

Department, American Federation of Labor, opposing the St. Lawrence waterway project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1149. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, opposing legislation curtailing the American cane-sugar refining industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1150. By Mr. ROLPH: Memorial of the State of California, asking consideration of assembly resolution relative to the Federal Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1151. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 860, to protect our conscripted soldiers and sailors as far as possible from the liquor and vice traffic; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful God, who art of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, but who knowest the weakness and corruption of our nature, and the manifold temptations which we daily meet with: We humbly beseech Thee to have compassion on our infirmities, and to give us the constant assistance of Thy Holy Spirit, lest through our own frailty, or the trials which encompass us, we be drawn again into sin.

Yet we pray not only for ourselves but for all men, for Thou dost feel the world's pain, and lookest upon all sick and suffering persons, enfolding them in the arms of Thy love.

Protect and assist, we pray Thee, all those who at home or abroad, by land, by sea, or in the air are serving their country, that they, being armed with Thy defense, may be preserved in all perils. Fill them with wisdom and gird them with strength that they may do their duty to Thy honor and glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary—Edwin A. Halsey—read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1941.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

PAT HARRISON,
President pro tempore.

Thereupon, Mr. GLASS took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BYRNES, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Tuesday, May 20, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the

Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 166. An act to provide a right-of-way across Camp Wallace Military Reservation, P. I.;

S. 167. An act to provide a right-of-way across Camp Wallace Military Reservation, P. I.;

S. 840. An act to create the grade of aviation cadet in the Air Corps, Regular Army, and to prescribe the pay and allowances therefor, and for other purposes;

S. 1063. An act to provide increased pay for certain military personnel while engaged on parachute duty;

S. 1371. An act to authorize the training of enlisted men of the Army as aviation students; and

S. 1541. An act authorizing overtime rates of compensation for certain per annum employees of the field services of the War Department, the Panama Canal, the Navy Department, and the Coast Guard, and providing additional pay for employees who forego their vacations.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4669) making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3205) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4534) to amend the act approved June 28, 1940, entitled "An act to expedite the national defense, and for other purposes," in order to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate material.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3368) authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. O'LEARY, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. GIFFORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2670. An act to authorize the use of certain lands for military purposes;

H. R. 4258. An act to supplement the navigation laws and facilitate the maintenance of discipline on board vessels of the United States;

H. R. 4293. An act to further amend the act of February 9, 1927, entitled "An act re-

lating to the transfusion of blood by members of the Military Establishment" (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 30), as amended June 2, 1939 (Public, No. 109, 76th Cong.), so as to provide compensation for donors of blood for persons entitled to treatment at Government expense whether or not the donors are in the Government service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4443. An act 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;

H. R. 4658. An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4671. An act to authorize a plant-protection force for naval shore establishments, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4700. An act to provide for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interests of national defense, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to repeal section 3716 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to provide suitable vessels for the use of certain State nautical schools, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

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

S. 15. An act to provide for the completion and delivery of the Boca Dam, in the Little Truckee River, in accordance with the contract between the United States and the Washoe County Water Conservation District;

S. 994. An act to appropriate the proceeds of sales or other dispositions of strategic and critical materials acquired under the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), in order to prevent depletion of the stocks of such materials available for national-defense purposes;

S. 1089. An act 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;

S. 1296. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing annual appropriations for the maintenance of that portion of Gallup-Durango Highway across the Navajo Indian Reservation, and providing reimbursement therefor";

H. R. 3783. An act authorizing the acquisition or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4669. An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution extending the application of section 6 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), to all Territories, dependencies, and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think it was understood that we would consider the calendar today, following, of course, the routine morning business. That is the understanding which was had a few days ago.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair so understands.

