers and cowards who fled their countries instead of fighting are now demanding that we reestablish them in their business or regain their lost enterprises in Europe by waging a never-ending war—by saving foreign empires, kings, and dictators. Americans who fought and bled for America upon the battlefields in Europe are now branded by them as masked appeasers, "fifth

columnists," Nazis, etc. These foreign devils tell us to go to war and sacrifice our glorious country, our sons, our wealth, our liberty and freedom, in order that they may continue to live in splendor.

Wealth, greed, and power will crumble into dust, but Americans such as you, sir, will become our immortal great—will live upon the pages of American history. The catch-phrases and slogans as used by the warmongers and servants of the king today are naught but the tools of dictators. Barnum was right in his day, but Barnum is dead. Enclosed please find my poem, Requiem.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ZEGENDER.

(Served with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry, A. E. F.; wounded September 26, 1918.)

REQUIEM!

(By J. H. Zegender)

America, thou noble Nation,  
Conceived of suffering, blood and toll—  
Endowed with liberty and freedom,  
Upon thy ever sacred soil.  
The gains of hundred years and fifty,  
So richly blest by hand of God,  
Have finally now been all surrendered  
To lie beneath the foreign sod!

George Washington's heroic army,  
So valiant once at Valley Forge—  
Gave us the burning torch of freedom  
And the defeat of Old King George.  
Again a drama now unfolding,  
Just after hundred-fifty years—  
When Congress freely abdicated  
In favor of the British peers!

Perhaps we all will owe allegiance  
To His Majesty, the British King—  
And bend our knees as loyal subjects  
To every royal hireling.  
How long until our cherished laddies  
Will sail across the foaming sea—  
To fight the battles of the ages  
And save His British Majesty?

LITTLETON, N. H., April 17, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Congratulations on your speech of Wednesday night, on the radio, against convoying. God bless and sustain you in your efforts. I am absolutely against convoying.

REV. F. P. FRYE.

Written from New Hampshire Methodist annual conference, at Nashua, N. H.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 23, 1941.

United States Senator TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Your splendid telegram to the President of these United States was read to us tonight from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

We stand back of you 100 percent, and are most grateful for your brave efforts to prevent our boys from being sent into this war. Keep up the good work.

UNITED MOTHERS OF AMERICA.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: May a New Deal Democrat congratulate you on your fight to bring the convoy question out in the open. Continue the good work.

ROBERT N. GILMORE, JR.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GARY, IND., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I appreciate your courageous opposition to convoys. Your radio broadcast last week was certainly to the point. Convoys mean war.

My business brings me into contact with hundreds of people each week, mostly in their homes, and I want to assure you that

the overwhelming opinion is decidedly against convoys and war.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES RYAN.

WORLD WAR MOTHERS OF  
NEW ENGLAND, INC.,  
Winchester, Mass., April 16, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: The New England Chapter, World War Mothers of New England, Inc., in convention assembled at Hotel Brunswick, Boston, April 9, 1941, went on record to say that the World War Mothers of New England are united against our United States Government sending convoys to Europe, and that we are with you wholeheartedly on your campaign against convoys.

We also went on record against sending any of our American boys to fight on foreign soil. A letter has been sent to each of our Senators from Massachusetts and other New England States.

We gave our sons in 1917 to save democracy, and now most of us have grandsons in camps, either through draft or enlistment. Must we always fight England's battles?

Gratefully yours,

MARY E. GILBODY,  
Chairman, Legislation.

NEW YORK CITY, April 19, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The attached represents the viewpoint of one American citizen who is concerned with the current influences trying to force us into the use of convoys by naval vessels before I believe the citizens of this country are ready for it.

By willingness to risk war in aiding Britain, I believe many Americans mean, if it is forced upon us in granting aid in equipment but not that we should force American boys into the war in this direct act.

GRACE J. AVERILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 11, 1941.

To Committee to Defend America by Aiding  
Allies:

I gave toward this fund previously because (1) I believed England needed funds to defend herself rather than funds in form of food or relief as restricted by other organizations, and also because (2) I believed all Americans should give of their resources rather than send our boys as has been done before.

I am in sympathy with the lend-lease bill as implementing this idea of joint support in resources, but your publicity has destroyed all confidence in your honesty of statement, because as soon as we passed the lease-lend bill your organization immediately came out for naval convoys although at the time the bill was being discussed, the question of convoys was "soft pedaled."

All of this supports the feeling many Americans have that we are being subjected to a careful build-up of propaganda to take us step-by-step into war, going as rapidly as American public opinion can be swung. Confidence in our democratic processes is impaired when we sense such a prejudiced influence. We begin to feel that we can't believe anything as being a sincere statement of facts or of purpose when such statements apparently are made only at the psychological time to achieve a deliberate effect.

I am opposed to involving the lives of any American men against their own free will in this European conflict and especially men in our own military services. I am in favor of going the limit in taxing income and resources and in taking over businesses where it will speed our help in furnishing equipment and I am in favor of some compulsion in settling of strikes, but that is as far as I

am willing to go. We should all tighten up our belts together.

At this time I am not receptive to the idea that we should send our men to Europe either for convoys or as an invading army on the basis that it will prevent Hitler from invading the Americas later. If we establish this principle, we are committing ourselves to fight in all wars in the future as a protector of the whole world. I am willing to give England all the boats we can and strain our utmost resources to replace them. I am willing to cooperate with South American countries on total hemisphere defense but I am not willing for the United States of America to assume responsibility for compelling American men to fight in Europe or in convoys to Europe. Loyal Americans of European parentage who fled the continuance warfare and social and national conflicts of Europe should not be forced to give their lives fighting in such a conflict. If our furnishing of resources does not stop Hitler then we should all suffer together in any economic results, or in loss of economic power. If we continue to build defense facilities to the maximum I cannot sincerely believe there is danger of military occupancy of this country.

GRACE J. AVERILL.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17, 1941.

HON. SENATOR TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: After listening to your stirring radio speech last night on the convoy question, I want you to know that I have just written to Senators WAGNER and MEAD demanding that they support you in the magnificent fight you are making against this last and final effort to plunge us into this war. I also wrote to President Roosevelt, letting him know my views. I have watched your career in the Senate, and may God bless you, Senator, is all that I can say. I, with members of my family and friends, would like nothing better than to some day have the opportunity of voting for you for President of the United States.

Yours very sincerely,

JOSEPH REIDY,  
A. E. F. Veteran.

NEW YORK CITY, April 17, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I only wish I could grasp your hand to congratulate you on your fine speech over the radio Wednesday night.

Thank God we have some true Americans like you in our United States Senate.

I am now writing also to my two Senators from New York, MEAD and WAGNER, urging them to vote for your resolution against convoying.

May God give you health and strength to carry on your glorious fight.

My son is now in the United States Army, and I want to tell you that he is dearer to me than anything in this world.

Hoping to hear from you soon again, and hoping your resolution passes overwhelmingly, I remain,

Respectfully,

THEODORE HILGEMAN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 16, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Permit me to congratulate you for your fearlessness in daring to bring to the attention of the American people the moral aspect of the convoy-and-war issue now confronting them. It is encouraging to know that in the midst of all the hypocritical appeals for a spiritual awakening there is at least one Senator who has the fortitude to bring the name of Jesus Christ into the picture.

When the debate begins on the 30th of this month, I look forward to your unyielding spirit to put that sacred name also into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Your reference to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, during your radio address tonight reminded me of the significant fact, that it was on Good Friday of 1917 that the Senate of the United States were voting to put our Nation into the throes of the first World War.

I have every confidence that our participation in the current orgy can be prevented if your colleagues are awakened to the awful truth that the Prince of Peace is appealing to them to keep America sane and free. I can never understand why Christian gentlemen seem to lose all semblance of moral responsibility as soon as they don the robes of their official positions. America can well be proud of you and rightly grateful, that in this age of world-wide insanity, there are men like you in the Senate, who are dauntless in their determination to follow the advice of the Father of our Country—to keep aloof from entanglements with foreign nations.

There are few in this country of ours who would be unwilling to offer their lives in defense of it, whether the necessity arose from a fear either of invasion or of insurrection, but at the same time there are few who are willing to offer their lives to protect the interests of another nation by fighting a foreign war. I, for one, am not willing to do so. Thus, I urge you, Senator TOBEY, to keep up the crusade for the welfare of America first, and take comfort in the admonition of the Christian truth, that you will find a real reward for having fought a good fight, for having kept the faith. God bless you.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN F. CASSIDY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 16, 1941.

HON. JAMES MEAD,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MEAD: As one of your constituents who has never failed to let you know where he stood on critical issues before the Senate of the United States, I write you at this time to put myself on record against the use of convoys by the Government of the United States. Perhaps, you will read no further, but if you do, you may find an argument in support of my stated opposition, that will be of interest to you as a Christian gentleman if not as a Senator from the State of New York.

Whether or not our country shall participate in the tricontinental war is a subject that surpasses the realm of politics and government, it is a subject that hinges more on the matter of conscience and of morals. If you are going to be honest with yourself and with the millions of citizens whom you represent, you will not overlook the mental reservation that the people of the United States are committed to a policy of peace and noninterference in the affairs of Europe, Asia, and Africa. You know as well as I that this war is none of our business, and if you should assist the power politicians in their effort to make it our war, you will be untrue not only to yourself and to the people, but also to the God, by Whose Providence you were elected to the high office you now hold.

While you represent citizens of all creeds, you must not lose sight of the fact that you have an obligation as a Christian to harmonize your official activities with the moral law that was handed down to man long before the first government was ever instituted. That law forbids any but a just war, and you cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, call this present conflict a just war. Nor can you justify the taking of any one step that might precipitate our engagement in it.

On the 30th of the current month, you will have an opportunity to voice the sentiment of

real Americans and particularly of Christians who are sick of this widespread campaign to chastize Hitler for the excesses reported to have been committed against non-Christians resident within the territory of the Third Reich. That opportunity is related to Senate Joint Resolution No. 62, introduced by Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY, prohibiting the use of convoys by the Government of the United States. I am against convoys because they are the last step before open participation by our Nation in this war. I trust you will have the courage to vote for the resolution, remembering that Almighty God is greater than President Roosevelt, and will hold you to an accounting long after the President will have passed to his eternal reward. Think it over, Senator MEAD. It is more important to your eternity than it is to mine.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. CASSIDY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 16, 1941.

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WAGNER: At this critical period in the life of our Republic, it is most unfortunate that you have been stricken with an attack on your health. I am not unkind of the probability, that it has been occasioned by the arduous tasks in which you have engaged as a Senator from our great State of New York. In thanksgiving for the many noble efforts you have made on behalf of the people, the least we can do is to pray for your speedy recovery.

I am confident that in this crisis you will be spared to carry on your crusade for the good of the humanity and particularly for the welfare of the citizens of the United States. All that they desire in this war-torn world is to live in peace with their fellowmen. It is within your power to help them find that peace by striving to keep America out of war.

On the 30th of this month of April, you will be called upon to vote on Senate Joint Resolution No. 62, prohibiting the use of American convoys, which the President has declared will mean war. As one of your constituents, I am opposed to war and to any step that might lead to war. Thus, it is my ardent hope, that you will be well enough to attend the session of the Senate when the issue of convoys is presented to it, and that you will have the fortitude to vote against their being used by the Government of the United States.

Your vote on that day or whatever day the vote will actually be taken may be your last official act, if the Creator who made you and who so recently has given you a warning of the hereafter by allowing your health to be shattered, should choose to take you home again, beyond the veil of politics and service to your country. Politicians may fool some of the people about the necessity of stopping Hitler, but they have not fooled you and they have not fooled the God of Peace. If you should vote as the politicians want you to vote, careless of the will of the sovereign people, you will have yet to reckon with God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who will hold you to a more strict accounting than any party or any power in the world.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. CASSIDY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 16, 1941.

HON. ANDREW L. SOMERS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SOMERS: For a considerable period of time, whenever the Congress were called upon to vote on some momentous issue before them, I never failed to let you know my position as a constituent; and while I readily concede the great demands upon your time, I cannot help but regret that I have never received a reply to

my letters. More so, however, do I regret the fact that you seem to have disregarded what I know to be the will of the sovereign people. You have gone down the line with the administration, apparently careless of the views of your constituents on the things that affected them even more than they affected you.

Now is the time to redeem yourself. We are confronted as a Nation with the great issue of peace or war. We, the people, want peace. The administration seems to want war. But it will be we, the people, who will have to fight the war, not the administration. Is it not high time that you took official recognition of this important fact?

I appeal to you, Mr. Congressman, to look at the picture from an angle other than politics. Look at it from the standpoint of a citizen of this free Republic and also as a creature of God. Long after you will have passed the pale of such things as politics and duty to the party, you will still be reckoning with the greater force that existed before government was even conceived and will continue to exist after the last government will have vanished from the face of the earth. Think of eternity, and you will act for peace. Remember the words of Christ: "He who lives by the sword will die by the sword."

I am not attempting to confuse the issue with sentimentalism. I am trying to be practical. Very soon you will be called on to vote on Senate Joint Resolution No. 62, to prohibit the use of American convoys, which the President has admitted means shooting and which he has stretched to mean war. As one of your constituents I call upon you in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace and the King of Kings, to vote against convoys and thereby vote for peace. It is yours to choose between the warmongers and the people, between Satan and Christ. I pray God to give you the courage to forget politics and to vote for the will of the sovereign people.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. CASSIDY.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I have just listened to your splendid radio address.

Convoys mean war, and war means sending our sons to die in foreign fields; this is not our war, we do not want war, we do not want union now.

Thank you for your work, and I am a Gold Star Mother from November 11, 1918, and may this never happen again.

CLEOPATRA MATTICE.

AUTO TRANSPORT CORPORATION,

OMAHA, NEBR., April 17, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We listened to your speech last night and thought it was very fine in every way. We are behind you 100 percent and are writing our Congressmen today. We thank God that there are sincere and fearless men like you and the rest of the opposition group in this country. The small group of Congressmen opposing war are our only hope.

We are for America and American boys first, and so are countless numbers of people we know. The swivel-chair patriots should rush right over to Europe and fight if they are so anxious. We wonder what is stopping them. Why aren't we allowed a referendum on the war question? What if someone should take a notion to organize our draftees, represent them, and demand rights for them? Everyone has rights except the boys that will have to do the fighting.

Thanking you for your superb efforts to keep this country out of war, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. L. L. WADE.  
LEROY L. WADE.

OVIATT'S,

Los Angeles, April 16, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It seemed to me that some word of explanation might be apropos in connection with the attached petition which the employees of this firm released to you and the Congress, in its original form, yesterday.

Our executive group, along with employee representatives, came to my office a day or so ago asking if they might, under our company firm name, petition you as they have. I heartily agreed with their action, which has involved the name of this company.

I, too, am of the firm belief that you were not only sincere, but right, on October 23, 1940, when you solemnly promised not to take this country to war unless attacked by a foreign foe.

Twenty-five years of travel and business relationship with every country in Europe convinces me that this European mess is not our war, and I personally see no reason for buying an interest in it; for, if we do, we will not only lose our liberties and bankrupt the Nation, but what is more important, we will most assuredly lose millions of precious lives, and, I ask you, for what?

The path to war is a false path to freedom. Most earnestly,

OVIATT'S.

JAMES OVIATT, President.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES

(With copies to the Cabinet and to all  
Members of Congress)

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Last fall, when you were campaigning for reelection, you stated in Philadelphia on October 23, 1940:

"To every man, woman, and child in the Nation I say 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 arming ourselves, not for any purpose of conquest or intervention in foreign disputes. I repeat again that I stand on the platform of our party: 'We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our Army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack.'"

We, the undersigned, desire you to know that we are heartily in accord with your very definite promise and commitment made at that time and most earnestly petition you not to allow our Navy to convoy, patrol, or in any way assist in delivering war materials, supplies, etc., to any nation now at war. Our reason for making this request is because we are against foreign wars and are against any deliberate action on the part of our Government that would allow our naval forces to be attacked.

We assure you, Mr. President, that over 80 percent of the American people, as shown by a recent Gallup poll, are today heartily in accord with your pledge of October 23, 1940, not to intervene in foreign disputes, but to follow the principles of the great Americans of the past who pioneered this Nation's foreign policy, thereby avoiding all entanglements with America in Europe's endless wars. Signatures:

Paul Rangué, Nathalie Sode, James Oviatt, Paul D. Bucklin, Vernon Oviatt, Antonio Falasca, Frank J. Recupero, H. N. Dombrowerter, John Kish, Peter Sutz, Stanley Pazny, Sam Secard, Sol Hollander, Frances Croce, Cora Kozlowski, Mrs. G. Russell, Mrs. Pluma B. Ray, Pietro Ricciarde, Rocco De Pietro, Louis Lianda, Stanley Latku, Jennie Mastro, Rose Barone, Elizabeth E. Strand, Margaret B. Whyte, Anne Paulson, Juan

Campa, John Uhrin, Margaret Vogt, Rose Kocuper, Frank Pucunas, Ferdinand S. Gilli, Paul Roth, Robt. R. Hawkensen, George S. Ray, Jesus Avelor, Karl H. Anderson, Theo. Benditt, Sylvia Jones, Lewis A. Oviatt, George L. Tracey, Ferrell Burton, Sr., E. Merton Campbell, Max S. Rittenberg, P. D. Sinist, A. N. Menard, Betty Webster, Arthur J. Nelson, Jr., Ralph L. Green, Robert L. Young, Dorothy K. Bauer, Kay Russon, Ross Christensen, Maxine Clear Upham, Leslie H. Sawyer, Franklin D. Richardson, Henry E. Clark, Bessie M. Oviatt, E. R. Davis, Mary Volpe, Carmen Gutierrez, Palagia Czech, Walter B. Alkaj, Darkis Horasion, Jose Moreno, Ysabel Zwiga, John Leos, Martin Ruiz, Isaias Lesn, C. C. Cotterell, Edmund Lowe, John Keenan, Frank M. Little, Sidney H. Cotterell, Wm. O. Brutung, Geo. Hermann, Dorothy F. Martin, Otto Mannisto, Ivar Karjala, Paul Dekamy, Bela Tremler, Silas Tipplins, Alexander Rudentis, W. H. Kiger, V. T. Keefee, J. H. Marion, C. N. Maurats, Ralph Odegard, Libby D'Orazio, K. R. McLawrin, Lois Campbell, C. L. Tanner, Robert S. Burns, C. Fred Clarks, Frank W. Smith, Stella E. Tunell, Fredericka B. Hussey, Bernice S. Deane, Edna M. Burns, Marion Winters, Ethel McLaurin, Berna Pringle, P. L. Frierier, Martha Lieb, John Keenan, Sidney L. Liberman, Louis L. Sagados, Jennie Berardino, Rebecca Ulica, James Brown, Pasquale Palange, Chas. Chintney, Magdortoon Magkune, Rosa Gale-sana, Amelia Garcia, Anna Nastace, Martha Nastace, Lawrence Alesky, Joan Gordizky, Julio Leos, Lucy Leos, Carmen Buono, Yvonne Kinsey, Irene W. Tanner, Genevieve Townsend, Ann M. Zehean, Paul C. Hauck, Wm. N. Northridge, Miriam C. Jensen, Fred Graf, Wesley C. Green.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Will you do all you can to prevent the conveying of supplies to England by our Navy?

I am a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution now holding a convention in Washington and will remind you that the United States is not a colony of Great Britain. Many of our ancestors settled that question many years ago.

Please insist upon your views; all of my friends are with you.

Truly yours,

JOSEPHINE MAST.

P. S.—I am a retired teacher. Some of the boys I taught died in the last war.

J. M.

WEBSTER GROVES, MO., April 16, 1941.

Senator CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: For us to enter the war would be to gamble the life of America on a bet that England will win.

Each day's developments make that outcome less likely, unless victory is to be achieved by wishful thinking.

If the use of convoys is permitted, or if any other action provocative of war is taken, America will have been maneuvered into a position where the probabilities are that, without a friend left among the ruling powers of the world, she will have to fight alone an

enemy 3,000 miles away, or order her forces to turn around and run home as fast as possible. What of American soldiers marooned on foreign soil? Would their fate be different from that of English and French soldiers in German prison camps?

What will America do to those who maneuver her into a position of this sort? Will their previous popularity have any bearing on the public action? There is not the slightest doubt about the answers.

They will be relegated promptly to the limbo of political oblivion by the great mass of the American people who are opposed to our involvement, and will remain that way even though the war boys shout themselves hoarse.

The continuance of America's existence does not depend on the continuance of any other nation's existence.

If we will build and keep at home our own defenses, we will be poison for any nation foolish enough to attack us.

The only way we can be defeated is to be denuded of our own defenses and made anemic, financially and in a military sense, by entering into wars of other nations.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD C. STUART.

BOSTON, MASS., April 24, 1941.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Although I am not one of your constituents, I am writing to express my admiration and appreciation of your stand on keeping this country from further involvement in the Anglo-German war, as expressed in your radio talks. This country needs more articulate expression of the general feeling that no matter how bad the Nazis may be, we can best protect ourselves against them by building up our own defenses and correcting our own economic ills, rather than running all over the world (or the Atlantic Ocean) fighting England's wars.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. BUCK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 24, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: My husband and I earnestly urge the holding of immediate public hearings on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution. We are convinced that America should not go to war, and convoys mean war.

Respectfully,

LILLIAN H. BYRNE.  
(Mrs. E. Parker Byrne.)

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE,

Cincinnati, April 23, 1941.

Hon. WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign  
Relations Committee,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GEORGE: On behalf of 4,500 members of the America First Chapter in this city, I ask that a hearing be held on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution. Also on behalf of the aforementioned members our slogan is, "No convoys—no war."

I am sending copies of this letter to the President, Senator TOBEY, and Senator BURTON.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. MARK MITCHELL,  
Secretary.

EVANSTON, ILL., April 23, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I have been following with great interest your fight to have fulfilled pledges given to the country by Congress (and reportedly by our President) that the lend-lease bill would be a peace bill, not a war bill. Many mothers whom I know are convinced that convoys would be an act of war. If we foolishly permitted ships to be convoyed, next our fine, young boys would be

on European battlefields (if not drowned in the Atlantic en route). Is there any reason to suppose that our ships would not be sunk in the Atlantic Ocean as the British ships have been? Is there any reason to suppose that our boys would not be slaughtered and defeated on European battlefields as allied boys have been?