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

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

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

Adams	Ellender	Nye
Alken	George	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barbour	Hayden	Rosier
Bone	Herring	Russell
Brewster	Holman	Schwartz
Bridges	Hughes	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Butler	Lucas	Vandenberg
Byrd	McCarran	Van Nuys
Byrnes	McFarland	Walsh
Capper	McNary	Wheeler
Caraway	Maloney	White
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Murdock	Willis
Connally	Murray	
Danaher	Norris	

Mr. BYRNES. 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 Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is absent because of the illness of his mother.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent because of the serious illness of his mother.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

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

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (S. DOC. NO. 59)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting as a proposed amendment to House bill 4590, the Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1942, a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1942, for the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, amounting to \$25,000 (with an accompanying

paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE COUNTERFEITING LAWS, ETC.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the punishment of persons conspiring to violate the laws relating to counterfeiting, and certain other laws (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMINISTRATION OF RECLAMATION LAWS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate and simplify the administration of the Federal reclamation laws and the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

REGULATION OF RAILWAY CARS, VEHICLES, AND MATERIALS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other material entering the United States from Mexico (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—LIVE DUCK DECOYS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate reference House Joint Resolution No. 9 of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, dealing with the substitution of live decoys for wooden block decoys. I trust that the Wildlife Service of the Interior Department will take due cognizance of the significance of this resolution.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, under the rule, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 9

Whereas the Federal Government, several years ago, placed a prohibition against the use of live duck decoys by hunters of wild fowl in order to preserve a rapidly dwindling supply of wild ducks, and, as a result of this action, the supply of wild ducks has been doubled, and restored to an extent which has removed completely any danger of their extermination; and

Whereas during this period, the use of inanimate decoys or "wooden block" decoys has proved wholly unsatisfactory from the hunter's viewpoint, has made the securing of ducks almost prohibitory, has caused the expenditure of sums of money for licenses and duck stamps far out of proportion to the returns of such investment; and

Whereas in addition, the present regulations have created a condition whereby the largest percentage of duck shooting takes place over rivers, lakes, or ponds from distances from 80 to 120 feet, a range causing considerable inaccuracy in marksmanship and resulting in the inhumane wounding of large numbers of wild ducks which cannot be retrieved; and

Whereas said regulations, though highly commendable at the date of their adoption and for several years thereafter, have since outlived their purpose, and operate today as an unreasonable restriction upon hunting privileges: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring herein), That we hereby respectfully but urgently importune the Congress of the

United States, the Federal Migratory Game Bird Commission, and the United States Department of Agriculture, to take such action as may be necessary to modify the present restrictions relating to the use of live duck decoys by wild-fowl hunters and to permit by law or regulation, whichever may be utilized, the use of a limited number of live decoy ducks for each duck blind; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded immediately by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the President of the Senate thereof, to the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Federal Migratory Game Bird Commission and to each Member of said Congress from the State of Illinois.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

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

"Assembly Joint Resolution 37

"Relative to memorializing Congress to designate December 15, 1941, as Bill of Rights Day

"Whereas December 15, 1941, will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights embodied in the Constitution of the United States as its first 10 amendments; and

"Whereas this date which is ordinarily significant assumes unusual importance at this particular period in the history of our Nation and the world, when those fundamental rights are threatened by totalitarian forces abroad and their sympathizers at home; and

"Whereas various veterans' and patriotic organizations and citizens have petitioned this legislature to urge suitable action to encourage the promotion of widespread observance of the anniversary; and

"Whereas House Joint Resolution 120 is now pending in the Congress providing for the proper observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized and urged to enact said House Joint Resolution 120, and to designate December 15, 1941, as a national holiday and to authorize the appointment of a Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Commission to sponsor appropriate ceremonies and celebration upon that day; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is instructed to transmit 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 Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 40

"Relative to making citrus fruits available to the enlisted personnel of the military and naval forces of the United States

"Whereas numerous reports have been received that the enlisted personnel in Military and Naval Establishments in this State have been denied oranges and other healthful citrus fruits in their food menu; and

"Whereas numerous soldiers and sailors are suggesting gifts of oranges from their families; and

"Whereas all citrus fruits are well known and universally recognized in scientific studies on diet to be of special value as an article of diet; and

"Whereas there is a surplus of citrus fruits in the hands of the producers of California, the marketing of which is at the present time receiving the assistance of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the War Department and the Navy Department of the United States are hereby urged to provide citrus fruits as a regular part of the menu in Military and Naval Establishments throughout the Nation; and be it further