We have a right to expect you to keep our boys in American possessions.

Sincerely,

GRACE S. GAULT (Mrs. P. F.).

GREENFIELD, MASS., April 22, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I heartily endorse your resolution aimed at the sending of convoys across the way and believe that to do this is an open invitation to active participation in a war which is not of our making or concern.

For the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel I am preparing a statement of my views on this subject and hope that it reaches your attention.

If at some time in the near future you are to be in this vicinity and would require assistance in arranging a meeting in Greenfield which through facilities of radio station WHAI would enable coverage in southern Vermont and New Hampshire and also is within reasonable distance I would be glad to do this in the interests of America first.

Respectfully yours,

RAYMOND L. BICKFORD.

Formerly with headquarters, second division, A. E. F.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD,

New York, April 24, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Keep up the good fight against convoys. The large majority of Americans are against war, and convoys are an act of war.

We want no American armed forces sent into war zones under any pretext.

Our most serious and vital need is to build up our own defenses at once. We must stop stripping our Navy or air force for any foreign government.

We should only ship abroad armament that we do not need ourselves.

America must become powerful enough to fear no one, to keep out of foreign wars that are not our own, and to never expect any other country to fight our wars.

Very truly yours,

E. ROY UNDERWOOD.

APRIL 24, 1941.

THE EDITOR, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,

New York, N. Y.

DEAR EDITOR: Your editorial, "Resolution of the American People," appearing in your Wednesday, April 23, issue is without doubt one of the most dastardly pieces of work so far perpetrated upon the American people. Such usurpation is obnoxious beyond comprehension. You know very well that the majority of the American people absolutely do not want vested in the President ample power to convoy. In work of this type you are taking liberties which brand you as dishonest. This is no time for such perfidy.

Not only is it your editorial policy to drive the mothers' sons of America to the altar of mass murder, but also do your columnists support the idea. Particularly, let me direct your attention to one columnist who falls utterly to respect the Father of our Country—Miss Dorothy Thompson. Not so long ago she was shouting from the housetops that Hitler was bluffing, while Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, a true American patriot, declared to the world that Hitler was not bluffing. Time has proven that Dorothy Thompson was just releasing claptrap to the world, while Col. Charles A. Lindbergh actually knew what he was talking about. Is Dorothy Thompson's judgment any

better now than it was then? I bring this point out to prove that editorial policy in this country and crackpot columnists are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to deliver the mothers' sons of America up to mass murder, while they sit back in their luxuriously furnished air-conditioned offices reaping a harvest in a monetary sense.

If I were of the mind that you and so many of our columnists in this country are I certainly would be honorable enough to pack my bag and hurry to the battle line over there, instead of foisting propaganda upon an innocent people. I certainly would not be traitorous enough to hide behind the skirts of the Constitution of the United States of America, sitting in luxury, and advocate the slaughter of those who are unfortunate enough to declare themselves against being led to such slaughter.

You and your ilk dishonor the name of the Father of our Country, his ideals, and his deeds. You and your ilk dishonor American patriots so great as George Washington, Nathan Hale, and others who believed in America first, last, and all the time. You and your ilk join the side of Benedict Arnold. You and your ilk cause the pages of history to cry out, "Reverse me. Benedict Arnold was right; George Washington, Nathan Hale, Paul Revere, and others who fought for the same ideals were traitors." You and your ilk dishonor the patriotism of those who gave to this generation the greatest Nation on earth.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt stands pledged to the American people to keep the American people out of war. "We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, naval, or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside the Americas, except in case of attack." "Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war." The American people hold President Roosevelt to these pledges. During the debate on the lend-lease bill the convoy question was brought up. The assurance to the American people was that there would be no convoy. It was during this debate that the question arose as to the unlimited power being handed over to the President and was answered in terms that should he abuse the power, Congress still had the power of impeachment. Should President Franklin D. Roosevelt move to repudiate these pledges to the American people, I call upon my Representative and two Senators in Congress to move for his impeachment so as to justify the American people's belief in pledges made by their President.

If I were of the mind that you and your ilk are, I would, because of my dishonoring the names, the deeds, and the ideals of great men who gave to the world this great Nation, embark from the shores of a country with which I could not at least be honest.

Yours very truly,

ARNOLD W. CRAFT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 25, 1941.

Senator CHAS. W. TOBEY:

Our St. Vincent Orphan Association, established in 1850, and comprising some 4,000 active members, and 100 percent American citizens, have passed a resolution and wish to enter a most vigorous protest against our sending convoys with shipments to England, or a thousand miles, or any distance that might precipitate us into this European war. Present unfortunate happenings to innocent people and our previous experience should guide our judgment now. Let's fight for uncompromising American peace and protect our own Nation.

JOSEPH G. HILKE,  
President.  
FRANK L. ROGLES,  
Chairman.

SONOMA, CALIF., April 21, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR: I was born in America 63 years ago. I heard your broadcast last eve-

ning. I'm for my Nation 100 percent. I surely am not in favor of conveying to Europe, but I am in favor of defense for United States first of all.

I think our leaders should make their vows true to the people of America.

My support.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. METCALF.

LONG'S, Erie, Pa.

Senator CHAS. W. TOBEY,

New Hampshire.

\* DEAR SIR: Please vote against sending our boys overseas and against sending convoy ships. Do not let them drag us into this European mess.

Yours very truly,

W. R. LONG.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We who remember you well and happily from the temple days are proud of the stand which you have maintained on foreign policy. While the administration has been backing a reluctant country into war over a bridge of untruth and violated promises it has been heartening to hear your forthright talks over the radio. The people of this Nation owe you their thanks. I want to express mine.

I hope Congress can recover enough of its abdicated powers to prevent convoys and the sending of our men abroad.

I do not believe Britain can win in Europe. If she loses and the invasion of this continent which our war party professes to fear becomes an actuality, how shall Congress explain the giving away of our defenses? If a defeated empire gives up her navy, planes, and tanks won't it be just fine for us to have to defend ourselves against our own equipment which will have fallen into German hands.

The people of this country do not want war.

Kindest regards to yourself and your family.

Cordially,

ROBERT N. GREY.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 23, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: In a letter from my son, now at Fort Bragg, N. C., was the suggestion that surely Senator TOBEY should have a friendly and thankful word of appreciation for his courageous opposition to convoys.

That gratitude is herewith expressed, Senator TOBEY. You were also absolutely right on the so-called lend-lease bill, you and 30 other men who seem to realize that an oath to consider the welfare of the country and people you represent is a sacred and solemn thing.

With from 82 percent to 87 percent of the people, varying a trifle according to sections, opposed to another European massacre for their sons, it is passing strange to see, on the part of so many Senators, a stubborn refusal to act in accordance with that expression of sentiment.

With very best wishes from this family, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

BERTHA M. PEEL.  
(Mrs. Joseph L. Peel.)

CHICAGO, ILL., April 24, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: This is an expression of my appreciation and support of your anti-convoy resolution and the hope that when it

is reported to the Senate you will fight it through to a successful issue. It is increasingly clear that in this matter of keeping out of European entanglements the Senate is our last and perhaps our only safeguard.

Most sincerely yours,

B. WARREN BROWN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 24, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am bitterly opposed to this country participating in the present European war to save the British Empire. This is not our war. I fought in France in the World War—to save democracy—and I know what war is. I am ready to defend this country, in which I was born, if it is attacked, but I am not willing to defend special interests on European soil. Why don't all those who are yelling we must save the British Empire join the Canadian forces?

No convoys—no war.

Very respectfully,

A. J. COLE.

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION,  
New York, N. Y., April 17, 1941.

SENATOR CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I am sending to Senator GEORGE requesting that a representative of the American Peace Mobilization be heard at the forthcoming Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on your resolution to forbid the use of United States naval vessels for the protection of convoys bound for a belligerent nation.

Your resolution has the full support of the large organization which I have the honor to represent. We shall appreciate any effort which it is possible for you to make to insure the fullest possible expression of the views of our organization at the committee hearings.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK V. FIELD,  
Executive Secretary.

APRIL 17, 1941.

SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations  
Committee, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GEORGE: I am writing to request that a representative of the American Peace Mobilization be permitted to express our views at the forthcoming hearings to be held by your committee on Senator TOBEY's resolution prohibiting the use of United States naval vessels for protecting convoys bound for belligerent nations.

On April 5 and 6, at the American People's Meeting, which was held under our auspices, over 5,000 delegates from 385 cities and towns and 40 States in this country unanimously passed a resolution against the use of convoys. These delegates, representing many million Americans organized in trade-unions, churches, community groups, and in organizations of farmers, youth, and Negroes, hold the view that convoys will inevitably and speedily lead to full United States participation in the European war. They are strongly opposed to our entrance into the war and consequently to the use of convoys.

The American Peace Mobilization is the largest antiwar organization in this country and has branches in virtually every important community in the United States. The importance of our organization and the importance of the issue which is now to be debated before your committee justifies us in requesting that our point of view be given full and complete expression before your committee.

I shall appreciate hearing from you at what time you wish to have an officer of the Ameri-

can Peace Mobilization present himself at the hearings of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK V. FIELD,  
Executive Secretary.

BEVERLY, MASS., April 2, 1941.

SENATOR CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I feel that you have correctly judged the desires of the American people when you state that they are anxious to avoid war, especially a war which seems to the average American not to be his own. I personally am convinced that we must give England all possible material aid in order to assist her to win, but I do feel that we should not draw our forces into the conflict.

During the last war I felt that it was my duty to enlist in the United States Army in order to "save the world for democracy," and was sent to Europe, where I served with a combat division until the end of the war, and after that period was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. I cannot, as an ex-service man, feel that we should ask young American manhood to again undertake a task which proved to be practically without benefit to the American people. It is difficult for the average American with whom I have talked to understand why the administration seems so clearly determined to follow the trend of 1914, and I find an increasing number of people who are becoming alarmed at our near approach to the conflict.

The Associated Press reported your bill to ban convoys. I think this shows very clearly your desire to avoid any complications which would lead us directly to war. If it is determined that we should give ships to the British Government, I feel these should be manned by their own sailors. It would be far better for us to pay the huge debt now involved than to spend the lives of our young men. I make this statement with a full knowledge of what a modern war involves, and I sometimes wonder if those individuals who are so anxious to see us enter the war would be willing to volunteer themselves.

Very truly yours,

ELLIS M. PURINTON.

APRIL 17, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Your speech against convoys was splendid. Your resolution has the blessing of more Americans than you know. America wants peace. Its efforts now are misguided. It has given England its aid, but let us retain our life, our country.

Sincerely yours,

NICHOLAS T. LANSSSEN.

BOULDER, COLO., April 16, 1941.

MR. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Please do not allow American convoys to be used in any shape or form, as we do not want war, so help you God.

Sincerely,

MRS. J. F. JEAGER.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1941.

SENATOR TOBEY, Esq.,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to offer my sincerest congratulations on your proposed ban on convoys and also your statements recently in a radio debate, and hope the convoy issue can be voted on and convoys blocked as we all know it is war, and for what? I fail to see where the loss of some foreign markets would be cause to go to war—and indeed, if we build a better mousetrap I don't see that even loss of trade would be a reality. As for competing against so-called slave labor, I seem to recall some very cheap foreign-made articles on sale here for years,

which gradually brought down the price of American-made articles—electric bulbs for instance. And what has happened to the solemn promises about no army outside the Western Hemisphere—already our Secretary of War is mentioning "other places." To my mind the American voter is being made the laughing stock of the world if the present trend of edging us into war against our wishes continues.

Sincerely,

S. J. KANE.

Copy to Hon. B. H. WHEELER.  
Copy to Hon. R. F. WAGNER.

APRIL 24, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Thank God for your wonderful broadcast a few days ago. I have joined "America first," for not one boy of ours must shed his blood again for any foreign land—it would not be just or fair. We did it one, we must not go back for more. The fear of our people of the Government is most amazing. (Enclosed article is true.) I see it on every hand. I myself am a daughter of the American Revolution; a charter member of Minute Women, charter member and State officer of Red Cross, and a State regent for "restoration of George Washington's birthplace." My grandfather was a lieutenant colonel on Gov. DeWitt Clinton's staff (1820); my father a picked sharpshooter of a famous New York regiment, the Ellsworth Avengers; my son of 18 a World War volunteer, served for the full duration, is living but may not last 2 years—my only boy. We are all natives of New York State, and back of that Old Lynne, Conn., 1632. My Revolutionary ancestor was a minuteman under General Washington. I have three bars—my D. A. R. pin—have lived in all parts of this Nation, nearly, am "East and West" (the twain does meet sometimes). I have found but two women who are for convoy. They were British, but living in this country. My right arm is lame from writing to United States Senators who are for active participation in this world fight. I have lived in Germany also, for the education of my children, and know the cruel Hun heart.

Give all we have to spare for those in anguish across the sea, but not one drop of American blood again. It will be revolution here, Senator Tobey. I speak whereof I know.

Very sincerely,

(Pen name) E. HUNTINGTON.

P. S.—I have not one drop of German blood, nor any of my ancestors. We are all English and Scottish.

WASHINGTON PEACE MOBILIZATION,  
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1941.

The Washington Peace Mobilization urges immediate passage of the resolution, to prevent convoys, of Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY. The American people have never wavered in their demands that the United States remain at peace. The sending of convoys into the war zones is the last step leading to full participation in the war now raging in Europe.

There is grave danger that the wishes of the people for peace will be ignored by a war minded administration and those who profit from war, without Congress even debating the question. Only Congress, as the elected representatives of the people, can declare war. It is, therefore, of vital importance to the very existence of our democracy that hearings on the question of convoys be held at once and that this issue of war or peace be voted on by and discussed by the people of this country and their democratically elected representatives.

Because the question of war or peace is of paramount importance to every citizen, the Washington Peace Mobilization, representing thousands of Americans, insists that the full right to be heard be given the people's organ-

ization before the Congress acts on an issue of such grave importance to our Nation.

NEUTRAL MOTHERS OF AMERICA,  
Flint, Mich.

The following is a copy of a resolution that was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Neutral Mothers of America which was held in Flint, Mich., April 8, 1941.

"Whereas we, the Neutral Mothers of America, are organized to oppose the sacrifice of the sons of America in this or any other foreign war; and

"Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself has repeatedly said that the act of convoying ships means war; and

"Whereas it is his duty and his solemn promise to keep us out of foreign wars, and

"Whereas notwithstanding his duty, his promise, and his admissions that such step means war, he is said to be arranging to convoy ships: Therefore be it

"Resolved, We, the Neutral Mothers of America, most seriously protest against such breach of promise and breaking of faith by the misuse of power and we hereby urgently demand that the constitutional power of our Representatives be used to prevent such acts of war and thereby save the sons of America from being sacrificed in this foreign war; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be duly certified and sent to the President and to each Member of both Houses of Congress of the United States of America."

KATHERINE M. SUTTER,  
Secretary.

SONOMA, CALIF., April 20, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR: I was very much impressed with your broadcast last evening. I am an ex-service man, and you can rest assured that not only do I agree with you on this anticonvoy bill but 90 percent of the American people I contact daily—and that is quite a number—are in full agreement with your real American cause. We shall back you 100 percent for not selling us down the river.

Your ardent supporters,  
ARTHUR METCALF AND FAMILY.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., April 22, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Out here on the west coast, where there are tens of thousands from New England States—in fact, every State in the United States—you might talk to 50 men and women; 49 out of 50 stand for your bill to keep the American flag, ships, and our boys out of the war zones. The warmongers in Washington ought to get out and mix with the great mass of the common people.

H. B. WHITE.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Convoys, dead boys.

Go to town with it. Yell it at "Stained" GLASS. You will have millions of true Americans echoing you.

Thanks for your true Americanism. My great-great-grandfather, Robt. Harper, was in Second and Third Congresses.

Cordially,

CORNELL GRENNING.

OGUNQUIT, MAINE, April 24, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I join those citizens who desire a public hearing on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution.

As a citizen who has with mortification watched every step that our country has taken toward entry into the foreign war, I urge that this anticonvoy resolution be passed, so that we may at least avoid further advance into the war.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) LAURA SPEYERS.

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SAN MATEO, CALIF., April 22, 1941.

United States Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We heartily appreciated your splendid radio address of last Sunday and wish to thank you for the determined stand you are taking against the convoying of ships by our Navy. We have each written letters to our Senators and Congressmen from California urging that they support the Tobey amendment.

We feel that nothing that we may have to face in the future could possibly be as disastrous as involvement in England's war. We feel confident that our manpower and resources are adequate to protect our own country and that it would be madness to waste our strength fighting for the British Empire all over the world, which we would no doubt be expected to do if we allow ourselves to become involved.

Yours respectfully,

CAROLYN R. THOMSON,  
MABEL A. THOMSON,  
JOHN THOMSON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 23, 1941.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am writing to request a hearing on your bill opposing convoys and have also written to the President. I shall be glad to do anything to further the passage of this bill.

Very gratefully,

F. V. FOWLER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 24, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You are to be congratulated on your brave efforts to protect this country from involvement in an unwise foreign adventure which can risk much and gain nothing for this Nation.

Please be assured that your anticonvoy resolution has stirred general support from all people except that small group which is more interested in Europe than in America, and these interventionists are afraid of you and your resolution.

Please force your proposal to a vote so that we may know for the record which men in Congress are abetting these foreign interests. God speed your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. MCGOVERN.  
(Mrs.) IRENE M. MCGOVERN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 21, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At the risk of being a traitor, a dupe, or a liar, I am glad to see you willing to secure certain information for the public relative to convoying our ships to Britain. Machiavelli must turn in his grave to see how this present administration is putting him to shame. We must use every means at our disposal to drive the warmongers out in the open and make them fight like men.

Mr. Roosevelt opened the week end telling the American people they were slow to recognize what is happening in Europe. Is he trying to keep us from seeing what is happening in this country? After almost 3 years of the war he himself is not able to render effective aid to the small democracies, even after he pushes some of them into a hopeless war. A friend of mine who has a brother in the air-training program at Pensacola tells me that they are using eight men to a training plane this year where they used only four last year. Are we sending all our training planes to other countries and thereby neglecting our own defenses? If all this wild bellicose talk from Washington should get us into war we may find ourselves as unprepared as France was.

While there is no objection on the part of the American people to give all-out aid to England, we cannot see why our good intentions should be turned against us by our President and made to appear that we want war as well. Convoying ships will mean just that.

I want to thank you for the courageous fight you are making to keep us out of Europe's war. More power to you and your colleagues in the Senate.

Sincerely,

JOHN HIRSCHLER.

(Copy to WAGNER.)

LANSING, MICH.

HON. CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY:

Thanks a million for your support and efforts to keep us at peace.

Only those too old to fight, or safe themselves, are trying to push us into this war. Their speeches are very nauseating to us.

If ever we boys needed a friend it is now, and you are proving to be that friend.

Thanks again for your help.

Very truly yours,

WM. L. AUSTIN, Jr.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, April 25, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: A great many of us here at Swarthmore are convinced that to convoy foreign ships through combat zones is to declare ourselves belligerent. It would be the last in a series of steps directed toward entrance of the war. (The "short of war" phrase seems to have been the sugar coating on the bitter pill, and it is all worn off.)

I cannot be sympathetic with the interventionist position; I do not want the United States to go to war. For these reasons I find myself in strong support of your resolution. In order that the American people understand that the use of convoys is simply a means for easing us into the war the hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee should be made public. Eighty-three percent of the people, in answer to the Gallup poll, declared themselves to be against direct involvement; they should be fully aware of the meaning of convoys.

The Government, as the representative of the people, must make the people's intense wish their first consideration. The hypothetical "honor of the country" is not at stake.

Yours sincerely,

BARBARA BOWMAN.

DURO PRODUCTS,

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., April 23, 1941.  
Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: While we are from Michigan, we appreciate your fight in the Senate on the pledges given by both parties, also the President, against war.

We are proud of our Senator VANDENBERG and can trust his judgment.

Senator BROWN has been so tied up to the administration that he has not always voted as the people back home wanted. We are told that he has had so many letters from people that are against convoys and war that he sees he will have to do better. In a letter recently he said that he will vote for your bill, should it be brought up.

Yours truly,

IRVEN SPENCER.

MILFORD, CONN., April 24, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Recently I listened to your radio address, Anti-Convoy Resolution, which will come up before Congress.

I am in hearty accord with all you said in your broadcast, and I have written to the following to vote for the passage of your bill: Senator JOHN A. DANAHERR, of Connecticut. Senator FRANCIS MALONEY, of Connecticut. Representative SOL BLOOM, of New York. Representative JAMES A. SHANLEY, of Connecticut.

As I said in my letter to each one, that I thank God that America can boast of another daring, patriotic Senator.

I am a native-born American citizen, Senator TOBEY, and my beloved America and her people come first, last, and always in my heart.

My father fought in the Civil War to preserve this Union, and I am concerned about the future of our America and her institutions.

It is about time that we began straightening out our own domestic affairs instead of trying to police and clean up the rest of the world. No American convoys for me, and no American sailors or soldiers to be sent to European soil.

God bless you in your efforts in behalf of the American people.

Cordially yours,

(Miss) AUGUSTA WILL.

ROSLINDALE, MASS., April 24, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We listened to both your broadcasts, Wednesday and Saturday, April 12 and 16, and enjoyed them very much, indeed. We thought Mr. Breckinridge a terrible warmonger, and too insulting. We are glad you're against convoys and hope many more good Senators will fight against them. It seems Mr. Roosevelt is trying hard to send them, as the American people do not want war, and he knows it. Seems to me everything England wants they get, and here in America are people who need help but do not get it, as everything is for Great Britain, and we should do all we can for America only as there is too much propaganda here. The Senators who vote against convoys should have the best of luck.

Hoping you will broadcast again.

Yours truly,

Mrs. GEORGE RAUH.

PHILADELPHIA HARDWARE &  
MALLEABLE IRON WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am one of your strong supporters and a good friend. Be careful about the convoy proposition. You stated many times you wanted to keep this country out of war, convoy may lead us into war. Many people have this same opinion. Lend them ships to be manned by British sailors but not to be convoyed by American seamen.

I do not like to see you criticized by both Democrats and Republicans.

With kind regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHILADELPHIA HARDWARE &  
MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, INC.,  
WILLIAM J. DEVLIN, President.

(Sent to all United States Senators.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 21, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I wish to compliment you on your fine stand on this serious situation into which our Government seems to be involving us. You gave a fine talk on the convoying of United States ships and I thoroughly agree with your viewpoint. I only wish we had many more Senators like

yourself, who would have the interest of this country at heart rather than a misguided "loyalty" to others.

There is no good reason for us to enter this European war and our last experience should have taught us enough. All this controversy shouldn't have been necessary if our President and most of our present leaders had been faithful to their campaign promise to keep us out of any European war. But evidently that promise was soon forgotten.

It is my opinion that if we do go into this war, we would only get what we would be going over there to defeat—dictatorship. However, I do believe that we should prepare for emergency. If we are fully prepared there will be no emergency.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. DOHERTY.

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM  
LINCOLN BRIGADE,

New York, N. Y., April 25, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: In spite of every Presidential assurance that our country will be kept out of war, one measure after another is adopted by Congress inexorably dragging us into it.

If ever the security of our country and the lives and property of our citizens has been threatened it is in the latest movement to supply naval protection to convoys bound for belligerent countries.

Obviously these convoys will be attacked. Just as clearly we shall then have to wage war to protect them.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade determinedly oppose every such war-making measure. We are convinced of the vital importance of the passage of the Tobey resolution and urge that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommend its adoption by the Senate.

We further urge your committee to grant the opportunity to spokesmen for the American Peace Mobilization for testifying on the Tobey resolution. This organization represents millions of American citizens and has a clear-cut program for peace.

Yours truly,

IRVING GOFF,  
National Executive Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, April 25, 1941.

Senator WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Chairman, Foreign Relations Com-  
mittee, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing this letter to urge you that open public hearings be heard by your committee in order that the people may send representatives to be heard in support of Senator TOBEY's resolution prohibiting the use of the armed forces of the United States and American vessels and aircraft from transporting, delivering, or convoying any type of materials to belligerent countries.

I trust that my request will have your serious consideration, as I am convinced that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to our doing any convoying.

Yours very truly,

FRANK A. HARDEN.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: The women of our organizations, the Silver Star Mothers of America and the Daughters of the Constitution, are supporting your great fight against convoys. The President owes the citizens an honest statement of his intention. God bless you.

Yours peacefully for not a man to Europe,

MARIA LIVINGSTON MILLS,  
Chairman, Pan American Committee.

HAMBURG, N. Y., April 21, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY.

MY DEAR SIR: After listening to your broadcast of April 16 I went to bed and slept for the first time in nights. You have by your determination to keep our country from taking the final plunge that would involve us in war given me a new hope of which I had almost despaired.

Sincerely yours,

ANTHONY A. O'DONNELL.

NOTE.—For your information, John C. Butler (Republican) was elected to House of Representatives yesterday, April 22, to fill vacancy in New York Forty-second Congressional District, defeating his Democratic opponent Mrs. Hattie Schwert, widow of the late Congressman Pius L. Schwert.

JIM MEAD left his post at Washington and came home to campaign for Mrs. Schwert. This is Senator MEAD's own district. Mr. Butler is opposed to convoys, while JIM MEAD's rubber-stamp plea is "Uphold the President."

[From the Buffalo Evening News of April 23, 1941]

#### FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT GOES REPUBLICAN

In the election of JOHN C. BUTLER the Forty-second Congressional District returns at long last to the Republican column. The grip of Senator JAMES M. MEAD on it is broken. Although affiliations in the balliwick showed Republicans in the majority up to 1940, Mr. MEAD had represented it for 20 years. When the opportunity came to him to enter the Senate, the Democratic organization let him select the party candidate for the Forty-second District, and he fixed on the late Pius L. Schwert, a popular figure in his own right. Mr. Schwert's election was taken as evidence that the district still was loyal to Mr. MEAD. For the special election caused by the death of Mr. Schwert the Senator dictated nomination of the Representative's widow, Mrs. Hattie E. Schwert, an altogether estimable person. Mr. MEAD did all the campaigning, and the outcome must be accepted as a sharp reverse for him.

Mr. BUTLER conducted a vigorous and intelligent campaign, ably backed by the Republican organization. At the outset his chances were regarded as slim because of the intensity of Mr. MEAD's efforts. The Senator told the people of the district that the eyes of the President were on them; he urged them with all his eloquence to give the administration a vote of confidence to bolster it in the national emergency. On that score, then, the outcome is the more impressive. It indicates an independent spirit among the voters of the Forty-second District. The people there clearly want a Representative who is not under orders, who feels free to vote on the momentous issues ahead as his own conscience dictates. Now that the grip of Mr. MEAD on the district is broken, there is reasonable expectation that it will continue in the Republican column.

HAMBURG, N. Y., April 23, 1941.

HON. JAMES M. MEAD,

HON. ROBERT WAGNER,

HON. JOHN C. BUTLER.

MY DEAR SIR: To convoy vessels would mean shooting, shooting would mean war, and war would mean sending our boys abroad to die for something that they or ourselves had nothing to do with, and from whence there would not, there could not, be any return. It would be a one-way trip. Our boys would not know for what purpose or to what end they would be fighting.

Our forefathers left Europe, for there was no peace or liberty in Europe. They came to America. They fought and died that we might have peace and liberty here in America.

Are we to abandon the Constitution established by the Founding Fathers? Are we, the people, willing to permit Congress, who

has been elected by the people, to abdicate in favor of the President? No. We, the parents of those American boys, are not willing that those boys be sent abroad to fight and die in foreign wars.

I am not a member of any organization movement. I am just a father who has one son in the United States Army, another son in the United States Navy, and another son awaiting the induction call. These boys will give all they have for America.

Sirs, I beg of you, as I pray to Almighty God, do not permit the youth of America, that love America, to be sent abroad to be slaughtered for a lost cause in Europe.

Do not, I beg of you, sirs, permit convoys. May Almighty God fortify you with wisdom and may the Prince of Peace be good to us all.

Yours,

ANTHONY A. O'DONNELL.

Cosigners:

George J. Muir, Mrs. George Muir, Mrs. Harry B. Errington, Patricia M. O'Donnell, Margaret C. Hopkins, John Knaak, Mina Knaak, May U. Hipp, Francis W. Twohey, Mary A. O'Donnell, Ruth M. Knaak, Anna Tillner, Albert Tillner, Raymond Truxes, Noreen R. Twohey, Margaret Truxes, George W. Hipp.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 25, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in a position to hear the views of prominent American citizens, and the feeling is strong that your anticonvoy bill will pass.

Copies of my letters to Senator GEORGE and the President are herewith enclosed.

Sincerely,

WM. T. CORLETT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 25, 1941.

Senator GEORGE,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Many American well-wishers sincerely hope that the Tobey anticonvoy bill will pass. If not, it means war, which we do not want. One experience within a quarter of a century of our participation in a European war, with which we had no concern—as in the present war—should be enough. So think many American citizens, to which I subscribe.

We trust the convoy bill will not pass.

Sincerely,

WM. T. CORLETT.

APRIL 25, 1941.

The Honorable FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Members of your Cabinet may think this is our war, but many with whom I come in contact think that we have nothing to do with England's wars unless they conflict with our well-being, as they have during our history.

I, with many American citizens, hope you will not send convoys to the war zones of Europe. It means our entering the European war, which we do not want to do. Some twenty-odd years ago your predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, entered a like war and died of a broken heart. I hope you do not repeat this now by sending convoys to Europe.

Sincerely,

WM. T. CORLETT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 24, 1941.

Hon. Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Upon receipt of your card, I have just written to Senator GEORGE and to President Roosevelt.

My letter to Senator GEORGE was as follows: "Every individual American life is too sacred to be sacrificed in the interest of any foreign power or to save our foreign trade. May I trust that you will oppose every snare

which the advocates of war are planning for our country's involvement.

"May I trust that you will support the Tobey anticonvoy resolution and urge immediate public hearings on this resolution."

Hoping that you will have the gratification of seeing your resolution enacted into law, and that the present crisis may be overcome without plunging us into the inferno, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHRISTIANE WALTER.

P. S.—I shall write to more Senators, particularly to such who are of the opposite opinion.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

Swarthmore, Pa., April 25, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Your anticonvoy resolution is an indication that you clearly realize that the convoying of ships is a step leading directly to our full involvement in the European war. Eighty-three percent of the people, in a recent Gallup poll, replied that they definitely opposed direct entrance into the war; but not all of these people realize that their support of the use of convoys may mean just this. I urge, therefore, that you do all in your power to see that public committee hearings on your resolution are held immediately, that all the issues may be clearly put before the people of this last remaining free democracy. Before people in this country declare themselves for or against our convoying ships, they should realize that it is simply a means of easing us quietly into the conflict.

Know that many here at Swarthmore, even many who supported the lend-lease bill, are opposed to using American ships for convoying through the war zones. Like-minded persons throughout the country would give wide support to your resolution if hearings were made public.

Sincerely yours,

JEANNE CURTIS.

DORCHESTER, MASS., April 24, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As one American citizen, I am using this means to let you know that there are people who do not want to get into the European conflagration, and view convoys as a definite step in that direction. That is why I favor very strongly your resolution on convoys. I hope you will use the present opportunity to press for public hearings on this resolution.

Respectfully yours,

IRVING PHILLIPS.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Reading, Pa.

Senator C. W. TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. TOBEY: As a member of an organization that wishes to avoid war, we are very much in favor of your resolution against the convoy. We urge you to make every effort to have public hearings on the bill as soon as possible. We are urging others to write to the committee.

We sincerely hope this bill will be passed.

Very truly yours,

LOUELLA MULLIN,

Business and Industrial Secretary.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 25, 1941.

Hon. CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: It is useless to write to Representatives of my own State, so I am writing to you to give you encouragement in your fight against convoys.

I think it is now time to think of America first, and build up our defenses here, and not somewhere else in a foreign country. I urge you to continue your fight to the last

breath against going down the road any further to war. I am in contact daily with many people, and I can tell you now that the masses of Americans are against getting involved in this foreign conflict, contrary to the fact that certain people are claiming that the people of the United States are demanding convoys. This is not so—the majority are against it.

Once more may I urge you never to give up the fight against involvement.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAINES.

(Copy to Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY.)

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 25, 1941.

Senator WALTER F. GEORGE,

Chairman, Senate Foreign

Relations Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GEORGE: At a recent rally, the Bridgeport Council of the American Peace Mobilization passed unanimously a motion to support the Tobey no-convoy resolution.

Great alarm was expressed, especially by the mothers present, that American naval vessels would be used as convoys for vessels carrying war materials to belligerent nations.

One mother testified that her son had joined the Navy (he is only 18) in response to the call for young men to train as mechanics. But no sooner was he in than, instead of going into training in the shops, he and many other boys like him were rushed to Virginia to form the crew of a destroyer now being prepared for convoy service. This unhappy youth wrote his mother that the only trained men in the whole crew that will man this destroyer are the officers. The others are all boys from 18 to 21. The mothers of these boys rightly feel that their sons will be sent to almost certain death in order to save trained Navy men for less risky service.

The patriotism of these mothers and their sons is not in question. We are bound to be loyal to our country and its people, not to politicians who, by deceit and trickery, are taking the Nation into a disastrous foreign adventure.

We, almost a hundred citizens of Bridgeport, representing thousands of trade unionists, churches, and youth organizations, hope that your committee will report favorably on the Tobey resolution.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) RUTH E. KENNEL,

Executive Secretary, Bridgeport

Council, A. P. M.

AKRON, OHIO, April 25, 1941.

To the Honorable SENATOR TOBEY,

United States Senator,

United States Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been reading a great deal about the bill you introduced before Congress against convoying ships to Europe, and I am heartily in your favor, and sincerely hope you get same passed.

Won't you please continue trying to keep America out of war. I don't believe we should be involved in another European war after keeping out of Europe's troubles since the last war.

Yours with kindest regards,

W. R. COX, D. D. S.

W. M. JOHNSTON, M. D.

JOHNSON & FAULKNER, INC.,

New York, April 25, 1941.

The Honorable CHARLES WILLIAM TOBEY,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I extend to you my heartiest congratulations on your fight for the anticonvoy legislation.

More power to you!

Sincerely,

DAVID S. HEMINGWAY.

DENVER, COLO., April 22, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY, of New Hampshire,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: The following is a copy of the letter I sent to the Senators and Representatives from Colorado:

"As one of the 83 percent of the American people, I am writing to you to protest against convoys, for convoys mean war, and I am against the United States taking an active part in this European conflict. I think it would be well for the Government of the United States to listen to the voice of the American people protesting against active participation in this war instead of the warmongers in the United States and to all the British propaganda flooding this country.

"I would think that the United States would have learned a severe enough lesson in the World War to stay out of the present conflict. Look at the money we spent; but, of course, that is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the debt of billions we are incurring today. Then when the war ended the debtor nations soon repudiated the payment of their debts to the United States and called us Shylocks. Of course, Finland stands as the one foreign nation with honor as she always met her obligation and even wanted to in her time of stress during her fight with Russia. The money we spent in the World War is nothing in comparison with the American boys who gave their all and never came back from foreign countries. And look at the hospitals filled with invalids, some far worse off than those who made the supreme sacrifice, living, suffering examples of the awfulness of war.

"And yet some in the United States dare talk of convoys, not thinking nor heeding the terrible sacrifice it will inflict upon the flower of American youth. Those that consider convoys probably are too old to be actual participants when the holocaust breaks, and who, if they have sons, have, no doubt, seen to it that they are in safe jobs not subject to dangerous active duty.

"I can speak from actual experience, for my husband saw active service in the World War; was over there a year, is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. We were married 8½ months (I was no "war bride") when he sailed with the Six Hundred and Third Engineers. He was in the Meuse-Argonne drive, and I did not know for a month after the armistice was signed whether he was dead or alive—and then his first letter came saying he was safe. God was good to us, and brought him back safe and sound.

"Now we have two sons, one 19 and one who will be 17 this summer. I did not give birth to those two boys to ever have them fight on foreign soil. War is hell, and I am not willing that our sons be sent to fight for England or any other foreign country on the face of the globe.

"How do the Representatives in the Government dare not listen to the voice of the people who had an active part in the World War, to the voice of the Legionnaires, and even more to the voice of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who actually know more about the horrors of foreign wars than the stool pigeons in this country?

"Another issue that soon may be considered, to which I wish to protest, is the lowering of the age for conscription. If it is lowered to 18, it will destroy many a fine boy's college education. For, if he has to stay out of school for a year, granting that it is only 1 year, and no active service—a thing I cannot conceive possible unless the Government listens to the dictates of the American people—how many youths will go back to study? Then, too, the average boy of 18 is not versed in the ways of the world and many a youth will have his life ruined morally—for where there are army

camps there is bound to be a bad moral influence. I know the condition of some camps where we were stationed before my husband sailed—Camp Lee, Va., was one. Instead of lowering the age limit, if necessary, raise it, as there are plenty of old bachelors who could go. That would not ruin the education of the American youth and put our young boys into moral temptations before they are old enough to stand firmly on their own feet.

"Thank God we still have a Government in this country of the people and for the people, and let us pray to God that we may keep it, and that the Government will listen to the majority of the people and live up to their election pledges to keep us out of this war."

I am for you 100 percent, and may God grant that you win in your fight against convoys, and so against war.

Yours very truly,

HELEN B. HUBBARD.  
(Mrs. Ralph B. Hubbard.)

TAFT, TEX., April 11, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I read in the papers that the subject of conveying shipments of materials to Britain is being much discussed in Washington. Permit me, as a Texas cotton farmer, to urge you to take a firm stand against conveying. Our Nation must make great sacrifices to help Britain save herself, but we must not become an active participant in the European struggle. Therefore, let us not expose our own ships and men to the German naval and air forces.

Sincerely yours,

FRED B. JONES.

(Copy for Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY.)  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 25, 1941.

HON. WALTER GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign  
Relations Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I want to join with all true Americans in urging the holding of immediate public hearings on the Tobey anti-convoy resolution.

Convoys mean war—no convoys, no war. The Tobey resolution must be passed.

American young men must not be sacrificed by fighting somebody else's war. We do not desire our boys to die on foreign soil and be plowed under in foreign lands. Nor do we desire hundreds of thousands of our young men returned to us maimed and crippled for life, hopeless physical wrecks.

What we desire is that America build a strong navy and the greatest airplane fleet in the world to protect this continent, but keep out of other nations' business.

My forefathers fought in the Revolutionary War to make this Nation a land of freedom and individual liberty. We have already gone too far in sacrificing the rights of individual citizens. To go further would be disastrous. Danger to the ruin of this Republic lies within even more than from without.

Let the people speak and give them a chance to speak without all of this foolish, silly, misleading propaganda that is intended to inflame and to raise hatred.

I hope this time you will stand by America to protect our sons even if you would not protect them under the lease-lend bill.

Senator GEORGE, I am 63 years of age. I want to see America preserved for my children and my children's children. The preservation of America lies in our Senators and our Members of Congress. They should not give up their authority, guardianship and power to the Executive Department, nor should we be more British than American.

Very truly yours,

F. W. SINCLAIR.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 26, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

HON. MR. TOBEY: I earnestly urge you to use your influence to have public hearings on the Tobey anti-convoy resolution.

We must keep this country from war and convoys mean war.

Sincerely,

CLARA G. NELSON.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 26, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am sending to Senator GEORGE the following letter:

"I am writing to urge most earnestly the holding of immediate public hearings on the Tobey anti-convoy resolution (S. J. Res. 62).

"I am for no convoys and no war, as I believe are the majority of true Americans."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. MARCIA J. LYTLE.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., April 25, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR GEORGE: I am very strongly anti-convoy and I hope you will do all that you possibly can to keep this country out of war.

The conveying of ships would certainly lead this country straight into the war, and that must not happen.

Yours sincerely,

DEBORAH S. FERRY.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., April 25, 1941.

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This country must not become involved in the European war, and if we convoy ships that is what will certainly happen. I trust that you will keep us out of war.

Sincerely yours,

DEBORAH S. FERRY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 26, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: This is just to express our most heartfelt approval of your fight against convoys. When the subject of convoys was first brought to the attention of the public we wrote at once to all our Senators and Representatives, expressing emphatic disapproval concerning such a move, and we have recently sent letters in the same vein to President Roosevelt and Senator GEORGE. As citizens who love this country and give it our undivided allegiance, we sincerely believe that, under present circumstances, involvement in actual warfare would be a far more terrible and costly tragedy for the United States than the defeat of the British Empire. Therefore, even if withholding convoys should mean such an outcome in Europe, we are against convoys. We feel that it is more than high time that the welfare of this country should be considered first. We deplore many of the steps already taken toward involvement in the European conflict, and we are, regardless of what happens overseas, unalterably opposed to any steps which could lead to actual entrance into war. We do not want convoys, and we do not want war.

Sincerely,

MARIE WILLISON.  
ROBERT D. WILLISON.

CENTERBROOK, CONN., April 26, 1941.

HON. WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: When Senator TOBEY's anti-convoy resolution comes up for

business on April 30, will you please allow hearings on it.

Yours truly,

Mrs. MARTIN W. WRIGHT.

CENTERBROOK, CONN., April 26, 1941.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Will you please favor hearings on Senator TOBEY's anticonvoy resolution when it comes up for business on April 30.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. MARTIN W. WRIGHT.

STONEHAM, MASS., April 25, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: The enclosed is a letter I have sent to the President, Hon. Cordell Hull, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Knox, and Senator GEORGE. I thought you might be interested in it not because it contains my views only, but, I am assured, the views of most Stoneham people, particularly the so-called inarticulate group. One such person when asked about writing to our Representatives at Washington replied: "You are called a 'red' if you do;" another, asked to sign a peace or war petition, tremblingly said, "I hope the President doesn't deport me for it." This from an American citizen. What a mess and what a deluge of fear has descended upon our people. Even the articulate seldom dare. Your loyalty is our bulwark in this dark hour.

Gratefully yours,

(Mrs. H. S.) GRACE TAYLOR.

STONEHAM, MASS., April 25, 1941.

DEAR —: I would like to remind you that this is my country as well as yours and that it is the country of the American people who are overwhelmingly opposed to war and to the use of American convoys to get us into war. That is definitely my opposition, too. You can have your pro's and your anti's, and American citizens are entitled to theirs, whatever they be, but no private citizen and no public official has the right to ask American boys to fight and die in a war that is not theirs—as this European conflict certainly is not. The pages of history will tell us what's what in the future, as they have in the past, and it's up to us to pass by propaganda until we can verify it with fact. History has opened our eyes to the lies of the World War, and it has yet to disclose one single instance when the British Government was ever a friend to us (or to anyone else) and not an interfering greedy grab-it-all. Now that the American people must impoverish themselves to pay for the lend-lease bill, it's up to Britain (and Britain only) to get the goods and to forbear reaching out with her clutching hand for the lives of American boys. There are too many British-born "patriots" (and some that are not) over here for her benefit, not ours. How about the Dies committee getting after this union now and federal union business, a project of Britain and an attempt to put America back into those very clutches from which the Revolutionary War rescued her? The Spirit of 1776 lives on and the blood that reddened the snow at Valley Forge has sunk into the soil to nourish forever the American people in their determination to make good, for all time, separation from Britain. It is blessed to mind one's own business and God-given to set a good example. And that example should be peace and prosperity. There is only one word for convoys—that ugly word, murder—murder of fine young men, the salt of the earth, the hope of America, young men who have wronged no nation (nor been wronged by any) and who possess, inalienably, the right to have their youth and to live. The responsibility for their safety lies at Washington. I urge—and urge most emphatically—that public hearings on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution be held immediately.

(Mrs. H. S.) GRACE TAYLOR.

KENT, OHIO, April 25, 1941.

HON. WALTER GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign  
Relations Committee,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In these trying times, with war so near, people in positions such as yours, find it very difficult to discover exactly what the American people want you to do.