"Resolved, That orange juice, grapefruit juice, and other California fruit juices be made available at all Army and Navy canteens where soldiers and sailors may buy these healthful and refreshing beverages; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senators and Congressmen from California in the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego; commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, San Francisco; and commanding officer, Ninth Corps Area, San Francisco."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Joint Resolution 8

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to make appropriations for the endowment and maintenance of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Territory of Hawaii in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,' approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. at L. 571), and to make additional appropriations therefor

"Whereas the act of Congress entitled 'An act to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii,' approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. at L. 571), provides that the Territory of Hawaii is entitled to share in the benefits of the Hatch Act (24 Stat. at L. 440), as amended and supplemented by the Adams Act (34 Stat. at L. 63) and the Purnell Act (Agricultural Experiment Stations) (43 Stat. at L. 970), and authorizes certain sums to be appropriated for the endowment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in the Territory of Hawaii; and

"Whereas, the amounts authorized to be appropriated by said act of May 16, 1928, and those actually appropriated by the Congress have been as follows:

	Amount authorized	Amount appropriated	Difference	Accumulated deficit
Fiscal year—				
1930.....	\$15,000	\$15,000	-----	-----
1931.....	20,000	20,000	-----	-----
1932.....	22,000	22,000	-----	-----
1933.....	24,000	24,000	-----	-----
1934.....	26,000	26,000	-----	-----
1935.....	28,000	28,000	-----	-----
1936.....	30,000	30,000	-----	-----
1937.....	50,000	50,000	-----	-----
1938.....	60,000	50,000	-\$10,000	\$10,000
1939.....	70,000	55,000	-15,000	25,000
1940.....	80,000	60,000	-20,000	45,000
1941.....	50,000	67,500	+22,500	67,500

"and

"Whereas under the bill to make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, now before the Congress, the Territory will not receive the sum of \$90,000, the amount authorized by the act of May 16, 1928, and will not receive any increase over the amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1941; and

"Whereas by reason of deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal years 1938 to 1941, inclusive, there is at present an accumulated deficit of \$67,500 which the Territory was entitled to be granted under the said act of May 16, 1928; and

"Whereas the said accumulated deficit of \$67,500 and the proposed deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, of \$22,500 totals \$90,000; and

"Whereas the loss of \$90,000 over a period of 5 years is a matter of extreme concern to the Territory; and

"Whereas all States, regardless of size, importance, nearness to Federal research centers or other factors receive \$90,000 a year from the Federal Government for the support of their agricultural experiment stations; and

"Whereas the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is provided with a technical staff of highly trained men, land, buildings, laboratories, and other facilities for conducting agricultural research in the manner provided in the several acts of Congress; and

"Whereas the Territory is bearing a larger portion of the cost of maintenance of its agricultural experiment station than many of the States; and

"Whereas the research in progress by the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is extremely important to not only the Territory of Hawaii but also the United States; and

"Whereas in this time of national emergency, because of the isolation of the Territory, the production of food and feed crops is next in importance only to the maintenance of the armed forces in the Territory, if, indeed, it can be distinguished as a separate problem; and

"Whereas the production of food crops and the development of an economically sound program of diversification of crops requires continuous, intensive, and detailed research; and

"Whereas such deficiencies in appropriations represent important research which might have been accomplished along the lines of development of adapted varieties, improved cultural practices, new methods of disease and insect control, greater utilization of local feeds and byproducts, control of poultry and livestock parasites and diseases, etc.; and

"Whereas the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station needs a greatly increased endowment to pay the necessary expenses of conducting the investigations and making the experiments upon which an adequate program of seed and food production can be based; and

"Whereas in view of the strategic position of the Territory the agricultural problems of the Territory are of national concern as well as of vital importance to the welfare of the people of the Territory: Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, urgently requested to give careful consideration to the facts hereinbefore set forth, and (1) to increase the appropriation for the Territory of Hawaii for its agricultural experiment station for the year ending June 30, 1942, from \$67,500 to \$90,000, as authorized by the said act of May 16, 1928, and to appropriate a similar sum for the year ending June 30, 1943; and (2) to appropriate for the Territory of Hawaii for its agricultural experiment station an additional amount on account of deficiencies in the appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1938, to 1941, inclusive.