That is why I am writing you this letter. I want to express to you my beliefs on the Tobey Anti-Convoy Resolution. This resolution is one that will help protect democracy and keep America out of war. This resolution should come up for public hearings in your committee immediately.

The people of America do not want war. Our President has given his solemn pledge to keep us out of war. The Anticonvoy Resolution will help him to keep that pledge. Will you exert your influence to bring the Tobey resolution before your committee for immediate public hearings? In doing so you will be giving the American people that opportunity to tell you how they feel about war.

I am just 21 years old. I have my entire life before me. I certainly have no desire to be buried in a short while on a distant foreign battlefield. The Tobey Anticonvoy Resolution must be passed.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH BLAIR, JR.

Copy to Hon. CHARLES TOBEY.

THE SPRINGVILLE-DIMOCK CHARGE,  
THE METHODIST CHURCH,  
Springville, Pa., April 28, 1941.

The Honorable WALTER GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign  
Relations Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the name of humanity and the best interests of our Nation and of the cause of Christ, I urge you to do all in your power to secure immediate public hearings on the Tobey Anticonvoy Resolution.

American democracy must survive and grow, but it cannot do so if it adopts the methods of the totalitarian states. The means are never justified by the ends, except as the two are in harmony. If we take the sword, we, or our country as we now know and love it, shall surely perish by the sword. The conveying of shipments to Britain or elsewhere cannot but mean the taking of the sword.

But above all, let the American people speak. To fail to hold a hearing on this resolution is to move further along the way to fascism.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP N. FITCHER, Minister.

Copies to:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C.

The Honorable CHARLES W. TOBEY, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 27, 1941.

Senator CHAS. W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We heartily endorse your fight against convoys and hope you succeed in getting hearings on your resolution.

Enclosed find copies of letters sent the President and Senator GEORGE.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. BRADFORD.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 27, 1941.

Senator WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are definitely opposed to the conveying of British war materials. We favor the holding of hearings on Senator

TOBEY's resolution. Will you kindly do all in your power to insure these hearings be held? Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. BRADFORD.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 27, 1941.

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You gave your solemn pledge to keep us out of war unless invaded, and we are trusting you to keep that promise. Convoys mean a shooting war, as you yourself said; therefore we expect you not to use convoys. We are anxiously awaiting the hearings on Senator TOBEY's resolution.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. BRADFORD.

HURD-MOST SASH & DOOR CO.,  
Dubuque, Iowa, April 26, 1941.

HON. F. D. ROOSEVELT,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: From the standpoint of sentiment, most Americans hope for a British victory. According to the various polls, about the same percentage of the people insist on America remaining at peace.

As democracy is government directly by the people, our chances of remaining at peace should be approximately 9 to 1.

The polls also indicate that the people oppose convoys, and our political leaders should at once patriotically refrain from suggesting convoys or any other measures tending to bring us closer to war. To do otherwise would destroy the principle of democracy treasured by all of our people.

In your Boston speech of October 30 last you stated as follows:

"Fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

Naturally, the fathers and mothers of America confidently expect this solemn pledge to be fulfilled.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. MOST.

Same letter addressed to Hull, Knox, Stimson, and my Senators and Representatives.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It seems to me to be of extreme importance that public hearings on your anticonvoy resolution be held immediately, with representative American citizens invited to testify.

Sincerely,

Miss PHEBE C. BROWN.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 27, 1941.

To Hon. WALTER GEORGE,  
Chairman, Foreign Relations  
Committee, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am expressing the views of many of my friends who are not taking the time to write you when I ask that you do all you can to see that public hearings on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution are held immediately.

I am also expressing the general sentiments of most of those with whom I have had occasion to discuss the matter when I say that at all costs the Tobey anticonvoy resolution must be passed. We should stop encouraging the carnage in Europe. Let them solve their own problems; they have a lot to do to keep them busy for several years at least. In the meantime we can work on perfecting our own social order and solving our own problems of unemployment, credit, etc., so that we may have something more constructive to offer

Europe than instruments of destruction, which only prolong their torture.

Yours sincerely,

LILLIAN L. HAYMAN,  
Registered Voter,  
Third Congressional District.

Copies to Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY, Senator C. WAYLAND BROOKS.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 26, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I have written today to Senator WALTER F. GEORGE urging support for the Tobey no-convoy resolution, and I sincerely hope that it receives favorable action in Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Very truly yours,

GLADYS M. PAGE,  
Registered Voter, Precinct 14, Ward 2.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
Farmington, Maine, April 26, 1941.

HON. WALTER F. GEORGE,  
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations  
Committee, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GEORGE: I am writing to express the hope that hearings may be held immediately on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution.

Yours sincerely,

HARDING W. GAYLORD.

Copies to Senator TOBEY and President Roosevelt.

THE STRATFORD BAPTIST CHURCH,  
Stratford, Conn., April 25, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am expressing a cross section of public opinion as I find it and my own deep conviction when I say that we most heartily endorse your proposal to prohibit the use of convoys for aid to Britain. I, and countless others whom I know, earnestly hope that your measure will be given favorable consideration by the committee and will become a law of our land, because we fear that the use of the United States Navy, ships or men, for purposes of convoying will mean war. We the people as revealed in the most recent polls stand opposed to war by the overwhelming percentage of 80 to 85 percent. We therefore support your stand against convoying because we believe that would lead to a war to which we the people of America are overwhelmingly opposed.

Keep up the good work for keeping us out of war, and for keeping intact what is left of democracy here in America.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. KENNETH L. MAXWELL.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
Pontiac, Mich., April 25, 1941.

HON. CHAS. W. TOBEY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It seems important to me that your resolution concerning anticonvoy measures should be placed before the people immediately in public hearings that will give us an opportunity of measuring its worth and stressing its importance. Do you know of ways in which we could influence others in favor of your resolution?

I would appreciate receiving any material available on this matter.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. MEAD.

DEMAREST, N. J., April 26, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Have just sent a letter to the Honorable WALTER GEORGE, and one to the

President of these United States urging immediate hearings to be held publicly in regard to your most excellent measure, or resolution against convoys to foreign countries.

We want no war, therefore no convoys.

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) ILU SUTTON CAMWAY.

TROY, PA., April 25, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Your very wise and timely resolution against the use of convoys deserves the support of every honest citizen. I urge that public hearings should at once be held on this very necessary measure.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORA L. PAINE.

SANTA ROSA, CALIF., April 22, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am very much interested in the passing of the Anticonvoy Act for I feel so convinced that if we once start convoying ships to Great Britain we will find ourselves in war, and we cannot afford to get into war or any more entanglements than we are now insofar as the European countries are concerned.

I appreciate very much your efforts directed toward keeping us out of war.

I might state I have conversed with many people concerning the Anticonvoy Act and find at least 90 percent of all those I talked with in favor of the act and against any entanglement whatsoever with the foreign countries that might ultimately lead us into war.

Sincerely yours,

L. R. LAMBERT.

TUCSON, ARIZ., April 26, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: We are writing to you as representing many members of the Tucson chapter of the America First Committee to urge you above all to see that Senator TOBEY's request for public hearings on the convoy question be granted in accordance with democratic principles.

We sincerely believe that no convoys means no war.

Sincerely,

CAPT. JAMES A. MCGUIRE, M. C.,  
Acting Chairman of America  
First Committee, of Tucson.

NOTE.—A copy of this letter was sent to President Roosevelt and Senator GEORGE.

LIDLAW BROTHERS, INC.,  
Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1941.

Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: May I record my most earnest approval of your anticonvoy resolution (S. J. Res. 62)? I am writing Senator GEORGE urging that it be given immediate public hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee and I am asking my friends to do the same thing.

I have enjoyed hearing your strong radio presentations of this resolution. I also invite your support of the war-referendum resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) as a means of bringing to bear on Congress the vast antiwar sentiment.

Yours cordially,

H. F. HANCOX, Editor.

CONCORDIA, KANS., April 26, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TOBEY: I am glad for your anticonvoy resolution and do hope there will

be immediate public hearings on it. I sincerely hope that the Tobey resolution will be passed, for it seems to me that the use of convoys is more likely to lead us into war. Therefore, I am opposed to convoys and would not want to see them used.

As an American history teacher, I can see no possible good that could come from our entrance into war. Certainly World War I showed that fighting could not make the world safe for democracy. I firmly believe that evil cannot be overcome with evil.

Sincerely yours,

EVALYN L. FIELDS.

FALLS CHURCH, VA., April 26, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Just to thank you for the heroic effort you are making to keep us out of war and to advise that we have each written separately to Senator GEORGE to ask that public hearings be held at once on your anticonvoy resolution.

Respectfully,

Mrs. ROGER H. BLAKE.  
OLIVE BLAKE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 25, 1941.

HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBY: I am extremely pleased with the magnificent effort you are making to prevent convoys and other warlike acts on the part of the administration. With the speeches of Hull and Stimson and Knox during the past week it has become apparent that the pressure for a shooting war is being turned on. I am doing my best to counteract these men in my own limited way—writing and talking. I believe that the fight for peace can still be won if enough people will work for peace. In any case, I know from my own contacts with men in the Harvard Law School that your battles for peace in Washington are not going for naught. Men are becoming interested in the grave issues which you have called to the attention of the American people, and I am proud that this contribution toward the preservation of American democracy is being made by a Senator from New Hampshire.

Sincerely,

ALVAH W. SULLIVAN.

HAMBURG, N. Y., April 22, 1941.

HONORABLE SENATOR,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: In view of world events it is only right that every citizen be actively interested and willing to aid his own country to the best of his ability. Despite dangers away from our own homes, each person seems anxious to retain peace in his own land. What did we gain through the bloodshed during the World War, our institutions filled with broken minds and bodies?

Our boys question going into kill others against whom they bear no malice or revenge.

So as a mother of a young son and a sister of those who went during the World War, I beg of you to continue your fight and use every bit of power at your command to save our boys from being sent overseas to fight, or our boys convoying ships across the Atlantic.

I believe in aiding the British with food and munitions; they have enough manpower to man the ships.

I sincerely hope you can talk on the radio again against convoying ships, you can reach so many more homes. May God aid you.

Yours sincerely,

MARY R. ASBURY.

COOKE VALLEY FARMS,  
Eldred, Ill., April 25, 1941.  
Senator WALTER F. GEORGE,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We farmers of the Middle West are strong for preparedness, but we want no part of this European war.

Give us a fair break in this great crisis.  
Sincerely yours,

L. L. COOKE.

COOKE VALLEY FARMS,  
Eldred, Ill., April 25, 1941.  
President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We farmers of the Middle West are strong for your program of preparedness, but we do not want to get mixed up in this European struggle in any way.

We are depending on you to keep us out of it.

Sincerely yours,

L. L. COOKE.

COOKE VALLEY FARMS,  
Eldred, Ill., April 25, 1941.  
Hon. SCOTT W. LUCAS,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We farmers of the Middle West are strong for preparedness, but we want no part of this European war.

Give us a fair break in this great crisis.

Sincerely yours,

L. L. COOKE.

COOKE VALLEY FARMS,  
Eldred, Ill., April 25, 1941.  
Hon. C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We farmers of the Middle West are strong for preparedness, but we want no part of this European war.

Give us a fair break in this great crisis.

Sincerely yours,

L. L. COOKE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 30, 1941.  
Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.:

Irene Smith Forum today adopted motion, without dissenting voice, endorsing your resolution against use of convoys under any circumstances. Three hundred attended meeting.

F. A. HIGH,  
FRANK WINK COMMITTEE.

**EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT OF AKRONITES VOTING IN FORUM ARE AGAINST THE CONVOYING OF WAR MATERIALS**

With the heaviest response from readers in weeks, Akronites voted 85 percent against the convoying of war materials to England. The question was asked in last Sunday's American forum on this page. Ernest W. Gibson, chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, presented the affirmative side of the question, while Gen. Robert E. Wood, acting chairman of the America First Committee, presented the negative argument.

In the preceding Sunday's American forum 92 percent of those Akronites who cast ballots voted in favor of Senator CAPPER's argument that the United States should require a referendum to declare war. Senator HILL of Alabama presented the affirmative argument.

Honorable Senator TOBEY.

MY DEAR SENATOR: AKRON is with you in your fight to keep the United States out of Europe's war. We don't want war. We resent bitterly the President's insult to that great American, Colonel Lindbergh. The

majority in the great Middle West are for "America First Keep on Fighting Senator" TOBEY.

Sincerely,

H. A. WILLIAMS.  
M. A. FRANZ.

Four of our direct ancestors fought in the American Revolution.

LAMBETH COLLEGE,

Jackson, Tenn., April 27, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: I am wishing very much that there may be Senate committee hearings on your resolution against use of convoys. I have written to Senator GEORGE.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. WALKER.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 28, 1941.

Hon. WALTER GEORGE,  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to urge you to hold public hearings immediately on the Tobey anticonvoy resolution. I am very much opposed to the use of convoys and think the whole question should be adequately publicized.

The people of the United States do not want to get into the war. The use of convoys is another long step which may make war inevitable.

Respectfully yours,

(Miss) MARION FRENYEAR.

Copies sent to Senator CHARLES W. TOBEY and President Roosevelt.

BERKELEY, CALIF., April 23, 1941.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the National Council for the Prevention of War, in the First Congregational Church in Berkeley, Calif., on the evening of April 22, attended by approximately 1,000 citizens, the enclosed resolutions were adopted:

**"RESOLUTION ON CONVOYS**

"Inasmuch as we agree with the President when he said that convoys mean shooting and shooting is war, we wish to express our confidence that the President intends to keep his sacred pledge given to the voters of this country in Washington when he said:

"We will not send our Army, naval, or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."

"We also wish to express our firm opposition to the adoption of any policy of convoying under any circumstances."

**"RESOLUTION ON ADVISORY REFERENDUM**

"Since we believe that the American people have a fundamental right to express their opinion on the vital subject of participation in war, and to indicate to Congress their collective will: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Berkeley, assembled at the First Congregational Church on April 22, 1941, endorse the advisory referendum resolution No. 7, introduced in the United States Senate by Senators GERALD P. NYE, CAPPER, SHIPSTEAD, WHEELER, LA FOLLETTE, and CLARK of Idaho."

SKANEATELES, N. Y., April 24, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have just finished writing letters to President Roosevelt, Senators GEORGE, MEAD, WAGNER, and Congressman HANCOCK opposing convoys. As I roughly stated in letters to them I was opposed to convoys because convoys mean war—I believe everyone agrees with that statement.

We are not yet prepared for war and probably won't be ready or prepared until 1944. We are at present seeing Germany winning this war because she was well prepared after a 10-year effort and we are also seeing England losing this war because she is scarcely prepared for war at all. Thus we are not prepared to take further risks as we are less ready than England.

We have embarked on a policy of aid short of war which is backed by the people but convoys are a war program which is not backed by the people—83 percent of the people are opposed to our entry into war at this time. Such a war program, when the great majority of the people are against war, would cause great disunity when unity is imperative.

Very truly yours,

LIVINGSTON LANSING.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Buffalo, N. Y., April 28, 1941.

The Honorable Mr. TOBEY,  
Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TOBEY: Please take deep reassurance in your work against authorization of convoys from your knowledge that you are expressing the will and mind of the great mass of American people, and particularly the mind of the more intelligent. There is widespread and increasingly bitter resentment against the policy of the President in bludgeoning this Nation toward the brink of open war. Do all you can to reverse the trend. And be assured of the undying gratitude of the people.

Very sincerely yours,

LEO ALVIN GATES.

IDANA, KANS., April 28, 1941.

Senator TOBEY,  
United States Senator from  
New Hampshire,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Over my radio I hear that the anticonvoy resolution will be debated in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday of this week. I hasten to write you this note, giving the sentiment of people in my area of the State of Kansas.

I am a Presbyterian minister, serving a congregation of 140 members. Of course, the constituency of the Church far exceeds its membership. I know from contact with the people that the great majority of them are not only opposed to convoying vessels to Great Britain, but are alarmed, and in many cases indignant, over the policy of the administration to take the country into the war by continually paring down the narrow margin which now separates the country from war. I have never known criticism of the administration to be expressed in such drastic terms as are now being used by thinking people in the community. Confidence in the Government, and in the promises of the Government, seems to be steadily dwindling. The boys were told, when they were conscripted and sent to camp, that they would receive a year's training, then set free for civilian life. Now there is talk of holding them in the Army for an indefinite period of time. The people are saying, "Some group somewhere is using us to further its own ends. We have no voice in important decisions."

Certainly it is true that the administration is following a policy which is not in keeping with the sentiments and wishes of the people in this part of the country. The critics of the administration are not pro-Nazis (for such simply do not exist here) but are good Americans whose sympathies are with Britain, but who feel this is not our war. I have been surprised to hear one person after another whose sympathy is openly with Britain say "Lindbergh may yet prove to be one of the sanest and safest leaders in the country. He may emerge from this crisis as the man

who gave America its best advice. He knew what he was talking about when he counseled the statesmen of Britain and France, and he may know what he is talking about now."

This note is written to give you an indication of public sentiment in my community in north central Kansas. Wishing you success in the patriotic effort to keep our country out of war.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. JOHN V. WRIGHT.

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

Mr. TOBEY. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I should like to add to the record which the Senator has made today respecting the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

Following the disposition of the so-called Tobey resolution, there was insistence upon action on Senate Resolution 71, which I submitted some time ago. I asked that consideration of that resolution, going to the convoy issue, be delayed until the next meeting of the committee, at which time an invitation should be extended to a representative of the State Department, a representative of the Navy Department, and a representative of the Office of Production Management to be heard upon the question of the losses being suffered in the undertaking to make delivery of production under the lend-lease bill. The committee voted against being afforded that information, and then, pressing the issue, voted, by a vote of 13 to 10, against reporting Senate Resolution No. 71.

Mr. TOBEY. I thank the Senator. It is an amazing situation when a duly constituted committee of this body—perhaps its most outstanding and important committee, in these times especially—refuses to a member of that committee the right to have the gentlemen referred to, who in the last analysis are servants of the Congress, come before the committee and explain these matters with a view to the debate which is to follow.

Mr. NYE. The thought which occurred to me was that since the matter of probable losses is basic to any convoy proposal, at least the Congress is entitled to know what losses are being inflicted; and we are being denied that information.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to speak for a few minutes on the matter on which the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has just spoken. I wish to commend his determination to offer as an amendment to the ship bill a resolution relating to the subject of convoys. It seems to me perfectly apparent that the administration is trying to edge gradually into a convoy policy, which will mean war for the United States, and that it means to do so without submitting to Congress the question of whether or not it has the power. In my opinion, there is no question whatever that this is the body which should determine that question.

The lease-lend bill delegated many powers over foreign policy, but the one thing it did not delegate was the power to convoy. We put in the bill an express provision that American merchant ships still could not go through the war zone to

Britain. Surely no one contends that the American Navy can convoy British ships through the war zone to Great Britain. Whatever else the lease-lend policy provided, it did not provide for convoys.

I have heard the argument, "What is the use of making munitions and other materials and giving them to England if we do not deliver them?" But the lease-lend policy was not to provide for delivery, and it was so stated on the floor of the Senate. If the argument were valid, it should include the sending of American boys to Europe; for what is the use of delivering the material in England if the British do not have the men who are necessary to make it effective? The same argument means sending American boys to Europe, and that argument means war.

I hope that when the Tobey amendment comes up on the floor we shall have a full discussion of it, and that the administration forces will freely and frankly discuss where the policy of the administration is leading us.

This is a matter which involves the question of war, and only Congress can declare war. That question should be settled. It should have been submitted to this body by the Foreign Relations Committee following its meeting yesterday; but, whether or not the committee acts, it can be submitted and it can be argued here on an amendment to the foreign-ship bill. I propose to discuss, and I think every other Senator interested in that policy should discuss, on this floor on that amendment the question whether the United States is now prepared to go to war outside its boundaries, in the absence of attack, in order to carry out the policy of the administration, which has not been approved by Congress.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ALONZO D. FOLGER, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Speaker had appointed Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. KERR, and Mr. CLARK members of a committee, to join with such Members of the Senate as may be appointed, to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

#### ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF BILLS ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider bills on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	George	Nye
Andrews	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Austin	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Reed
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Gurney	Russell
Bilbo	Hatch	Schwartz
Bone	Hayden	Shipstead
Brewster	Herring	Smathers
Brooks	Hill	Smith
Brown	Holman	Spencer
Bulow	Hughes	Stewart
Bunker	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Byrnes	Langer	Tobey
Capper	Lee	Truman
Caraway	Lodge	Tunnell
Chandler	Lucas	Tydings
Chavez	McCarran	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Wallgren
Connally	Maloney	Walsh
Danaher	Mead	White
Davis	Murdock	Wiley
Downey	Murray	Willis
Ellender	Norris	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are detained on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The clerk will proceed to state the bills on the calendar.

#### RESOLUTION AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 30) amending rule VIII so as to prohibit action by unanimous consent on bills in cases where a Senator has given written notice of his objection to their consideration was announced as first in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 935) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to commodity loans and marketing quotas, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3205) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1250) to provide for withholding from the normal channels of trade and commerce cotton of the 1940 and previous crops which is owned by the Government or which is pledged as security for Government loans was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### ACCOUNT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND STATE OF VERMONT

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) directing the Comptroller General to re-

adjust the account between the United States and the State of Vermont was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit the claim of the State of Vermont with respect to advances and expenditures made by such State for military purposes during the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain, and after applying the rules of evidence and settlement to this class of claims, provided for in resolution of May 14, 1836 (5 Stat. L. 132), and in section 12 of the act approved March 3, 1857 (11 Stat. L. 229), to submit to the Senate a report containing the results of an audit of such claim, in conformity with said rules, and to certify to Congress for an appropriation the balance found due the State of Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this place in the RECORD a memorandum relating to the joint resolution which has just been passed.

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

The memorandum is as follows:

Memorandum regarding expenditures of the State of Vermont and the service of troops thereof on behalf of the Federal Government during the War of 1812-15

Attached are the following, which are submitted in support of the claim of the State of Vermont on the question of its right to be reimbursed for expenditures found by the Comptroller General of the United States to have been made by the State on behalf of the Federal Government during the War of 1812-15:

(1) Audit of the Comptroller General of the United States: You will recall that this was printed in full in previous reports of the Senate committee, but it was omitted in the last Congress because of its length.

Note therein statement of the Comptroller General as to the issuance by Vermont of "treasury notes in the amount of \$10,130 for the use and benefit of the United States for the expenses of the War of 1812-15." Also his statement on page 2, "Under date of March 30, 1820, it appears the United States reimbursed the State of Vermont on account of the expenditures made in the amount of \$4,421.18."

Thus, the reimbursement made to Vermont by the United States of this small item is certainly official recognition by the United States that the expenditures incurred by Vermont during the War of 1812-15 were for the benefit of the United States.

Finally, in this report is contained a list of the various principal expenditures, totaling \$39,478.96, which were made by Vermont. Mainly these are payments to individuals who served as volunteers and in the militia of Vermont and who were called into the service of the United States during the War of 1812-15. Some of these payments also are to selectmen, to reimburse them for payments made by them to such volunteers and militia.

(2) Copy of act of the United States Congress of March 3, 1817 (5 Stat. L. 378), which was the original act passed by the Congress making appropriations to various States and to United States Government departments. This act is entitled "An act making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the Army and militia during the late war with Great Britain." Note therein provision "for the payment of balances due to certain States on account of disbursements for militia employed in the service of the United States during the late war, \$717,000."

As indicated, it was pursuant to this provision that Vermont was partially reimbursed, on March 30, 1820, the sum of \$4,421.18 for

certain of her expenditures in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting volunteers and militia called into the service of the United States in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States during the War of 1812-15.

(3) Copy of act of the General Assembly of Vermont of November 9, 1812, appropriating \$1,188.80 to selectmen of various towns in Vermont to reimburse them for payments made by them for the services and subsistence of volunteers and militia stationed at Troy and other towns on the northern frontier in the summer of 1812.

This total amount of \$1,188.80, you will note, is found on page 9 of the Comptroller General's audit.

(4) Short bibliography on Vermont and the War of 1812. The first three works will be interesting, and also the one by Crockett entitled "Vermont, the Green Mountain State," might be helpful.

These can be secured from the Congressional Library.

[S. Doc. No. 23, 74th Cong., 1st sess.]

CLAIM OF THE STATE OF VERMONT FOR EXPENDITURES MADE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15

[Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, in response to S. Res. No. 224, 73d Cong., certain information relative to the claim of the State of Vermont with respect to advances and expenditures made for military purposes during the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain]

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,  
Washington, February 19, 1935.

The PRESIDENT,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Secretary of the United States Senate has transmitted to this office for action Senate Resolution 224, Seventy-third Congress, second session of April 26, 1934, providing:

"That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit the claim by the State of Vermont with respect to advances and expenditures made by such State for military purposes during the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain, and after applying the rules of evidence and settlement to this class of claims, provided for in resolution of May 14, 1836 (5 Stat. L. 132), and in section 12 of the act approved March 3, 1857 (11 Stat. L. 229), to submit to the Senate a report containing the results of an audit of such claim, in conformity with said rules."

Complying therewith I have the honor to report as follows:

It appears that during the years 1817 and 1818 the treasurer of the State of Vermont, pursuant to the acts of the State legislature dated November 4, 1816, and October 24, 1817, issued treasury notes in the amount of \$10,130 for the use and benefit of the United States for the expenses of the War of 1812-15. The exact dates on which the notes were issued do not appear to be available, as the treasurer's records showing such dates are reported as among those destroyed in the burning of the statehouse at Montpelier, Vt., on January 6, 1857. In view of the circumstances, it has been assumed for the purposes of this report that the treasury notes issued pursuant to the act of November 4, 1816, in the amount of \$4,130 were issued on January 1, 1817, and the notes issued pursuant to the act of October 24, 1817, in the amount of \$6,000 were issued on January 1, 1818.

Under date of March 30, 1820, it appears the United States reimbursed the State of Vermont on account of the expenditures made in the amount of \$4,421.18. Applying the rules approved in the settlement of a similar account between the United States and the State of Maryland authorized by section 12 of the act of March 3, 1857 (11

Stat. 229), the computation would appear as follows:

Loan dated Jan. 1, 1817.....	\$4,130.00
Interest thereon at 6 percent per annum to Mar. 30, 1820, 3 years, 2 months, 29 days.....	804.66
Loan dated Jan. 1, 1818.....	6,000.00
Interest thereon at 6 percent per annum to Mar. 30, 1820, 2 years, 2 months, 29 days.....	809.00

Total interest and principal.....	11,743.66
Payment by United States to the State of Vermont "for payments made to selectmen of sundry towns in said State for subsistence, camp equipage, ammunition, and transportation of baggage, etc., furnished by them for detachment of militia called in to the service of the United States in the summer of 1812".....	4,421.18

New principal.....	7,322.48
Interest on new principal at 6 percent per annum from Mar. 30, 1820, to Feb. 28, 1935, 114 years, 11 months.....	50,488.64

Total..... 57,811.12

There is included also in the report of the adjutant general of the State of Vermont, the officer having custody of the records showing the military expenditures incurred by the State, a list of various expenditures in the total amount of \$39,478.96, as follows:

Curtis & Coolidge.....	\$266.88
Richard Hayes.....	89.50
Caleb Hill.....	61.44
Stephen Pettes.....	46.08
Edmund Graves.....	8.13
William Baxter.....	19.71
Edmund Graves*.....	19.03
Galus Kibbe.....	8.46
William Baxter.....	63.24
Do.....	8.68
Joseph Howes.....	19.16
Ezra Child.....	40.96
Abner Co.....	20.48
Samuel Wright.....	53.12
Galon Bliss.....	20.59
John Goodell.....	9.58
John Knights.....	16.26
Elihu Atherton.....	16.26
Luke Wallis.....	16.26
J. B. Emerson.....	20.59
Joseph Sleeper.....	16.92
Joseph Homes.....	9.58
Alpheus Hall.....	57.88
Andrew Dodge.....	20.59
Samuel Wright*.....	98.37
William Montgomery*.....	15.26
Thomas Wells*.....	17.26
Nathaniel Chamberlain*.....	44.63
Thomas Howe.....	20.37
Do.....	20.37
Do.....	11.58
Do*.....	27.77
C. Jewett*.....	36.04
John Barrett.....	35.91
Galus Kibbe*.....	12.91
Asa Tenny*.....	53.50
Calvin Putnam.....	20.59
Amos Rice*.....	19.21
Mills D. Forest*.....	12.86
Nathaniel Sawyer.....	18.92
David Harrington.....	16.26
Reuben Perkins.....	16.26
Reuben Hawks, Jr.....	16.26
George Reich.....	28.39
Nathaniel Chamberlain*.....	25.87
Amos Robinson.....	9.36
E. Ransom*.....	32.24
Lyman Kidder.....	9.00
Josiah Wright.....	16.26
Elisha Ferguson.....	16.70
Nath'l Kidder.....	17.58
Samuel Smith.....	20.37
Nathan Claffin.....	16.26
Nath'l Niles.....	7.01

Azarias Williams.....	\$160.74	Lemuel Bostwick.....	\$161.68	Elijah Meacham.....	\$9.00
Andrew Dodge.....	80.71	Do.....	237.07	Luther Hutchinson.....	45.63
Alpheus Hall.....	15.47	Do.....	124.30	Myron Powell.....	14.12
Asa Lyon.....	125.14	Do.....	269.29	Rufus Furbush, Jr.....	8.13
Daniel Clark.....	26.71	Elijah Backus.....	9.00	Jeremiah Crosby.....	8.13
Samuel Cook.....	24.37	Lemuel Bostwick.....	15.93	Daniel Morgan.....	10.90
Benjamin Bin.....	16.26	Do.....	147.79	Frederick Barrows.....	20.04
Gideon Wheelock.....	39.75	Do.....	121.71	Joseph Reed.....	9.00
Saml. Elliot *.....	7.83	Do.....	171.68	Jona Atherton.....	8.13
Amos Robinson *.....	19.21	Do.....	267.33	Moses Richardson.....	8.13
Amos Tuttle.....	59.55	Do.....	164.10	Nathaniel Perkins.....	16.26
Alfred Bridges.....	20.37	Dudley Bryant.....	20.04	Robert Heath.....	9.00
Chapin Keith.....	40.74	Nathan Robinson, Jr.*.....	15.35	Rodolphus Sprague.....	8.13
James Henderson*.....	21.62	Do.....	46.54	Asahel White.....	7.68
Joseph Curine.....	20.37	Lysander Raymond.....	9.00	John Griswold, Jr.....	64.16
Joseph Starlin.....	18.72	Thad's White.....	181.03	Daniel Dana.....	12.24
Lemuel Bostwick.....	232.80	John Bridge*.....	51.55	Woodbury Massey, Jun.....	9.00
Do.....	16.70	James Tarbon.....	207.36	John Lock.....	5.12
Peter Kendall.....	58.12	Harry Bingham.....	7.68	Charles Rice.....	9.00
Benj. Swan.....	135.95	Isaac White.....	9.00	Henry Farwell.....	9.00
Luke Wallis.....	130.08	Wm. Farnsworth.....	310.30	Ruel Cobb.....	20.04
Joseph Sterlin.....	13.47	Benj. Swan.....	128.52	Chester Carpenter.....	50.32
Zephaniah English.....	56.34	James Kelly.....	8.13	Ethney Miller.....	7.68
James Washburn.....	80.16	John Weed.....	173.06	Smith Whitman.....	8.13
Jonathan Gleason.....	207.42	Amos Galusha.....	132.70	Frederick Converse.....	20.04
U. Holt.....	20.04	Noah Chittenden.....	175.87	J. Congden.....	8.24
James Nepf.....	40.08	Leonard D. Fargo.....	5.00	Allen Palmer.....	8.24
Silvanus Bates.....	48.86	Benj. Swan.....	107.55	Lewell Read.....	15.47
Noah Chittenden.....	229.25	Paul Mason.....	16.26	John E. Stearns.....	7.34
Robert Baker.....	9.00	B. Eastman.....	8.13	Thad's White.....	59.48
Watson Jones.....	9.00	Eban'r Holmes.....	9.00	Do.....	19.71
George Rich.....	19.16	Noah Benson.....	9.00	Wm. S. Ashley*.....	55.55
Collins Pratt.....	9.00	Jonathan White.....	8.13	Lewis Rogers.....	124.59
Gustavius Meraim.....	6.13	Marcus Peake.....	8.13	Martin Row.....	9.00
Cyril Call.....	86.88	Warren Blanchard.....	8.13	Levi Rodgers.....	300.98
Benj. Swan.....	221.72	Ebenezer Gove.....	12.00	Polly Wetherbee.....	9.00
Lemuel Bostwick.....	120.55	Nat Richmond.....	5.00	Asa B. Briggs.....	9.00
Do.....	36.08	Amasa Piper.....	165.24	Sam'l Bryant.....	9.00
Downing Amsden.....	9.00	Do.*.....	7.80	Morey Shippy.....	8.13
David Hodgman.....	9.00	Oliver Bugbee.....	8.13	Wm. Spear.....	19.71
Lemuel Bostwick.....	1,042.32	Ira Elmer.....	10.90	William Jones.....	17.13
James Millman *.....	43.26	Thos. Vall.....	5.00	Moses Davis, Jr.....	5.12
Do.....	44.99	David Mason.....	16.70	Benj. Swan.....	144.95
Waldo Tucker.....	19.82	Robert Baker.....	7.68	John Nutt.....	5.12
W. Marcy.....	18.00	Isaac Lull.....	8.13	Rob't R. Wandall.....	2.00
Elijah Knight.....	8.13	Pamerson T. Platt.....	7.34	Ralph Ellenwood.....	32.08
Sylocanus Clafin.....	9.00	Asahel Raymond.....	62.34	Oliver Tucker.....	7.68
Jared Rickard.....	9.00	Nathaniel Clark.....	9.00	Robert Baker.....	9.00
Andrew Gilman.....	50.10	John Berry.....	9.00	Do.....	7.68
Benj. Swan.....	23.04	Cromwell Leonard.....	8.13	Green Plumo.....	15.25
Laban Webster.....	8.13	Ephraim Griggs.....	5.00	Solomon Pinney.....	8.13
Calvin Whitney.....	8.13	Osmand Brooks.....	15.36	Amial Pinney.....	8.13
David Mason.....	116.79	Gurden Linkon.....	47.04	Luther Taylor.....	8.13
S. Simpson.....	9.00	Benj. Downing.....	11.24	Noah Chittenden.....	65.04
P. Barrett.....	16.92	Beebe Booth.....	20.04	Seth Town.....	48.32
H. Whiting.....	9.00	Addna Eaton.....	8.13	Wm. Tilestom.....	300.00
Zonas Webster.....	9.00	Cyrus H. Clement.....	20.04	John Heath.....	128.44
N. Brooks.....	86.79	Elisha Dyer.....	38.04	Erastus Call.....	9.00
Josiah Kerdull.....	69.98	Joseph Hoyt*.....	21.80	Seth Tomson.....	35.29
Joseph Wood, Jr.....	9.00	Calvin Chapin.....	9.00	Luther Fay.....	9.00
Benj. Swan.....	121.55	Ira Bishop.....	14.00	Ebenezer Goss.....	9.00
John Whitney.....	8.13	Wm. Ashley.....	9.00	Benj. Swan.....	163.62
D. Brownell.....	8.13	Alexr. Hutchinson*.....	17.85	Eli Austin*.....	48.54
T. Campbell.....	8.13	Lemuel Bostwick.....	16.26	John Weed*.....	55.08
H. Bessey.....	9.00	Benjm. Swan.....	90.39	Levi Grandy.....	8.13
Aaron Simmons.....	9.00	Roswell Jepherson.....	9.36	Oliver Perry.....	8.90
Benj. Swan.....	182.36	Ebenezer Sparhawk.....	9.00	Silas Thomas.....	9.00
Samuel Weeding.....	9.00	John Bull.....	20.70	Eber Robinson.....	11.69
J. Briggs.....	9.00	Meshack Wiggin.....	20.04	John Weed.....	222.48
Erastus Cady.....	9.00	Frederick Griswold.....	143.86	Salah Smith*.....	13.70
Samuel Healy.....	9.00	Do.....	20.04	John G. Knight.....	48.78
Robert Baker.....	9.00	Do.....	9.00	Nathaniel Fisk.....	20.04
Barnabas Delano.....	49.42	Do.....	9.00	Moses Warner.....	9.00
William Morrison.....	9.00	Ezekiel French.....	8.13	Cyrus Snow.....	8.13
Marvin Blood.....	9.00	William Jennings.....	24.39	Asa Raymond.....	16.26
John Heath.....	119.87	Calvin Fairbanks.....	9.00	Do.*.....	20.13
Do.*.....	20.26	John Cummings.....	9.00	John C. Baldwin.....	7.45
Aaron Small.....	8.13	Earle Newton.....	9.00	Harry Hale.....	21.27
Sam'l Briggs.....	8.13	Ira Brown.....	8.13	Joshua Sawyer.....	8.13
David White.....	8.13	Luther Hutchinson.....	8.13	Willard Holuen.....	8.13
Amos Mathews.....	33.40	Harry Page.....	8.13	Joseph Davison.....	8.13
S. Woodward.....	16.26	Harry Boyce*.....	45.40	Samuel G. Stevens.....	8.13
Nathaniel Lewis.....	38.04	Ezekiel Parsons.....	9.00	Thomas Turner.....	9.00
Alex'r Hutchinson.....	33.00	John Weed.....	93.65	Job Lyman.....	8.13
Levi Hall.....	8.13	Abishai Hoisington*.....	75.37	James G. Parsons.....	24.83
Alex'r Hutchinson.....	8.68	Joshua Bayley.....	172.27	James Cox.....	16.04
Samuel Blood.....	9.00	Ira Butler.....	243.25	Thos. Richard.....	9.00
John S. Willard.....	9.00	Silas Miller.....	4.11	James Pollard.....	8.13
Samuel Healy, Jr.....	8.13	Joshua Lumbard.....	9.00	Stephens Wright.....	7.84
Levi Bean.....	106.52	Dan Grout.....	14.90	Robert Grandy.....	16.70
David Moody.....	7.68				

Samuel W. Morris.....	\$15.93	Abial Hibbard.....	\$15.93	Dyer Waterman.....	\$28.50
Thos. Hazeltine.....	75.79	Robert Morse.....	23.29	Elisha Buscom*.....	21.66
Benj. Pease.....	15.96	Calvin Robinson.....	8.13	Jacob Smith*.....	41.46
Reuben Chandler*.....	42.92	Jeremiah Pratt.....	9.00	Pierce Kurton.....	8.13
Simon Cummins.....	20.59	Benjamin Clapp.....	7.68	Ebenezer Miller.....	10.34
Samuel Alford.....	15.93	Isaac N. Partridge.....	.55	John Holten*.....	56.04
Joseph Scott.....	252.72	Elijah Read.....	108.40	Rhodolphus Clark.....	48.78
Samuel Gregory.....	61.15	Do.....	36.81	Daniel Cloud*.....	24.53
George W. Denison.....	78.80	Zerah Fulsipher.....	8.24	Wm. Whitford*.....	37.98
Luther H. Sabin.....	20.04	Robert Kimball.....	20.04	Do.....	148.87
Thos. Gilman.....	29.04	John Fuller.....	8.13	Mosely Hall.....	22.06
Jona. Whitaker.....	9.00	William Spencer.....	28.39	Urban Lathrop.....	6.35
Calvin Burnap.....	8.13	Richard Stevens.....	4.58	Nomlas Cobb.....	8.13
Alex'r White.....	8.24	Nathan Stone*.....	30.38	Goodwin Lincoln.....	186.66
Rufus Guild.....	19.82	Daniel Brown.....	97.06	Do.....	71.73
Israel P. Richardson.....	45.22	William Spencer*.....	45.67	Nathaniel F. Stone.....	23.72
Wm. Kilbourn.....	20.04	Thomas Turner.....	9.00	Moses Pollard*.....	54.68
John Fillmore.....	74.58	Jesse Crocker.....	5.00	Zadock Wheeler*.....	20.33
Do.....	49.74	Willard Ainsworth.....	32.08	Do.....	232.15
Amos Richardson.....	8.13	Edward Preston.....	9.00	Harry Bingham.....	46.41
Oel Billings.....	9.00	Warham Brown.....	140.96	Benjamin Swan.....	12.48
Richard Smith, Jr.....	76.65	Do.....	22.72	Champion Smith.....	16.70
Asa Fisher.....	20.37	Stephen Holden.....	24.81	Lowell Read.....	68.98
Richard Smith, Jr.....	10.21	John W. Fellows.....	20.48	Daniel Drake.....	8.13
Do.....	8.75	Phineas F. Wales.....	44.04	W. Roberts*.....	80.47
Lemuel Bostwick.....	29.29	Levi Bigelow.....	14.68	John Blanden, Jr.....	66.85
Kendall Boutwell.....	9.36	Abner Waldo.....	18.00	Elias Keyes.....	47.04
Israel P. Dana.....	130.55	Archelaus Jones.....	24.72	Hiram Harwood.....	16.48
Jonathan Ware.....	8.13	Luther Baker.....	16.04	Jeffrey Watson.....	16.04
Israel P. Dana.....	426.59	John Thomas.....	128.73	John Spear.....	293.86
Elijah Chandler.....	8.13	Daniel Morse.....	156.94	Do.....	185.86
Uriah Thayer.....	24.39	Joseph Patterson.....	29.80	Elias Keyes.....	47.04
Abel Camp.....	4.79	Stephen Brown.....	102.40	Lem'l Bostwick.....	52.54
Susanna Sweetser.....	9.00	John Weed.....	163.23	Elias Thomas.....	44.21
Allen Richmond.....	8.13	Stephen Brown*.....	29.87	Samuel Mattocks.....	82.84
Dudley Thomas.....	8.13	James Taylor.....	16.04	Joseph Lumbarce.....	18.91
Elisha Allis, Jr.....	16.70	Asa Hedge.....	15.93	J. & T. N. Morse.....	21.05
Elisha Allis, Jr.*.....	19.00	James Trowbridge.....	8.13	John Brown.....	17.36
Willard Caryl &c.....	17.13	Samuel Howe.....	7.68	Do.....	22.96
Lem'l Richmond.....	16.26	Elias Thomas.....	32.85	Samuel Crawford.....	44.04
Stephen Williams.....	20.48	Rufus Root, Jr.....	9.00	Elisha Tilden.....	16.26
Lowell Read.....	74.19	Noah Crooker, Jr.....	9.00	J. Williams.....	83.20
Luther Cox.....	16.04	Norman Williams.....	16.15	Stephen Pettes.....	106.75
Wm. Priv.....	29.04	Eldad French.....	1.67	Alexander Hutchinson.....	51.74
Cyrus Perkins.....	19.71	Joseph Lillie.....	7.68	Thomas Little*.....	86.41
Joseph Davis.....	7.84	Samuel R. Dudley.....	16.26	Thomas Little.....	7.34
Elisha A. Fowler.....	23.04	Ephraim Keyes*.....	21.18	Zebulon Delano.....	8.13
Norman Webber*.....	24.24	Josiah Kendall.....	16.04	Gideon G. Russel.....	6.24
Parley Davis.....	20.37	Walter Parmeter.....	58.08	John Hallock.....	218.09
Paul Sawyer.....	24.39	John Sleeper.....	48.43	Linus Cramton.....	12.85
Andrew Ardgr.....	19.71	Martin Parmiter.....	20.04	Ephraim Mott*.....	30.27
Theodore Foster.....	15.36	Thomas Clark.....	1.78	John Spear.....	247.68
Benj. Swan.....	20.38	Nathan Niles.....	170.26	Breakenridge & Pengree.....	16.48
Eldridge Brigham.....	28.74	Do.....	8.43	Amos Huntington, Jr.....	16.48
Josiah Kendall.....	38.04	Edward Simons.....	133.75	John Space.....	367.36
Azarias Williams.....	74.03	Do.....	33.30	Amos Huntington, Jr.*.....	78.90
Frederic Ladd.....	7.68	Do.....	25.72	Benjamin Swan.....	119.21
Ebenezer Dyer*.....	37.52	John Robbins.....	16.48	Simon Guilford.....	16.59
J. Wetherbee.....	8.13	Do.....	293.15	Abel Gilson, Jr.....	8.13
Ralph Parker*.....	11.65	Isaac Martin.....	49.88	Benjamin Moulton, Jr.....	9.00
Ralph Parker.....	207.54	Do.....	47.25	Phineas Strong.....	25.37
Daniel Ramsay.....	56.89	Bradford Kinne.....	28.39	Abel Bishop.....	32.96
Sol. W. Bush.....	5.12	Do.....	18.80	Do.....	10.49
Alexander Hutchinson.....	26.39	Ed. C. Taber*.....	14.16	Richard Stratton.....	51.10
L. Bostwick.....	61.34	Do.....	17.14	Richard Smith.....	8.24
Jonathan Smith.....	29.73	Abner Bayley.....	14.02	John K. Chase.....	14.68
Abel Jewett.....	15.93	Charles Johnson.....	8.24	Arch Jones*.....	35.76
John Weed*.....	80.00	Levi Barker.....	8.24	Do.....	24.50
Daniel Stearns*.....	46.85	George Green.....	16.04	Ebenezer Saunderson.....	16.04
Amos Lane.....	8.13	Simeon Chase.....	9.00	Stuart Brown*.....	23.13
Levi Wright.....	9.58	Timothy Bull.....	48.67	Orange Heaton.....	72.41
John Weed.....	261.57	Archelaus Putnam.....	9.00	Do.....	54.02
Barzillai Burgess.....	58.72	Nath'l Kendall.....	8.24	John Maynard.....	16.04
Ira Butler.....	65.70	John Wood.....	24.24	Joshua Parsons.....	8.13
Elihu Lyman.....	4.22	Amasa Piper.....	26.94	Erastus Herman.....	198.22
Joseph Chapman.....	60.12	Fullam Perry.....	9.00	Amos Partridge, Jr.*.....	11.75
William Danforth.....	15.93	J. P. Buckingham.....	45.00	Erastus Sherman.....	314.01
Samuel Havland.....	20.37	Ephraim C. Ellis.....	20.04	Amos Partridge, Jr.*.....	19.51
Lyman Kidder*.....	16.00	Ara B. Rice.....	9.00	Do.....	24.31
Noah White.....	20.37	Solomon Lumbarde.....	8.13	Do.....	16.04
R. Stewart.....	19.93	Gardner Spooner.....	9.00	Robert Whitelaw.....	19.94
Thomas Gould.....	77.35	John P. Williams*.....	53.05	Amos Partridge, Jr.*.....	15.09
Levi Barnard.....	19.49	Uriel C. Hatch.....	7.45	Do.....	238.23
Samuel Snow, Jr.....	9.00	Elijah Knight.....	80.15	Almad Shur.....	213.59
Giles Taylor.....	48.12	Samuel Waldo.....	32.50	Do.....	205.34
Willard Ainsworth.....	28.74	Thomas Martin.....	15.93	John Roberts, Jr.....	8.13
Asa Brewster, Jr.....	31.18	A. Denison.....	12.57	Hezekiah Moor.....	8.13
William Whitney.....	8.13	Asa Tilden.....	1.00	Daniel Calkins.....	8.02
Neh'h Noble.....	7.68	Stephen Davis.....	8.13	Isaac B. Davis.....	32.08
Do.....	29.60	Joseph Ross.....	8.13	Sheldon Bartholomew.....	8.13