"SEC. 2. That duly authenticated copies of this joint resolution be forwarded to the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the

Secretary of the Interior, and each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

"SEC. 3. That this joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 18th day of April, A. D. 1941.

"J. B. POINDEXTER,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Immigration:

"Senate Joint Resolution 5

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to provide for the issuance, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, of certificates of citizenship to all persons residing in the Territory of Hawaii who are citizens of the United States and who apply for such certificates and present due proof of such citizenship

"Whereas through the cooperation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, provision has been made in subdivision E of rule 11 of the immigration rules and regulations for the issuance of certificates of citizenship to citizens of the United States who are bona fide residents of the Territory of Hawaii; and

"Whereas said subdivision E of rule 11 requires that the applicants for such certificates of citizenship must show that they actually intend to depart temporarily from the Territory of Hawaii, and the officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acting under said rule 11, refuse to issue such certificates or to investigate claims of citizenship unless the applicants show to the satisfaction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they are about to travel to continental United States or other parts of the world; and

"Whereas such certificates are not issued unless the applicants contemplate such travel, and there is danger in the case of such citizens as are not contemplating immediate travel, that the necessary proof of their birth in the Hawaiian Islands, or other facts necessary to establish their citizenship in the United States, will be lost by death or removal from the Territory of Hawaii of witnesses who can testify to facts, or otherwise; and

"Whereas the certification of the citizenship, upon due application and proof being made therefor, is a matter of vital importance to the young citizens of oriental ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii, and if provided for will tend to produce greater security and satisfaction in such citizenship and will tend to create better and more loyal citizens of the United States: Now therefore

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, urgently requested to provide by appropriate and adequate legislation for the issuance of certificates of citizenship of all persons residing in the Territory of Hawaii who are citizens of the United States and who apply for such certificates to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice and furnish due proof of such citizenship, regardless of the intention on the part of such applicants to travel or not to travel in the immediate future.

"SEC. 2. That duly authenticated copies of this joint resolution be transmitted to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Department of Justice of the United States, and each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America.

"SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 21st day of April, A. D. 1941.

"J. B. POINDEXTER,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"House Joint Resolution 24

"Joint resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, by amending sections 203 (4), 208 (3), 209, 213, 215, 220, and 222 thereof and by adding thereto a new section to be numbered section 225, all relating to the powers, duties, and functions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii—

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested, through the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, to make certain amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, as more particularly set forth in the proposed form of the bill hereinafter set out; and to that end the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and urged, through said Delegate to Congress, to enact and adopt a bill amendatory of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, in substantially the following words and figures, to wit:

"A bill to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, by amending sections 203 (4), 208 (3), 209, 213, 215, 220, and 222 thereof and by adding thereto a new section to be numbered section 225, all relating to the powers, duties, and functions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

"SECTION 1. That section 203 (4) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended so that the first course describing "(1) Portion of the government land at Auwalolimu Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu" of the available lands on the island of Oahu will read as follows:

"1. One hundred and sixty-three degrees thirty-one minutes two hundred and thirty-eight and eight-tenths feet along the east side of Punchbowl-Makiki Road."

"Sec. 2. Section 208 (3) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) The lessee shall occupy and commence to use or cultivate the tract as his home or farm within 1 year after the lease is made. The lessee of a farm lot shall plant and maintain not less than 5, 10, 15, and 20 trees per acre of land leased, and the lessee of a pastoral lot shall plant and maintain not less than 2, 3, 4, and 5 trees per acre of land leased during the first, second, third, and fourth years, respectively, after the date of lease. Such trees shall be of types approved by the commission and at locations specified by the commission's agent. Such planting and maintenance shall be by or under the immediate control and direction of the lessee. Such trees shall be furnished by the commission free of charge."