Clark Cutting	\$6.35	Thomas Foster	\$11.02	Levi Rogers	\$1.10
Selectmen of Gullford*	61.72	James Roberts*	29.77	Jonas Newell	11.02
Ralph Turner	16.26	Nathan Canfield	8.13	Simon Lawrence	8.24
Abijah Towsley	28.96	Caleb Sheldon	16.04	Adam Taylor	8.13
Jason Sprague	22.81	A. Drury*	26.27	James Barker	8.13
Levi Stevens*	18.48	Aaron Mosher*	45.50	Dan'l Brown	7.45
Elias Randall	9.00	Nathan Canfield*	69.84	Comfort Thrasher	22.02
Abel Houghton	14.68	Joseph W. Ingalls*	19.65	Stephen Spaulding	8.24
Joel Lyon	9.00	Caleb Royce	5.04	Silas Davison	11.80
Simeon Reed	7.34	Jed H. Harris*	59.45	Wm. Williams	7.45
Saml. Kendrick	8.24	Samuel Fay*	34.05	Enoch Emerson*	4.20
Isaac Pratt	16.26	I. P. Dana	8.68	Amos Cory	1.45
Daniel Marsh*	44.04	Benj. Udnay	123.75	Barnabas Myrick	12.59
Daniel Ingraham	67.59	Thos. Smith*	12.84	James Witherell	15.25
Abijah Eaton	16.26	Peter Dudley*	10.84	Jona. Brush	16.04
Joseph Chaffe	8.24	Azarias Williams	11.02	Charles Johnson	30.93
Alvan Foot	5.91	Asa Sprout	9.36	Wm. Weaton*	8.47
Charles Stevens*	13.73	Gaius Perkins	9.00	Samuel Clark	8.13
Charles Wallbridge	17.13	Jonathan Smith	7.34	Linus Cramton	2.44
Ezra Child*	22.68	Marshall Whitaker	8.13	Isaac J. Vail	8.13
David Streeter	13.14	Charles Johnson	92.11	Jona. Draper	8.13
Shubel Converse*	35.78	Daniel Benson*	39.97	Charles W. Soule	7.45
Joseph Marsh	7.34	Wm. D. Smith	2.57	Phinehas Strong	8.24
Syrel King	9.00	Simon Gullford*	4.00	I. Williams	22.24
Daniel Dance*	12.10	Lem'l Richmond*	41.44	James Haskins	11.24
John Moore, Jr.	9.00	Phinehas Strong*	44.00	Martin Tribon	8.13
Alexander Milliken	8.13	Do	9.35	John B. Catlin*	47.14
Elisha Hutchinson	1.89	John Hatch	4.67	John Stanley*	28.82
Edward Kibbe	8.13	David Oakes	7.45	Wm. Cahoon*	23.00
Gurdon Randall	20.04	Uriel C. Hatch*	41.00	David Lewis	3.67
Jona. Barron	13.26	Wm. Williams	7.45	David Johnson	20.04
Do.*	30.13	John P. Williams	7.45	Benj. Norris	20.37
Do.*	89.54	Alden Toby	15.47	Amos W. Barnum	2,653.17
Do.*	48.84	R. Temple	8.24	Smith	41.34
Jacob Sargeant	8.13	Do.*	12.99	Rich. Stevens	11.01
John McCollum	8.13	Do.*	23.00	James Q. McFarland	26.04
Wm. D. Smith	47.55	Benj. Swan	16.70	Andrew Farnsworth	225.73
John Ancy	20.04	Do.*	19.48	Alex'r Hutchinson	19.77
Ebenr. Fisk	7.45	Archelaus Jones	8.13	Do	8.58
Isaiah Huntly	16.26	John Wood	4.90	Do	3.32
Samuel Damon*	27.99	John H. Burnam*	22.24	Andrew Farnsworth	208.91
Martin Gullford	23.60	James Brink, Jr.	8.13	Timothy Foster	21.18
Nathan Whitner	4.56	Simon Baldwin	8.13	Andrew Farnsworth	29.96
Phinehas Page	7.79	David Whitney	5.12	Peter Martin	94.98
John Hoffman	8.68	Nat. P. Sawyer*	9.25	Benj. Henry	7.23
Moses Holden	16.04	Abel Smith*	10.39	Benj. Swan	21.18
Daniel Moor	7.45	James Q. McFarland	8.24	Do	52.41
Arthur Bennett*	47.27	Allen Goodrich	8.24	Do	7.06
Freeman Chamberlin	6.24	Do.*	23.84	Do	17.65
Abram Gage	7.34	Ch's K. Williams	9.00	Richard Smith, Jr.	3.53
Seth Carver	7.68	Abiel Richardson*	33.99	Samuel Heale	3.53
John Hall	16.26	Do	16.37	M. D. Follet	17.65
John Slafter, Jr.*	42.85	Joshua Johnson*	8.50	James Mason	3.53
John V. Allen	39.39	Ezra Livermore*	22.02	Benj. Swan	258.29
J. Williams	44.50	Ezra Livermore	11.29	Do	3.53
John Robbins	30.51	Caleb Sheldon	16.04	Do	2.73
Paul Bickford	8.68	Darius Mathews*	10.67	Heman Allen	6.95
Noah Holt	9.12	Eleazor Packer	8.68	D. Richardson	24.64
Daniel Bayley	1.67	Harry Hale*	3.00	Do	12.59
Nathaniel Whitcomb	9.00	David Brown*	2.25	Alex'r Hutchinson	10.81
Sam'l Martin	15.58	Rich'd Graves*	18.31	James B. Gilmore	12.12
Calvin Sollace	24.72	Daniel Kimball*	33.30	Thos. Waterman	7.06
Do.*	29.00	Peleg Stiles*	16.66	Elijah Bush	3.53
Benj. Baldwin	8.13	Sam'l Jewett*	8.34	Andrew Farnsworth	43.28
Ira Phelps	14.68	Joseph Olds	14.68	Samuel B. Young	799.13
Asahel Smith*	46.72	Benj. Holmes	16.04	Jonathan Orms	39.60
Cyrus Washburn*	40.62	Joseph Olds*	70.00	Jonas Galusha	31.60
Nath'l Kilborn	8.13	David Barber	8.24	William Cahoon	15.00
Iram Wilcox	7.34	Asa Wheelock*	21.02	John Mattocks	49.00
Erastus Mott*	9.60	Jona. Brigham*	5.50	John M. Foster	317.00
Elias Buel*	8.92	Wm. Howe	20.15	Hugh Laughlin	10.40
Jonas Clark	8.24	Abel Knapp*	16.98	Lyman Lamphear	10.00
Sam'l Huntington	9.58	Dyer Leffingwill	8.24	Levi Ellis	10.00
Edmund Groves	24.39	Caleb Sheldon*	16.34	William Howe (et al.)	36.38
Salmon Green	16.04	James Smalley*	17.50	Simon Briggs (et al.)	205.96
Shadrack Hatheway*	22.08	Zadock Wheeler	66.50	Thomas Ward (et al.)	731.10
Frederic Hopkins*	20.69	S. Haighte, Jr.	16.59	John Mattocks	57.61
Joab Smith*	14.40	Joshua Morgan	53.00	Selectmen of Moretown, etc.	174.82
David Kellogg*	15.57	Stephen Pettes	27.27	Joseph Scott (et al.)	64.78
Sam'l Wright	24.72	Wm. Howe*	10.15	Stedman Martin (et al.)	590.20
Thos. Middlebrook*	13.91	Sylvester Hall*	21.23	Samuel Britton (et al.)	143.09
Noble Munson	12.81	Royal Corbin	5.30	Joshua Buzzell	38.00
Wm. B. Marsh*	16.26	Ellis Cobb*	13.14	Baruck Bolster	40.00
Samuel Fay*	96.03	Wm. Baxter*	8.22	Thomas Foster	45.14
Do	9.00	Dan Carpenter*	25.70	Hampton Lovegroove	75.00
Do.*	68.04	Dan'l G. Savage*	11.00	William Richardson	34.09
Seba French*	12.72	Frederic Hopkins	16.04	John Willson	37.40
Timothy Bliss*	16.61	Jos'h Warner	8.24	Amarziah Woodward	5.00
Noble Munson*	21.22	Alex'r Gilchrist*	41.65	Samuel Scovel (et al.)	160.08
Do	29.95	Robert Rand	8.13		

Selectmen of Barnet (et al.)	\$1,188.80
John Benson	15.93
Adam Hurlbut	16.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,478.96</b>

It is certified by the adjutant general, State of Vermont, that this list is taken from the record book of the State and is supported by a copy of a certificate executed by the secretary of state November 7, 1856, at the time the list of vouchers was copied in the record book to the effect that the list was a true copy, in dates and amounts, of the original vouchers for payments made for services in the War of 1812.

Included in the above list, and indicated by the asterisk, are the items included in the claim allowed on March 30, 1820, in the amount of \$4,421.18. The other expenditures are not supported by vouchers, it being stated that the original vouchers on which the payments were made were destroyed in the burning of the statehouse on January 6, 1857, and there is cited as authority for accepting the showing presented as evidence of the payments made the joint resolution of Congress in May 14, 1836 (5 Stat. 132), for the character of evidence to be accepted in settling claims of States against the United States arising out of the War of 1812-15.

The evidence now available as to the items not supported by vouchers, etc., is not sufficient to support a proper audit. However, should it be accepted as establishing the validity of this additional claim which the State of Vermont presents, for incorporation in this report, it is believed the amount of \$4,421.18 paid the State under date of March 30, 1820, should be deducted from the expenditures totaling \$39,478.96 and the account should appear as follows:

Balance due the State of Vermont for loans and interest	\$57,811.12
Amount of expenditures (\$39,478.96 less \$4,421.18)	35,057.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,868.90</b>

Correspondence between Gov. Jonas Galusha and Congressman Charles Rich prior to the settlement of March 30, 1820, indicates that careful consideration was given the claim then presented by the State of Vermont and all amounts at that time supported by adequate proof appear to have been allowed.

Sincerely yours,  
J. R. McCARRAN,  
Comptroller General of the United States.

An act making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the Army and militia during the late war with Great Britain

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for defraying the expenses of the Military Establishment, and those incurred by calling out the militia during the late War with Great Britain, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law for these objects, the following sums be, the sums are hereby appropriated, viz:

For pay of the Army and militia, including the sum of \$300,000, exclusive of interest, advanced by the State of Pennsylvania for defraying the expenses of the militia of said State, during the late war, \$730,000.

For subsistence, \$200,000.

For the Quartermaster's Department, \$450,000.

For the Ordnance Department, \$144,000.

For the payments of balances due to certain States, on account of disbursements for militia employed in the service of the United States during the late war, \$717,000.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the above provision, Vermont was partially reimbursed on March 30, 1820, in the sum of \$4,421.18 on account of expenditures she had made for the use and benefit of the United States in enrolling, sub-

For paying the expenses incurred in ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines established by the treaty lately made with the Creek Indians, \$15,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums, hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1817 (5 Stat. L. 378).

An act making compensation to the volunteers of Troy and other places on the northern frontier

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont that the treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the several towns and persons hereinafter named the following sums, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as compensation for the services and subsistence of the volunteers and militia stationed at Troy and in other towns on the northern frontier the summer past, to wit:

To the selectmen of the town of Craftsbury, the sum of	\$85.17
To the selectmen of Hardwick, the sum of	88.60
To the selectmen of Greensboro, the sum of	56.00
To the selectmen of Walden, the sum of	40.67
To the selectmen of Cabot, the sum of	57.17
To the selectmen of Peacham, the sum of	23.50
To the selectmen of Troy, the sum of	76.50
To the selectmen of Danville, the sum of	120.70
To the selectmen of Irasburgh, the sum of	35.00
To the selectmen of Sheffield, the sum of	33.20
To the selectmen of Barnet, the sum of	80.20
To the selectmen of St. Johnsbury, the sum of	30.00
To the selectmen of Wheelock, the sum of	59.40
To the selectmen of Ryegate, the sum of	22.44
To the selectmen of Lyndon, the sum of	4.10
To the selectmen of Canaan, the sum of	31.50
To the selectmen of Morristown, the sum of	44.84
To the selectmen of Kelly-Vale, the sum of	9.34
To the selectmen of Glover, the sum of	19.34
To Col. Joseph Scott, for supplies for troops, the sum of	235.67
To the selectmen of Barton, the sum of	27.46
To William Baxter, for supplies to troops	8.00

Amounting to 1,188.80

Passed by the General Assembly of Vermont, November 9, 1812.

A true copy.

Attest:

THOMAS LEVERETT, Secretary.

NOTE.—The above-quoted act shows that the volunteers and militia of Vermont, which were called into the service of the United States during the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, were stationed at Troy and in other towns on the northern frontier, some of which are listed above.

sisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting volunteers and militia called into the service of the United States in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, during the War with Great Britain, 1812-15.

[The Library of Congress]

SELECTED REFERENCES PERTAINING TO VERMONT IN THE WAR OF 1812

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INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1261) to provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen cattle having a value of \$50 or more in interstate commerce, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in section 3, page 2, line 6, after the word "cattle", to strike out "having a value of \$50 or more", and in section 4, page 2, line 11, after the word "cattle", to strike out "having a value of \$50 or more", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the National Cattle Theft Act.

SEC. 2. When used in this act—

(a) The term "cattle" shall mean one or more bulls, steers, oxen, cows, heifers, or calves, or the carcass or carcasses of one or more bulls, steers, oxen, cows, heifers, or calves.

(b) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce any cattle, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, buy, sell, or dispose of any cattle moving in or constituting a part of interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

SEC. 5. Any person violating section 3 of this act may be prosecuted in any district from, into, or through which such cattle has or have been transported or removed.

SEC. 6. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal, modify, or amend any part of the National Stolen Property Act.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] give a brief word of explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill, in substance, has been passed on two or three different occasions by the Senate

<sup>2</sup> Standard.

and by the House, but was vetoed by the President because of a certain provision which he thought entailed prosecution for misdemeanors. We have eliminated the limitation. We have deleted all provisions which would bring the offense into the category of petty larceny, and have made it to apply directly to stealing, taking, carrying away, or leading or driving away cattle from one State to another. Let me say to the Senator that this measure falls into the same category as the Dyer Act, by which stealing and driving away or removing an automobile is made punishable under the Federal law.

Mr. BARKLEY. I recall, when the bill was up before, that there was some discussion of the broad question whether it was wise policy for Congress to single out any article of theft and make it a penalty to take it across a State line, instead of dealing with all articles of theft and making all such transportation across a State line a Federal offense. I recall, however, that we did deal with automobile stealing, because at that time it presented a special situation because of racketeering and violations of the prohibition laws and of other things which induced Congress to feel that it was entitled to special treatment.

I desire to reiterate what I think I stated at the time the bill was previously considered, that if Congress is to penalize the transportation of articles of theft across State lines I am not so certain that it ought not to enact a general law on the subject, instead of picking out one or two things and providing a penalty for transporting those things across State lines if they have been stolen.

I shall not object to this bill, but I think the broad subject is entitled to consideration.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am grateful for the Senator's statement that he will not object to the bill. I desire to invite his attention to this situation:

In recent years, grazing on the open public domain in the grazing-land States has been licensed by permits issued by the Grazing Division of the Interior Department, so that cattle ranging at large on the open public domain are today the subject of theft by persons using high-powered vehicles on high-speed roads; and the greatest loss to the stock raiser today on the range, aside from loss due to predatory animals, is from the man who comes out on the range or out into the open and takes cattle onto his truck and transports them across a State line. It is for that reason that the bill is sought to be enacted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments reported by the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen cattle in

interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

#### INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CADETS AT MILITARY ACADEMY FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 702) to increase the number of cadets allowed at the United States Military Academy from the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to provide for an additional number of cadets at the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1935 (ch. 201, 49 Stat. 332), as amended (ch. 523, 50 Stat. 534), is hereby further amended by striking out the words "five for the District of Columbia" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nine for the District of Columbia."

#### ENLARGEMENT OF POWERS OF PROPERTY CLERK OF DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT

The bill (H. R. 4083) to enlarge the powers of the property clerk of the Police Department of the District of Columbia to dispose of property coming into his possession was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FURNISHING OF STEAM TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

The bill (H. R. 3869) to authorize the furnishing of steam from the Central Heating Plant to the District of Columbia was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RECREATIONAL BUILDINGS AT ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 145) authorizing the Federal Security Administrator to permit the American Red Cross to construct needed recreational buildings on the St. Elizabeths Hospital reservation was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

CHARLOTTE E. HUNTER

The bill (H. R. 4221) for the relief of Charlotte E. Hunter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS FOR FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The bill (H. R. 4057) to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to accept gifts for the Freedmen's Hospital and to provide for the administration of such gifts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUGUST R. LUNDSTROM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 255) for the relief of August R. Lundstrom, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the pension laws August R. Lundstrom, late of Company L, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter

be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 6th day of April 1903: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will look, he will see that there is a very elaborate report on the matter. Frankness compels me to say that I have not recently looked into the facts of the case, but a similar bill was favorably reported in the last Congress, and the measure has received very careful consideration from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The soldier was stationed at Whipple Barracks, in Arizona. Like some other soldiers, he overindulged, and was absent for 2 days. Otherwise, his military record is excellent. The committee took all the facts into consideration and recommended that the soldier's record be straightened out.

That is about the situation.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator tell me if, as a result of the passage of the bill, the dependents of the soldier would be entitled to receive a pension?

Mr. HAYDEN. If his record is cleared he will be in the same status as any other soldier.

Mr. DANAHER. I notice that there is a provision in lines 8, 9, and 10 to the effect—

That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the customary provision, and I think it is perfectly sound. After the Civil War a great scandal arose because of cases in which men would delay for a long time applications for pensions, and then, when granted, the pensions would date back for many years and would involve the payment of a very large lump sum. So Congress determined, first, that all pensions should begin from the date of the application; and, second, if granted as a result of congressional action, that no money would accrue until after the bill became law. That is the usual provision.

Mr. DANAHER. So that under this bill pension allowances will be prospective only?

Mr. HAYDEN. Exactly.

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

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

#### AMENDMENT OF STATUTE SUSPENDING ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN CIVIL LIABILITIES

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) to amend Public Law No. 861, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940, an act to promote and strengthen the national defense by suspending enforcement

of certain civil liabilities of certain persons serving in the Military and Naval Establishments, including the Coast Guard, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let the joint resolution go over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I trust that the joint resolution will not have to go over.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I objected because it is not perfectly understandable from the caption what the joint resolution proposes to accomplish. If the measure can be explained satisfactorily, I shall have no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think a word of explanation will satisfy the Senator. In the act of October 17, 1940, as passed, there was a typographical error. The word "insured" was printed in the act; it should have read "insurer." The pending joint resolution merely substitutes the word "insurer," and makes the original act read as it was intended to read. The mistake was made after the bill was passed, as I understand. That is all the explanation there is to it. The pending joint resolution merely proposes to correct the existing act.