"Sec. 3. Section 209 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended as follows:

"1. By amending paragraph (1) thereof to read as follows:

"(1) Upon the death of the lessee, his interest in the tract or tracts and the improvements thereon, including growing crops (either on the tract or in any collective contract or program to which the lessee is a party by virtue of his interest in the tract or tracts), shall vest in the relations of the decedent as provided in this paragraph. From the following relatives of the lessee—husband and wife, children, widows, or widowers of the children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, widows or widowers of the brothers and sisters, or nieces and nephews—the lessee shall designate the person or persons to

whom he directs his interest in the tract or tracts to vest upon his death. Such person or persons must be qualified to be a lessee of Hawaiian home lands: *Provided, however*, That Hawaiian blood requirements shall not apply to the descendants of those who are not native Hawaiians but who were entitled to the leased lands under the provisions of section 3, Public Document No. 227 in the Seventy-third Congress, approved May 16, 1934: *And provided further*, That such person or persons need not be 21 years of age. Such designation must be in writing, filed with the commission and approved by the commission, in order to be effective to vest such interests in the successor or successors so named.

"In the absence of such a designation as approved by the commission, the commission shall select from the relatives of the lessee, as limited by the foregoing paragraph, one or more persons who are qualified to be lessees of Hawaiian home lands, except that such person or persons need not be 21 years of age, as the successor or successors of the lessee's interest in the tract or tracts, and upon the death of the lessee, his interest shall vest in the person or persons so selected. The commission may select such a successor or successors after the death of the lessee and the rights to the use and occupancy of the tract or tracts may be made effective as of the date of the death of such lessee.

"In the case of the death of a lessee leaving no such relative qualified to be a lessee of Hawaiian home lands, the land subject to the lease shall resume its status as unleased Hawaiian home lands and the commission is authorized to lease such land to a native Hawaiian or Hawaiians as provided in this act.

"Upon the death of a lessee leaving no such relative qualified to be a lessee of Hawaiian home lands, or the cancellation of a lease by the commission, or the surrender of a lease by the lessee, the commission shall appraise the value of all such improvements and growing crops and shall pay to the legal representative of the deceased lessee, or to the previous lessee, as the case may be, the value thereof, less any indebtedness to the commission, or for taxes, or for any other indebtedness the payment of which has been assured by the commission, from the deceased lessee or the previous lessee. Such payment shall be made out of the loan fund and shall be considered an advance therefrom reimbursable out of payments made by the successor or successors to the trust involved.

"Such appraisal shall be made by three appraisers, one of which shall be named by the commission, one by the previous lessee or the legal representative of his estate, and the third shall be selected by the two appraisers hereinbefore mentioned."

"2. By deleting therefrom paragraph (3) thereof.

"3. By substituting for the figure "(4)", of paragraph (4) thereof, the figure "(3)".

"Sec. 4. Section 213 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 213. Hawaiian home-loan fund; Hawaiian home-development fund; Hawaiian home-administration account; how constituted. There is hereby established in the treasury of the Territory a revolving fund to be known as the Hawaiian home-loan fund and special funds to be known as the Hawaiian home-development fund and the Hawaiian home-administration account. Thirty percent of the Territorial receipts derived from the leasing of cultivated sugarcane lands under any other provisions of law, or from water licenses, shall be deposited into the Hawaiian home-loan fund until the aggregate amount of moneys deposited therein from such two sources, together with moneys received and deposited therein from any other sources, not including, however, installment payments upon loans made to lessees or pay-

ments by a successor or successors to the tract representing reimbursements on account of the advance made pursuant to section 209 (1), shall equal \$2,000,000. In addition to these moneys and the moneys covered into the loan fund as installments paid by lessees upon loans made to them as provided in paragraph 2 of section 215, there shall be deposited into said revolving fund all other moneys, except moneys received for the Hawaiian home-administration account, received by the commission from any source whatsoever. The moneys in said fund shall be available only for loans to lessees as provided for in this act, for interest and sinking-fund charges upon bonds issued for Hawaiian homes purposes, and for the payments provided for in section 209 (1), and shall not be expended for any other purpose whatsoever, except that 25 percent of the amount of moneys so covered into the said revolving fund annually shall be transferred into the Hawaiian home development fund until the aggregate amount of such annual transfers shall equal \$400,000. The moneys in said development fund shall be available, with the prior written approval of the Governor, for the construction of necessary improvements for domestic use and consumption of water, including the construction of pipe lines and reservoirs, for the construction of sanitary sewerage facilities and for the construction of roads through and over Hawaiian homelands. The Commission is authorized and empowered to use moneys in said fund, with the prior written approval of the Governor, to match Federal, Territorial, or county funds available for the above purposes and to that end is authorized to enter into such undertaking, agree to such conditions, transfer funds herein available for such expenditure, and do and perform such other acts and things, as may be necessary or required, as a condition to securing match funds for such projects or works.

"The entire receipts derived from any leasing of the "available lands" defined in section 204 shall be deposited into the Hawaiian home administration account. The moneys in said account shall be expended by the commission for salaries and all other administration expenses of the commission, but not including structures and other permanent improvements, subject, however, to the following conditions and requirements:

"(1) The commission shall, at such time as the Governor may prescribe, but not later than November 15 preceding each biennial session of the legislature, submit to the Territorial director of the Bureau of the Budget its budget estimates of expenditures for the next ensuing biennium in the manner and form and as required by Territorial law of Territorial departments and establishments.

"(2) The commission's budget, if it meets with the approval of the Governor, shall be included in the Governor's budget report and shall be transmitted to the legislature for its approval. The total amount of the commission's budget shall in no event exceed the amount of \$140,000 for the biennium.

"(3) Upon approval by the legislature of the commission's budget estimate of expenditures for the ensuing biennium, the amount thereof shall be available to the commission for said biennium and shall be expendable by the commission for the expenses hereinabove provided; any amount of money in said account in excess of the amount approved by the legislature for the biennium shall be transferred to the general fund, such transfer to be made immediately after the amount of moneys deposited in said administration account shall equal the amount approved by the legislature.

"(4) The moneys in said administration account shall be expended by the commission in accordance with Territorial laws, rules and regulations, and practices.

"*Provided, however*, That the receipts from the leasing of available lands as defined in section 204 shall not be covered into said

account until July 1, 1943: *And provided further*, That for the biennium commencing July 1, 1941, and ending June 30, 1943, the amount of money appropriated by the Territorial Legislature for the commission, whether or not in excess of \$140,000, shall be deposited in said account and shall be expended as herein provided.

"Sec. 5. Section 215 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended as follows:

"1. By amending paragraph (1) thereof to read as follows:

"(1) Each contract of loan with the lessee or any successor or successors to his interest in the tract shall be held subject to the following conditions, whether or not stipulated in the contract of loan: The amount of loans at any one time to any lessee, or successor or successors in interest, of a tract of agricultural or pastoral land shall not exceed \$3,000 and to any lessee, or successor or successors in interest, of a residence lot shall not exceed \$1,000: *Provided*, That where, upon the death of a lessee leaving no relative qualified to be a lessee of Hawaiian home lands, or the cancellation of a lease by the commission, or the surrender of a lease by the lessee, the commission shall make the payment provided for by section 209 (1), the amount of any such payment made to the legal representative of the deceased lessee, or to the previous lessee, as the case may be, shall be considered as part or all, as the case may be, of any such loan to the successor or successors, without limitation as to the above maximum amounts: *Provided further*, That where, in such cases of the death of a lessee leaving no qualified relatives, or cancellation of a lease by the commission, or the surrender of a lease by the lessee, no payment is due or made the legal representative of the deceased lessee, the successor or successors to the tract shall assume any outstanding loan or loans thereon, if any, without limitation as to the above maximum amounts."

"2. By amending the first sentence of paragraph (2) thereof to read as follows:

"The loans shall be repaid upon an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of installments, such installments to be monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual, as may be determined by the Commission in each case, sufficient to cover (a) interest on the unpaid principal at the rate of 3 percent per annum, and (b) such amount of the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding 30 years."