Mr. McNARY. I did not quite catch the concluding remarks of the able Senator from Utah.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I said I think that is all the explanation there is; it is a mere correction.

Mr. McNARY. The pending measure, then, is designed to correct the wording of an existing statute?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is all; it merely corrects a word which was obviously a mistake.

Mr. McNARY. I withdraw the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Resolved etc.*, That section 413 of the act entitled "An act to promote and strengthen the national defense by suspending enforcement of certain civil liabilities of certain persons serving in the Military and Naval Establishments, including the Coast Guard," Public Law No. 861, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved October 17, 1940, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "insured" where it first occurs in the second line and substituting in lieu thereof the word "insurer," so that section 413 shall read as follows:

"This article shall not apply to any policy which is void or which may at the option of the insurer be voidable, if the insured is in military service, either in this country or abroad, nor to any policy which as a result of being in military service, either in this country or abroad, provides for the payment of any sum less than the face thereof or for the payment of an additional amount as premium."

JOHN H. BALMAT, JR.

The bill (S. 972) for the relief of John H. Balmat, Jr., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to consider and authorized to grant the application of John H. Balmat, Jr., former captain, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment United States Field Artillery, for such of the benefits under the act entitled "An act making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War," approved May 24, 1928, as the said John H. Balmat, Jr., may be entitled to in accordance with his disability rating: *Provided*, That the application of the said John H. Balmat, Jr., shall be filed with the Veterans' Administration within 6 months from the date of the approval of this act.

#### DEATH GRATUITY BENEFITS

The bill (S. 1060) to extend the 6-month death-gratuity benefits, now paid only to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who die in line of duty while in active military service of the United States, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the last proviso of section 1 of the act of August 30, 1935, as amended by section 5 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557), and by the act of July 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 1079), be, and same is hereby, further amended by changing the final period to a comma and adding the following: "including for their dependents the benefits of the act of December 17, 1919 (41 Stat. 367), as amended."

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the 6-month death gratuity benefits, now paid only to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States who die in line of duty while in active military service of the United States."

#### RAILROAD TRackage AND FACILITIES AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 916) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a revocable license to Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and successors in interest, to maintain railroad trackage and station facilities on Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 1, after the word "Reservation", to insert "Missouri"; and on the same page, line 5, after the word "purpose", to insert "and to maintain, operate, repair, and renew that portion of existing main line right-of-way of said railroad on said reservation in excess of the 60-foot right-of-way authorized by the act of Congress approved February 14, 1853 (10 Stat. 754), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1856 (11 Stat. 452)", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War (hereinafter referred to as "Secretary") be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to grant to Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., debtor, and successors in interest (herein referred to as "grantees") a license to maintain, operate, repair, renew, and construct, at grantees' expense, upon Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation, Mo., such passenger station, depot grounds, and sidings as, in the opinion of the Secretary, are reasonably necessary to serve said reservation and will not conflict with the use of said reservation for any governmental purpose, and to maintain, operate, repair, and renew that portion of the existing main line right-of-way of said railroad on said reservation in excess of the 60-foot right-of-way authorized by the act of Congress approved February 14, 1853 (10 Stat. 754), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1856 (11 Stat. 452): *Provided, however*, That nothing herein, or in such license, shall be construed as relieving said railroad from compliance with any of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended or as it may hereafter be amended. Any license so granted shall (1) be revocable at the will of the Secretary; (2) provide that the Secretary may, in lieu of revoking such license, require the grantees to relocate any such trackage or facilities for the purpose of preventing interference with the use of such reservation for governmental purposes; and (3) provide that the privileges granted thereby shall be exercised subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary, or the commanding officer of such reservation with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe in the interests of maintenance of good order, sanitation, discipline, public safety, and the interests of the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1290) to further amend the act of February 9, 1927, entitled "An act relating to the transfusion of blood by members of the Military Establishment," was announced as next in order.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING IN AVIATION

The bill (S. 1246) to amend section 2 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 556), so as to make its provisions applicable to personnel of all components of the Army of the United States was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 2 of the act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 556), is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. When the facilities of the Army for instruction and training in aviation are deemed by the Secretary of War to be insufficient he may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and without reference to any limitation contained in section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535), detail personnel of the Army of the United States as students of any technical, professional, or other educational institution, or as students, observers, or investigators at such industrial plants or other places as shall be best suited to enable such personnel to acquire a knowledge of or experience in the

specialties incident to aviation in which the training of such personnel is essential: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States in addition to the authorized emoluments of the personnel so detailed except for the cost of tuition at such educational institutions, and the cost of maintenance of necessary personnel who may be detailed as supervisors or inspectors and of the equipment assigned to them for their official use: *Provided further*, That the tuition for the personnel during the period of their detail may be paid from any funds which may hereafter be made available for the procurement branches.

#### RAILROAD UNDERPASS ON NEW YORK AVENUE NE.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 774) to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., by means of an underpass, to cross New York Avenue NE., to extend, construct, maintain, and operate certain industrial sidetracks, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., operating lessee of all of the railroads and appurtenant properties of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co., in the District of Columbia, be, and it is hereby, authorized to establish switch and siding connections with its tracks in parcel 130/9, to cross New York Avenue by means of a suitable underpass, and thence into and through parcel 129/33 and lot 801 in square 3585, as well as into and through the bed of Brentwood Road between New York Avenue and Florida Avenue, if and when said road is officially vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all of said parcels of land being thus known and identified on the plat books of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, with all switches, crossings, turn-outs, extensions, spurs, and sidings, as may be or become necessary for the development of the said squares and parcels of land above indicated for such use as may be permitted in the use district or districts in which said squares and parcels of land are now or may hereafter be included as defined in the zoning regulations of the District of Columbia and shown in the official atlases of the Zoning Commission.

SEC. 2. Before any of the work above authorized shall be begun on the ground a plan or plans thereof shall be prepared and submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their approval and only to the extent that such plans shall be so approved shall said work or any portion thereof be permitted or undertaken.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or abridging the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1353), entitled "An act to provide for the elimination of grade crossings of steam railroads in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying the requirements of section 1 (18) of the Interstate Commerce Act insofar as they would apply to the construction referred to in section 1 of this act.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not understand the amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a bill which affects the District of Columbia. The Pennsylvania Railroad sought to extend its tracks across New York Avenue so that it might provide certain facilities for the loading and unloading of cars in the District of Columbia. The Interstate Commerce Commission sent a letter to the committee, which I ask to have read. I think the letter will explain the purport and meaning of the amendment. The amendment was not considered by the Committee on the District of Columbia because at the time it considered the bill the amendment had not been brought forward to the attention of the committee.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask the able Senator whether the committee having jurisdiction of railroad matters, the Interstate Commerce Committee, was consulted?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it was not, and if the Senator will listen to the suggestion in the letter he will note that the amendment merely preserves the right to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and issue a certificate permitting the trackage, if necessary. I ask that the letter be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,  
Washington, April 18, 1941.

Hon. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,  
Chairman, Committee on the  
District of Columbia,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN REYNOLDS: Since my letter to you dated April 17, reporting on S. 774, certain facts have come to my attention which lead me to feel that some clarification and amplification of that letter would be desirable. Although Mr. Murray's letter was dated April 7, it did not reach the Commission until April 14, and, as it was understood that you wanted our comments as soon as possible, we had no opportunity to make any investigation of the circumstances relating to this bill other than those appearing from the bill itself.

It has since been stated to us that the project involved in S. 774 will probably entail the expenditure of a considerable amount of money for an extensive terminal, with the necessary railroad extensions, which will probably be opposed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania's principal railroad competitor in the District of Columbia. If this be true, it may be that the project is one for which a certificate of public convenience and necessity would ordinarily be required under section 1 (18) of the Interstate Commerce Act, quoted in my letter of the 17th.

Insofar as S. 774 is limited solely to the municipal regulation of the use or occupancy of streets in the District of Columbia we have no objection to it. However, we are fearful that if enacted into law as it now reads it might be interpreted as giving the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. full authority to carry out the project without any further governmental action except that specifically mentioned in the bill. It was for that reason that we suggested deleting the word "extensions" from line 8 of page 2. Upon further consideration our legislative committee feels that it would be well to go a step further

and insert a new section between the present sections 3 and 4, as follows:

"Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying the requirements of section 1 (18) of the Interstate Commerce Act insofar as they would apply to the construction referred to in section 1 of this act."

If the bill were so amended, the present section 4 should, of course, be renumbered 5.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,  
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. I may explain a little further that the bill is entirely a municipal bill so far as the Committee on the District of Columbia is concerned. The question before the District of Columbia Committee was whether we should permit the Pennsylvania Railroad to put an underpass across New York Avenue. That is all our committee had to do with. Mr. Eastman evidently wants to see to it that the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission is preserved, and it was for that reason that I offered the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### EASEMENTS OVER CERTAIN GOVERNMENT LANDS

The bill (S. 634) to authorize the Attorney General to grant easements to States over lands belonging to the United States under his supervision and control, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VAN NUYS. Mr. President, the following bill on the calendar, Order No. 209, House bill 3394, is identical with the Senate bill the title of which has just been stated. I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill and be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3394) to authorize the Attorney General to grant easements to States over lands belonging to the United States under his supervision and control was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VAN NUYS. I move that Senate bill 634 be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

#### MARTIN F. GETTINGS

The bill (H. R. 4065) for the relief of Martin F. Gettings was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### R. BRINSKELLE AND CHARLIE MELCHER

The bill (S. 1352) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of R. Brinskelle and Charlie Melcher was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of R. Brinskelle and Charlie Melcher for damages for loss of

a fishing cabin located on Warrior River, Jefferson County, Ala., on or about March 6, 1937, because of fire allegedly caused by negligence of Government employees in connection with clearing operations along the banks of the Warrior River and its tributaries.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after enactment of this act and proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

J. M. SWINNEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1348) for the relief of J. M. Swinney, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, at the beginning of line 5, after "Mississippi" to strike out "the sum of \$200 a month from May 23, 1938, during his lifetime, and, upon his death, to pay to his widow, if then living, the sum of \$100 per month during her lifetime, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for compensation on account of the total and permanent disability of the said J. M. Swinney, resulting from injuries received by him on May 23, 1938, from the explosion of several dynamite caps in his welding and blacksmith shop, which was being used without charge by the Works Progress Administration as a tool and storage room in connection with work on Works Progress Administration project No. 5466 in Pearl River County, Miss. The first payment under this act shall be made within 60 days from the date of its enactment and shall include all sums due and payable from May 23, 1938, to the date of such payment. All such payments shall be made through the United States Employment Compensation Commission"; and insert: "the sum of \$2,719, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of injuries to the said J. M. Swinney resulting from the explosion of several dynamite caps handed to him loosely by Works Progress Administration employees in his welding and blacksmith shop on May 23, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. M. Swinney, of Poplarville, Miss., the sum of \$2,719, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of injuries to the said J. M. Swinney resulting from the explosion of several dynamite caps handed to him loosely by Works Progress Administration employees in his welding and blacksmith shop on May 23, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per-

centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

FRANK AND PAULINA RUBLEIN AND MRS. ETHEL BOWERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 853) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse Frank Rublein and Paulina Rublein, husband and wife, for the losses sustained by them by reason of the death of their son, Ernest J. Rublein, resulting from the negligence of an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000, and to Mrs. Ethel Bowers, mother of Richard Bowers, deceased, the sum of \$5,000", and on page 2, line 5, after the name "Ernest Rublein", to strike out "was" and insert "and Richard Bowers were", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Rublein and Paulina Rublein, father and mother of Ernest J. Rublein, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, and to Mrs. Ethel Bowers, mother of Richard Bowers, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for damages for fatal injuries suffered by their sons on the 15th of August 1934, on route No. 28, about 3½ miles east of Newberry, Mich., when the automobile in which Ernest Rublein and Richard Bowers were riding was struck by a motor truck owned by the United States and driven by Richard Hobson, an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp No. 1688, located at Newberry, Mich.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Frank and Paulina Rublein, and Mrs. Ethel Bowers."

SPECIAL-TAX SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLA.

The bill (H. R. 59) for the relief of special-tax school districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Broward County, Fla., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY FORTUNE

The bill (H. R. 3269) for the relief of Mary Fortune was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HERBERT M. GREGORY

The bill (H. R. 4063) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Herbert M. Gregory was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HUGHEY PARSLEY

The bill (H. R. 438) for the relief of Hughey Parsley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLENTOWN AIRPORT CORPORATION

The bill (H. R. 701) for the relief of the Allentown Airport Corporation was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 694) for the relief of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,239.22" and insert "\$2,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MAJ. HAROLD SORENSON

The bill (S. 583) for the relief of Maj. Harold Sorenson was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$313.02 to Maj. Harold Sorenson, of Bismarck, N. Dak., formerly the United States property and disbursing officer for North Dakota, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of amounts paid by him in the settlement of certain charges made against his accounts by reason of disallowances in his accounts for the month of August 1932, such disallowances representing overpayments of mileage allowances to certain members of the North Dakota National Guard for travel from their home stations to Devils Lake, N. Dak., and return, for the purpose of participating in field training of the National Guard during the period June 11, 1932, to June 25, 1932: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CLAUDE W. LASALLE AND DAUTERIVE HOSPITAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1040) for the relief of Claude W.

LaSalle, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$1,830.50"; in line 6, after the name "Louisiana", to insert "and the sum of \$169.50 to the Dauterive Hospital, New Iberia, La."; and in line 9, after the words "sustained by", to strike out "him" and insert "Claude W. LaSalle, and for medical and hospital expenses incurred", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,830.50 to Claude W. LaSalle, of Jeanerette, La., and the sum of \$169.50 to the Dauterive Hospital, New Iberia, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by Claude W. LaSalle, and for medical and hospital expenses incurred as a result of a collision when he was struck while on foot by United States Coast Guard truck No. 1616, said collision occurring on May 22, 1939, about 3 miles east of New Iberia, La., on United States Highway No. 90: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Claude W. LaSalle and the Dauterive Hospital."

WILLIAM G. SULLIVAN

The bill (H. R. 198) for the relief of William G. Sullivan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANTONE AND MARY LIPKA

The bill (H. R. 224) for the relief of Antone and Mary Lipka was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BEN TORIAN AND JOE J. McDONALD

The bill (H. R. 2006) for the relief of Ben Torian and Joe J. McDonald was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOPHRANIA HOLMES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3828) for the relief of Sophronia Holmes, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$179" and insert "\$500."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. CLYDE THATCHER AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3827) for the relief of Mrs. Clyde Thatcher and her two minor children, Marjorie Thatcher and Bobby Thatcher, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the name "Texas", to strike out "and"; in line 8, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500", and on page 2, line 3, after the name "Thatcher", to insert "and for medical expenses incurred by Mr. Clyde Thatcher."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thatcher and their two minor children, Marjorie Thatcher and Bobby Thatcher."

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4036) to amend the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act, approved May 3, 1935, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 2 of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act of May 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 166), as amended, is amended by adding after the second subparagraph therein the following new subparagraph:

"Reckless driving, as provided in section (9) (b) of such Traffic Acts, if personal injury occurs as a result thereof."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am somewhat in doubt regarding the objectives of this bill, and I should like to have it explained. Otherwise, I shall want it to go over.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, House bill 4036, if enacted, would accomplish this result: In the District of Columbia at the present time it is provided that if a person is convicted of driving while intoxicated, or of leaving the scene of an automobile accident without making his identity known, before he can secure a license to drive again he must show his financial responsibility. That provision, however, does not apply in the case of a conviction for reckless driving. This bill provides that if a person is convicted of reckless driving as the result of which personal injury is brought about, the financial-responsibility law will apply to him, so that before he can obtain a license to continue driving he also must make a showing that he has sufficient financial responsibility to meet the requirements of the act. The act calls for an insurance policy covering an injury in the amount of \$5,000, for each person, or a total of \$10,000 for one or more persons in any one accident, or \$1,000 damage to property. That can be met either by an insurance policy or by a bond, or by a cash deposit.

So the net effect of this bill will be that hereafter, if a person is convicted either of driving while under the influence of liquor or of leaving the scene of an automobile accident in which a personal injury occurred without identifying himself or, under the proposed new act, is convicted of reckless driving, he must show his financial responsibility and provide insurance before he can secure a license to continue driving.

The bill has already been passed by the House and has been approved by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

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

AMENDMENT OF UNION RAILROAD STATION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3066) to amend an act to provide for a Union Railroad Station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill? I may say that I am somewhat humiliated. I am a member of the Senate District Committee, but if we have had any meetings, except one, I have not been notified of them; and the bills now coming up in relation to the District are bills I have never heard of. I should like to have them explained.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, this bill contains two amendments to the act which provided for the establishment of the Union Station in the District of Columbia. When that bill was enacted it contained section 10, which provided that in the case of any streets or highways within the District of Columbia which crossed any line of steam railroad the District of Columbia would have to eliminate the grade crossings and provide for a separation of the grades at the cost of the District of Columbia. At that time every line that went into the depot was a steam railroad. Now there are some electrified lines. The first amendment is to eliminate the word "steam," and make that requirement apply to any line of railroad other than a street railway, so that if one of these electrified lines crosses a street it shall be requisite that the District of Columbia shall separate the grades as much as if it were a steam line. That really is merely a technical amendment to cover developments in transportation.

The second amendment is the important one. There are also a number of spur tracks and switch tracks which are used perhaps once a day; and to apply this provision to such spur tracks and switch tracks would, of course, involve an expenditure far out of proportion to the amount of benefit to the public which would result from the separation of the grades. It seems that at the present time there are a number of such tracks in operation as grade crossings, and there have been no particular extensions in recent years; but now, with the development of the District, it is becoming neces-

sary to make use of some spur tracks across minor streets where they have not been in use before. Therefore it is proposed to add this clause:

*Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall require the location, construction, or maintenance of any such street or highway under or above any spur, industrial, switching, or side track, or branch line of any railroad unless the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall find the same is necessary in the public safety.

For example, one of the spur tracks immediately under consideration is used perhaps once a day. To separate the grades would cost something like one or two hundred thousand dollars. There are several other grade crossings on the present spur tracks. This amendment eliminates the necessity for separating the grades unless the District Commissioners find it to be necessary in the interest of public safety.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

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

#### MINERAL RESOURCES OF PUBLIC LANDS

The resolution (S. Res. 53) submitted by Mr. O'MAHONEY on January 23, 1941, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the development of the mineral resources (including oil and gas) of the public lands of the United States, and of the existing laws which relate to such development, with a view toward (1) providing for more effective development and utilization of such resources for the purposes of national defense, (2) fostering free competitive enterprise and the investment of private capital in the development of the mineral industry and the production of essential and useful minerals, and (3) conserving such mineral resources to the fullest extent which is consistent with their proper development and utilization. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

#### WILLIAM T. J. RYAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 175) for the relief of William T. J. Ryan, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an

amendment, on page 2, line 8, after the word "wife", to insert "if living, or to William T. J. Ryan", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. 649), relating to the support of families of enlisted men in the Military Establishment who served during the expedition into Mexico, the claim of William T. J. Ryan, then sergeant, Headquarters Battery, Seventy-sixth Regiment United States Field Artillery, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Federal support of his wife, Beulah E. Ryan, be held and considered to have been received in the office of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., on or before June 30, 1917, in view of the fact that delay in receipt occurred through no fault of the soldier but through loss or miscarriage of his application in the mails, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Beulah E. Ryan, his wife, if living, or to William T. J. Ryan, the sum of \$184, in full satisfaction of said claim: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) for the relief of South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$85,390.71" and insert "\$40,473.71", so as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc., of Aberdeen, S. Dak., the sum of \$40,473.71, in full satisfaction of all its claims against the United States for losses sustained by it, during the stabilizing operations of the Federal Farm Board in 1929 and 1930, through withholding grain from the market, paying the storage and carrying charges thereon, and making advances to its members in order to stabilize prices: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this joint resolution in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this joint resolution shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The preamble was rejected.

#### AMENDMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The bill (S. 588) to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a casual glance at this bill indicates that it is a plan to remove any State authority from the provisions of section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

I do not know that I should oppose it on that ground, but I have a telegram which has just reached my desk from W. A. Schoenfeld, director of the experiment station and school of agriculture at the Oregon State College, asking for an opportunity further to consider the proposed legislation. It is important. I understand a great many States have not cooperated with the Government.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have no objection to the bill going over. But I am sure the Senator understands that action must be taken at this session, otherwise the whole soil-conservation program will be terminated.

Mr. McNARY. I would not go that far; but we will not discuss that now. I shall be satisfied if the bill goes over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

#### EXTENSION OF CROP INSURANCE TO COTTON

The bill (S. 158) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, it seems to me this bill is of such importance that it should have more consideration than can be given to it on a call of the calendar for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection. As I gather, it extends the crop-insurance program to all agricultural commodities.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to make a statement about it. Of course, if there is objection, I cannot do anything but consent that the bill go over. But the Senator is in error.

We passed a bill identical with this one, word for word, 2 years ago, and the House passed the same bill and it went to the White House, but was vetoed. This applies only to cotton, and that was explained when the bill was before us previously. When the wheat-insurance program was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, we had an agreement that we would make a trial with one commodity to see how the law operated, and it was agreed that if it proved satisfactory as to wheat, cotton would come next in order. We went along in the hope that we could finally take in a great many other agricultural commodities.

After wheat had been tried for 2 years, Congress passed the bill including cotton. The President sent the bill back with a veto message, because he was not satisfied, from the experience, that the action

was justified. At this time, however, the committee has a letter releasing this cotton program. It is approved by the Director of the Budget and by the administration, and, as I stated, this measure is identical with the bill that was previously passed. So under those circumstances I do not see any real reason for the bill going over.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I see that there are substituted for the words "wheat crop" the words "agricultural commodities." On the face of it, it includes many things other than wheat.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That applies merely to the administration program. This bill includes cotton only.

Mr. ADAMS. It seems to me of such significance and importance that it should be more carefully considered than it can be at this time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I hope the Senator will give it his consideration.

Mr. ADAMS. It is a matter of great importance.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to have it acted on at the next call of the calendar.