"3. By amending paragraph (3) thereof to read as follows:

"(3) In case of the borrower's death, the Commission shall, in any case, permit the successor or successors to the tract to assume the contract of loan subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section. In case of the cancellation of a lease by the Commission, or the surrender of a lease by the lessee, the Commission may, at its option, declare all annual installments upon the loan immediately due and payable, or permit the successor or successors to the tract to assume the contract of loan subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section. The Commission may, with the concurrence therein of at least three of the five members, in such cases where the successor or successors to the tract assume the contract of loan, waive the payment, wholly or in part, of interest already due and delinquent upon said loan, or postpone the payment of any installment thereon, wholly or in part, until such later date as it deems advisable. Such postponed payments shall, however, continue to bear interest at the rate of 3 percent on the unpaid principal and interest. Further, the Commission may, with the concurrence therein of at least three of the five members, if it deems it advisable and for the best interests of the lessees, write off and cancel, wholly or in part, the contract of loan of the deceased lessee, or previous lessee, as the case may be, where such loans

are delinquent and deemed uncollectible. Such write-off and cancellation shall be made only after an appraisal of all improvements and growing crops on the tract involved, such appraisal to be made in the manner and as provided for by section 209 (1). In every such case the amount of such appraisal, or any part thereof, shall be considered as part or all, as the case may be, of any loan to such successor or successors, subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section."

"4. By adding a new paragraph thereto, to be designated and numbered (7), and to read as follows:

"(7) Whenever the Commission shall determine that a lessee is delinquent in the payment of his indebtedness to the Commission, it may require such lessee to execute an assignment to it, not to exceed, however, the amount of the total indebtedness of such lessee, including the indebtedness to others the payment of which has been assured by the Commission, of all moneys due or to become due to such lessee by reason of any agreement or contract, collective or otherwise, to which the lessee is a party by virtue of his interest in the tract. Failure to execute such an assignment when requested by the Commission shall be sufficient ground for cancellation of the lessee's lease or interest therein."

"Section 6. Section 220 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 220. Development projects; appropriations by territorial legislature; bonds issued by legislature. The commission is authorized directly to undertake and carry on general water and other development projects in respect to Hawaiian home lands and to undertake other activities having to do with the economic and social welfare of the homesteaders: *Provided, however*, That roads through or over Hawaiian home lands, other than Federal-aid highways and roads, shall be maintained by the county or city and county in which said particular road or roads to be maintained are located. The legislature of the Territory is authorized to appropriate out of the treasury of the Territory such sums as it deems necessary to augment the Hawaiian home-loan fund, the Hawaiian home development fund and the Hawaiian home administration account, and to provide the commission with funds sufficient to execute and carry on such projects and activities. The legislature is further authorized to issue bonds to the extent required to yield the amount of any sum so appropriated. The commission shall pay from the Hawaiian home-loan fund into the treasury of the Territory:

"(1) Upon the date when any interest payment becomes due upon any bond so issued, the amount of the interest then due; and

"(2) Commencing with the first such date more than 1 year subsequent to the issuance of any bond and at each interest date thereafter, an amount such that the aggregate of all such amounts which become payable during the term of the bond, compounded annually at the rate of interest specified therein, shall equal the par value of the bond at the expiration of its term."

"Sec. 7. Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended by amending the second sentence thereof to read as follows:

"All expenditures of the commission, as herein provided out of the Hawaiian home administration account, the Hawaiian home development fund, and all moneys necessary for loans made by the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, from the Hawaiian home-loan fund, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the commission."

"Sec. 8. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended by adding

thereto a new section to be numbered section 225 and to read as follows:

"Sec. 225. Investment of loan funds; disposition. The commission shall have the power and authority to invest and reinvest any of the moneys in the loan fund, not otherwise immediately needed for the purposes of the fund, in such bonds and securities as authorized by territorial law for the investment of territorial sinking-fund moneys. Any interest or other earnings arising out of such investments shall be credited to and deposited in said fund and shall be included in and considered as a deposit from other sources, as provided for in section 213."

"Sec. 9. This act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval."

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of Hawaii is hereby requested and directed to forward certified copies of this joint resolution to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

"Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 19th day of April A. D., 1941.