Mr. ADAMS. I suggest to the Senator that we do not wait for a call of the calendar, but set it down and have the matter gone into with greater care than is possible on a call of the calendar.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The bill contains an amendment authorizing the administration to take notes, in connection with wheat, instead of insisting on actual delivery of the wheat, in which event they have to take it and store it and keep it. The Department is anxious to have the proposed legislation enacted. It says the bill will enable approximately a million dollars to be saved. Policies are now being taken and time is important. So I ask the Senator to give this bill his consideration before the next call of the calendar.

In view of the long consideration previously given the bill—and it was unanimously reported by the committee—and in view of the fact that we are merely going over ground which has been heretofore covered, I had hoped there might not be objection to consideration of the bill. But if the Senator objects, I can only say that I am sorry.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, does the bill extend the law to all agricultural commodities?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; it includes only cotton. The Department is making a study of different agricultural commodities, in the hope that it can go from one to the other as fast as the statistical information is obtained to justify such action. The Senator doubtless knows the Department has already acted in the case of wheat.

Mr. TAFT. The first section contemplates substituting "agricultural commodities" for "wheat."

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is general administrative language, so that when some other commodity is included the law will apply. The bill does not add anything but cotton.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ADAMS. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF NOTES IN FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

The bill (S. 1390) to amend section 508 (d) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, this is another little bill on the same subject, covered by the preceding bill, introduced at the request of the Department, who ask that they be empowered to permit notes to be taken, rather than to be required, as the present law requires, that the commodity itself be delivered. In the case of wheat they have to take it to a warehouse or elevator, store it, and hold it. They want to handle the transaction in another way, by taking notes payable in wheat if the farmer is not in a position to pay cash. The Department says it will save about a million dollars if it is permitted to take notes.

Mr. HATCH. Does the question of storage space also enter into the matter?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not sure; but the officials are anxious to have this bill enacted, because they say it would involve a large saving, and the matter of convenience. It may involve the question of space, too.

This matter is presented in two ways. I presented it as an amendment to the cotton-crop insurance measure so that it would apply to both crops if the cotton measure were passed. If it should not be passed, then it would stand as an independent bill, so that we could get it through any time, and use it under the wheat insurance plan. It does not enlarge the program; it merely authorizes the taking of notes rather than the actual delivery of the wheat.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the bill now under discussion is in the form of an amendment to the bill which precedes it on the calendar, and that was brought about by the objection made by the Department and the objection of the Budget Bureau. The whole thing is a complete story with the preceding bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true.

Mr. McNARY. However, this does relate to a little different subject matter from that covered in the bill which precedes it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; the Senator is in error. If the bill covering cotton is not passed, then this bill relates to wheat only.

Mr. McNARY. That is what I said; this amendment is separate and apart from the substance of the bill that was discussed a minute ago.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true.

Mr. McNARY. While it is linked with the other bill at the request of the Department of Agriculture and of the Bureau of the Budget it still applies to a different subject matter.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 508 (d) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, is amended by inserting the following sentences immediately after the first sentence thereof: "Nothing in this section shall prevent the Corporation from accepting, for the payment of premiums, notes payable in the commodity insured, or the cash equivalent, upon such security as may be determined pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and from purchasing the quantity of the commodity represented by any of such notes not paid at maturity."

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 961) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after "Congress", to insert "approved May 17, 1939, heretofore extended by an act of Congress", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., authorized to be built by the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission and its successors and assigns by an act of Congress, approved May 17, 1939, heretofore extended by an act of Congress, approved May 27, 1940, are hereby further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from the date of approval of this act.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, WISCONSIN

The bill (S. 1147) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the village of Cassville, Wis., or its assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Cassville, Wis., and to a place at or near the village of Guttenberg, Iowa," approved August 7, 1939, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act approved August 7, 1939, authorizing the village of Cassville, Wis., or its assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Cassville, Wis., and to a place at or near the village of Guttenberg, Iowa, be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

#### PATAPSCO RIVER BRIDGE, MARYLAND

The bill (S. 1223) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across or tunnel

under the Patapsco River at Baltimore, Md.; and a bridge across Chesapeake Bay from a point at or near Miller's Island, Baltimore County, Md., to a point at or near Tolchester, Kent County, Md., or a bridge across or tunnel under Chesapeake Bay, or a combined bridge and tunnel, from a point at or near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Md., to a point on Kent Island, Md., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across or tunnel under the Patapsco River at Baltimore, Md., and the construction of a bridge across Chesapeake Bay from a point at or near Miller's Island, Baltimore County, Md., to a point at or near Tolchester, Kent County, Md., or a bridge across or tunnel under Chesapeake Bay, or a combined bridge and tunnel, from a point at or near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Md., to a point on Kent Island, Md., authorized to be built by the State of Maryland by an act of Congress approved April 7, 1938, are hereby extended 3 and 5 years, respectively, from the date of the approval of this act.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE, OREGON

The bill (S. 1226) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg., authorized to be built by the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees by an act of Congress approved June 13, 1934, as amended, as heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, and December 16, 1940, are further extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 13, 1941.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

#### SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BRIDGE, PENNSYLVANIA

The bill (H. R. 2829) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Harrisburg, Pa., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (H. R. 2830) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Middletown, Pa., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MAHONING RIVER BRIDGE, OHIO

The bill (H. R. 3682) granting the consent of Congress to the Commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mahoning River in the village of Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ST. LOUIS RIVER BRIDGE, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The bill (H. R. 2766) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River at or near the city of Duluth, Minn., and the city of Superior, Wis., and to amend the act of August 7, 1939, as amended, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CUMBERLAND RIVER, TENNESSEE

The bill (H. R. 2684) granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of Davidson County, of the State of Tennessee, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Cumberland River at a point approximately 1¼ miles below Clees Ferry, connecting a belt-line highway in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, known as the Old Hickory Boulevard, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### OHIO RIVER TOLL BRIDGE NEAR CANNELTON, IND.

The bill (H. R. 1824) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Perry County, Ind., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 106) admitting JOSEPH ROSIER as a Senator from the State of West Virginia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

#### EXEMPTION FROM INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES

The bill (H. R. 3835) to exempt from internal-revenue taxes, on the basis of reciprocity, articles imported by consular officers and employees of foreign states for their personal or official use, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CONTINUATION OF TEMPORARY INCREASES IN POSTAL RATES

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) to continue the temporary increases in postal rates on first-class matter and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMITH. I ask that the joint resolution be passed over.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from South Carolina that I reported the joint resolution favorably from the Finance Committee. It merely extends the 3-cent postage rate for 2 years beyond June 30 of the present year. The figures show that it means approximately \$101,000,000 to the Post Office Department and the Treasury of the United States. Unless the Senator from South Carolina has some serious objection to the joint resolution I should like to have it passed.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I know that taxes and other charges must go to

the point where everything will be burdened thereby, but I believe we will get as much or more revenue by going back to the 2-cent postage rate. I never did know exactly why the rate was raised to 3 cents, except to get more revenue. I have no personal objection; only the 2-cent postage rate was, in my opinion, an ideal rate, and it brought in sufficient revenue. It would be well if we took action with respect to certain matter which now goes as second class and burdens the mail, but we do not have the courage to do it. We help certain interests to carry their advertising through the mails, which results in making millions of dollars for them. They use the Post Office Department as a carrier; they are favored, while those who write letters must bear the burden. That is my main objection to the measure.

Mr. BROWN. I will say to the Senator from South Carolina that the very subject to which I think he is referring is now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Mr. SMITH. It has been under consideration ever since I have been here.

Mr. BROWN. And it is also before the Senate Finance Committee. Whether it will pass, I cannot say. But an estimate of some \$78,000,000 by way of revenue from the source to which the Senator referred has been made by the experts of the joint committee. I cannot assure him that such a measure will pass.

Mr. SMITH. I can assure the Senator that it will not. Of course, it will not.

Mr. BROWN. I trust the Senator will let this measure be passed, because it means, according to the estimates of the Post Office Department, \$101,000,000 of revenue.

Mr. SMITH. When does the present law expire?

Mr. BROWN. June 30 of the present year.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator will have sufficient time to provide for bringing in the \$76,000,000 to which he has referred.

Mr. BROWN. I do not want the Senator to say that I intend to bring it in. I merely say that the matter is under consideration.

Mr. SMITH. Very well; we will consider that, together with this joint resolution, when the matter comes before us. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The joint resolution will be passed over.

#### DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN TRUST FUNDS BY THE TREASURY

The bill (H. R. 4239) to carry to the surplus fund of the Treasury certain trust funds derived from compensating taxes collected pursuant to section 15 (e) of title I of the act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 40), as amended, upon certain articles coming into the United States, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### OFFICIAL SEAL FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The bill (H. R. 3974) to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Security

Agency to adopt an official seal, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE FUND AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND**

The bill (S. 1045) to increase the earnings of the United States Government life-insurance fund and the national service life-insurance fund by expediting the investment of the moneys thereof, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the bill be passed over. I wish to look into it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 1045?

Mr. McNARY. Yes; I object to the present consideration of the last bill on the calendar. I do not know that I shall persist in my objection, but from the caption of the bill it seems to be a rather formidable piece of legislation. I shall be very glad to have the Senator from Georgia make an explanation if he desires.

Mr. GEORGE. No; I shall be satisfied to have the bill go over if the Senator from Oregon wishes that it go over, but I shall be very glad to explain briefly what it is.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator may have the opportunity now. I may be convinced by his statement.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the premiums paid or payments made on the two types of Government life insurance, the old war-risk insurance and the present insurance which has been provided to take care of the trainees, the men called temporarily into service, must be invested in funds of the United States Government. Under the detailed method of handling those collections at this time there is a loss of some time between the time of receipt of the money, while it passes through the Treasury, and is taken out, with certain formalities, and sent to the Comptroller General for his approval, and so forth, and the time of its investment. There is a necessary lag in time. This bill seeks to do only one thing, and it does but the one thing, namely, to cut the red tape, so that immediately upon the receipt of the money by the Treasury such funds may be invested in interest-bearing bonds, without the loss of some necessary days and sometimes weeks. The earnings on the bonds go to the benefit of the insured. The general funds of the veterans and of the trainees who have been called to the service are increased by interest paid upon these bonds. The only purpose of the measure is to eliminate that lag in time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is a reasonable and satisfactory explanation. I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had

been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to strike out "notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary", and on page 2, line 11, after the word "accounts", to insert "by the General Accounting Office", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all cash balances in the United States Government life-insurance fund and the national service life-insurance fund on the enactment of this act, together with all moneys thereafter accruing to such funds, including premiums, appropriated moneys, the proceeds of any sales of investments which may be necessary to meet current expenditures, and interest on investments, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the disbursing accounts of the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement, and shall thereupon be available for disbursement for meeting all expenditures and making investments authorized to be made from such funds without covering into the Treasury of the United States and withdrawal on money requisitions. All necessary bookkeeping adjustments of such funds in the accounts on the books of the Treasury shall be made upon the basis of the settlement of disbursing accounts by the General Accounting Office.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Mr. BARKLEY. 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 MESSAGE REFERRED**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair), laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States nominating John C. Fitzgerald, of Maine, to be Work Projects Administrator for Maine, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

**EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following favorable committee reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Frank J. Kuhl, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Wisconsin.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

John M. Morin, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of 6 years from March 15, 1941 (reappointment).

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

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general.

By Mr. AUSTIN (for Mr. REYNOLDS), from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Joseph O. Donovan, to be State Director of Selective Service for the State of California, under the provisions of law; and

Brig. Gen. Sion Boone Hawkins, Georgia National Guard, to be brigadier general,

Adjutant General's Department, National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of law; the same officer to be assigned and detailed as State Director of Selective Service for the State of Georgia, under the provisions of law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

**UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

The legislative clerk proceed to read sundry nominations in the United States Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Public Health Service are confirmed en bloc.

**COAST GUARD**

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast Guard are confirmed en bloc.

**COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY**

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey are confirmed en bloc.

That concludes the calendar.

**DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE FOLGER, OF NORTH CAROLINA**

The Senate resumed legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 192) from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

**House Resolution 192**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,**

*May 1, 1941.*

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ALONZO D. FOLGER, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, in connection with the lamentable news conveyed to us by the message from the House of Representatives, I send to the desk a resolution, which I ask to have read, and for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 108) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the

death of Hon. ALONZO DILLARD FOLGER, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, let me say that I deeply regret that I am unable to serve as one of the committee from the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Representative FOLGER. We are engaged in hearings on the ship-requisitioning bill, and we are under the necessity of pressing those hearings with a view to the final determination of the attitude of the committee in order that we may report back to the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity. So I ask that someone other than myself be designated as one of the two Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will announce the appointment of the committee at a later time.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 5, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 1, 1941:

##### WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

John C. Fitzgerald, of Maine, to be work project administrator for Maine.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 1, 1941:

##### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

###### TO BE SENIOR DENTAL SURGEON

Eugene C. Stamm

###### TO BE MEDICAL DIRECTORS

David J. Prather  
Louis L. Williams, Jr.

##### COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

###### TO BE CHIEF GUNNER

Ralph A. Taylor

###### TO BE CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIAN

John T. Oden

##### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TO BE JUNIOR HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEER (WITH RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, IN THE NAVY)

Arthur Loren Wardwell

TO BE AIDES (WITH RELATIVE RANK OF ENSIGN IN THE NAVY)

John Thomas Guthrie  
Howard Stapleton Cole  
Robert White McCarty

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

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

Our Heavenly Father, the God of nature and of the human heart, we thank Thee for our kinship with Thy marvelous works. On this radiant May day we pray for a life so simple and natural that we shall be able to enter into sympathetic relations with the promise and glory of Thy handiwork. Teach us the gladness and peace of that life which is responsive to Thy messages through Nature; herein are the virtues which ennoble and enrich our relationships. Here enduring patience appears and distorted tempers are subdued, blessing us with the companionship of great thoughts. In the light and beauty of this good world-house, strengthen our aspirations and make real to our souls the higher vision. "Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name." So long as we revere Thy holy name, our homes will be pure and the genius of our Republic be sacred.

Blessed Lord, we wait at the altar of prayer by a common impulse. Our hearts are touched by the sudden death of an honored Member, whose character and fidelity to high purpose endeared him to his colleagues. Comfort Thou the devoted companion of the years and care for the two dear boys that they may be kept in the embrace of Thy Fatherly love. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On April 22, 1941:

H. R. 3786. An act to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

On April 23, 1941:

H. R. 2990. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of claims under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain officers and enlisted men or former officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as a result of the earthquake which occurred at Managua, Nicaragua, on March 31, 1931," approved January 21, 1936 (49 Stat. 2212);

H. R. 3097. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940;

H. R. 3160. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of claims under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain personnel or former person-

nel of the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps for the value of personal effects destroyed as a result of a fire at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on October 27, 1938," approved June 19, 1939; and

H. J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939," to provide for an extension in the life of the Commission, to authorize the transfer of property to other departments and branches of the Government without consideration, and for other purposes.

On April 24, 1941:

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1941, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

On April 29, 1941:

H. R. 3486. An act to amend the act of October 14, 1940, relating to defense housing, by authorizing an additional appropriation of \$150,000,000 and for other purposes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein certain tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. VREELAND asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article in reference to the University of San Francisco which appeared in the San Francisco News of April 26.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement made by me to the California Real Estate Association, and to also extend my remarks in the RECORD in reference to the labor situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JENKINS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include two statements on the St. Lawrence seaway proposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two letters from Carl G. Snively, of Cornell University, as well as an editorial entitled "Strategic Evacuation" from the Cornell Daily Sun.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a reprint of an article appearing in the River Forester, of River Forest, Ill., in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an oration and also my statement before the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by David Lawrence in the Evening Star of yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under a previous order of the House I have been allotted 10 minutes to address the House today. I ask unanimous consent to have that deferred until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KOPPELMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article concerning myself, and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address made by myself at the dedication of the Windsor post office at Windsor, Conn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPELMANN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech by the Honorable JOSEPH E. CASEY.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain particulars with reference to the Rockland Voluntary Aid Society.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore made, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein some information I have received from the State Department.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Msgr. Robert P. Barry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the special order I have to address the House this afternoon be continued until a week from today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY (H. DOC. NO. 197)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States of America:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report

from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation to enable the United States to cooperate with the governments of the American republics in Central America in the survey and construction of the proposed Inter-American Highway within the borders of those republics.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 28, 1941.

[Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein resolutions passed by the Knights of Columbus at Westpoint, Nebr.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GEHRMANN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### THE LATE ALONZO D. FOLGER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON].

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the House the tragic and untimely death at Mount Airy, N. C., his home, of ALONZO D. FOLGER, a Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina. He was fatally injured in an accident in his home town early yesterday morning and passed away yesterday evening.

His untimely death has shocked and saddened his legion of friends in all walks of life, especially in his home State, and has brought to a tragic end a most useful and faithful career.

The people of North Carolina, his home State, and of his district, loved and trusted Mr. FOLGER as they did few men. All who had the opportunity to know his many high qualities admired and respected him, not only as a faithful public servant, but as a gentleman and a true friend.

I know that I speak the sentiment that is universally shared by all—that in his death the State of North Carolina, the Nation, and the House has lost not only a friend but one who gave unstintingly of his ability and energies to further improve the lot of his fellowman. LON FOLGER was beloved by all and we shall greatly miss him.

I know I voice the sentiment of my colleagues when I extend to his widow and family the profound sympathy of the House of Representatives, for we all feel a deep sorrow in the tragic passing of one we highly respected, greatly admired, and dearly loved.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 192

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ALONZO D. FOLGER, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members of the House: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. KERR, and Mr. CLARK.

The Clerk will report the further resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, May 2, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

The Committee on Flood Control will continue hearings on the following days:

1. Friday, May 2: Proponents and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the lower Ohio River and tributaries.

2. Monday, May 5: Proponents and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the New England region, including the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers, and the Middle Atlantic region, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

3. Tuesday, May 6: Proponents and representatives of the South Atlantic region, including rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi River.

4. Wednesday, May 7: Proponents and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the Arkansas, White, Red, and St. Francis River Basins.

5. Thursday, May 8: Lower Mississippi River. Gen. Max C. Tyler, president of the Mississippi River Commission, and Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers on the lower Mississippi River and proposed modifications of the adopted project.

6. Friday, May 9: Proponents and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the lower Mississippi River and tributaries other than the Arkansas, the White, the Red, and the St. Francis Rivers.

7. Monday, May 12: Proponents and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for other projects in other regions and in other parts of the United States.

8. Tuesday, May 13: Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies.

9. Wednesday, May 14: Senators and Members of Congress.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary will hold public hearings on H. R. 4017, a bill permitting exemption from certain restrictions on political activity in municipal affairs, on Wednesday, May 7, 1941, at 10 a. m., in room 346, House Office Building, before Subcommittee No. 1.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, May 7, 1941, for the consideration of H. R. 4215 (Mr. ALLEN), to exclude certain aliens.

Consideration of House Resolution 94 (LELAND M. FORD) and private bills, Thursday, May 8, 1941.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the bridge subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Wednesday, May 7, 1941. Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 4314.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings on Wednesday, May 14, 1941, at 10 a. m. on H. R. 3361, to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish-restoration and management projects, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

485. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations for the legislative establishment for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$143,680 (H. Doc. No. 191); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

486. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$611,000 (H. Doc. No. 192); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

487. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a change in limitation affecting an estimate of appropriation for the Federal Security Agency as an amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. No. 193); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

488. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1941 (H. Doc. No. 194); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

489. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fis-

cal year 1941 in the amount of \$15,000,000 for defense housing (H. Doc. No. 195); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

490. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for salaries and administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1941, in the amount of \$250,000 (H. Doc. No. 196); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 4545. A bill to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works made necessary by the defense program; with amendment (Rept. No. 489). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Assembly Joint Resolutions Nos. 44 and 45, also House Resolution No. 149, relative to floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Resolution No. 20, with reference to the Old Oregon Trail; to the Committee on the Library.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

937. By Mr. BOLLES: Resolution of the Milwaukee Woman's Club, endorsing the principles of House bill 3793 and Senate bill 1131, which seek to stop the wasteful outmoded logging practices which have resulted in the slaughter of entire forests in this country, and which will place approximately 2,000,000 acres in northern Wisconsin and in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan under selective cutting management by State and Federal agencies and so put timber production on a permanent basis; to the Committee on Agriculture.

938. Also, resolution adopted by the common council of the city of Racine, Wis., requesting the Congress of the United States to enact legislation enabling the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

939. By Mr. CARTER: Resolution of the Assembly of the California Legislature, relating to conversion of fruit surpluses into alcohol; to the Committee on Agriculture.

940. Also, communication from the American Trust Co., Oakland, Calif., relative to taxes and sales taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

941. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the common council of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., opposing any change in the existing law covering the cane-sugar refining industry that would add additional burden on the American

consumer, cause further unemployment in the State of New York, or disrupt in any way our good-neighbor policy with South and Central America; to the Committee on Agriculture.

942. By Mr. ROLPH: Memorial of the State of California, asking consideration for Resolution No. 149, appearing on page 2099 of the Assembly Journal of the State of California, relating to profiteering in foods and other necessities of life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

943. Also, memorial of the State of California, asking consideration of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 44, relating to the

Sacramento River north from Chico Landing; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

944. Also, memorial of the State of California, asking consideration of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 45, relating to flood and seepage conditions along the Sacramento River and its tributaries in northern California; to the Committee on Flood Control.

945. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Kerrville National Farm Loan Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to agriculture and farm loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

946. Also, petition of the Building and Construction Trades Council, St. Paul, Minn.,

petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to labor and the national-defense program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

947. Also, petition of the Sons of the Revolution, New York City, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the stoppages of work; to the Committee on Labor.

948. Also, petition of Local Union No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Baltimore, Md., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Labor:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Flood Control:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESOURCES

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Forest Resources:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUREAU OF REVENUE

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on the Bureau of Revenue:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Labor:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

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Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Under clause 2 of the XXIV article of the Constitution, the following bills were reported to the House by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors:

Mr. ROLPH. Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with amendments, on the bill (H. R. 1000) to amend the act of August 1, 1906, relating to the regulation of the commerce of the United States in the products of the forest.