"J. B. POINDEXTER,

Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, requested and urged to amend section 55 of the organic act of Hawaii allowing the granting of divorce by the courts of the Territory of Hawaii to applicants who have resided in the Territory of Hawaii for 6 months next preceding their application; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this concurrent resolution be forthwith forwarded to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii and to the Secretary of the Interior and each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 8

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to enact H. R. 597, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, with certain amendment, relating to statehood for Hawaii, or some similar legislation

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, respectfully requested to enact into law H. R. 597, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, enabling the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government, to be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, with the following amendment, or to enact into law some similar legislation granting statehood to Hawaii:

"Delete the second paragraph of section 2 of said H. R. 597 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Such delegates shall possess the qualifications of such electors, and members of the Territorial legislature shall be eligible to election as such delegates, and with no resulting disqualification as such members of the Territorial legislature, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Hawaiian organic act to the contrary notwithstanding. The aforesaid convention shall consist of 84 delegates apportioned among the several representative districts within the limits of the proposed State on the following basis: First district, 8

delegates; second district, 8 delegates; third district, 12 delegates; fourth district, 24 delegates; fifth district, 24 delegates; sixth district, 8 delegates.

"Be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded forthwith to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the chairman of the House Committee on the Territories, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii."

A resolution of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Resolution 100

"Whereas since the last session of this legislature, a census has been taken of the population of Hawaii; and

"Whereas said census discloses that the fourth and fifth representative districts have greatly increased in population in proportion to the other districts of the Territory; and

"Whereas the registration of voters in said fourth and fifth representative districts have also greatly increased in proportion to the other representative districts; and

"Whereas the report of the Joint Committee on Hawaii rendered to the Congress on February 15, 1938, made certain recommendations to the legislature of said Territory regarding reapportionment of the membership of said legislature; and

"Whereas by senate resolution passed at the Twentieth Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the Congress of the United States was requested to amend the organic act to provide for apportionment; and

"Whereas no reapportionment has been had: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-first Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That the Congress of the United States of America be and it is hereby respectfully requested and urged to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act by enacting a bill in substantially the following form:

"A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to provide for reapportionment in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"SECTION 1. Section 35 of the Hawaiian Organic Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 35. Number of representatives. That the house of representatives shall be composed of 42 members, elected, except as herein provided, every second year."

"SEC. 2. Section 39 of the Hawaiian Organic Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. Apportionment. That the electors in the said districts shall be entitled to elect representatives as follows:

"In the first district, 4;

"In the second district, 4;

"In the third district, 6;

"In the fourth district, 12;

"In the fifth district, 12;

"In the sixth district, 4."

"SEC. 3. Section 55 of the Hawaiian Organic Act is hereby amended by substituting for that portion thereof reading as follows:

"The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts

on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory";

"the following:

"The legislature, not later than July 1, 1951, and every ten years thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the house of representatives among the representative districts on the basis of the total number of registered voters who actually voted at the last preceding general election for the office of Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

"SEC. 4. Section 65 of the Hawaiian Organic Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 65. That the legislature of the Territory may from time to time establish and alter the boundaries of representative districts and of the voting precincts in both senatorial and representative districts, and may apportion the representatives to be elected from such representative districts."

"SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its approval."

"Be it further

Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and to the presiding officers of each of the two Houses of Congress, to the chairman of the Committee on Territorial Affairs of the Senate of the Congress, to the chairman of the Committee on the Territories of the House of Representatives of the Congress, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

Several papers and a letter in the nature of petitions from citizens of the United States, praying that the United States keep out of foreign war; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Ellen Clifford, of San Francisco, Calif., praying for the enactment of House bill 1091, to grant pensions to certain unmarried dependent widows of Civil War veterans who were married to veterans subsequent to June 26, 1905, with a proposed amendment thereto; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

A memorial of sundry citizens of Takoma Park, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of the bill (S. 983) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Hutchinson, 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 table.

Memorials of sundry citizens of Canton, Lehigh, Liberal, and Johnson, and Ness, Rush, and Russell Counties, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of the bill (S. 983) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LODGE:

Resolutions of the State convention of the Massachusetts State Council, Knights of Columbus, affirming belief in the policy of non-intervention in foreign wars by the armed forces of the United States; favoring an early and universal negotiated peace based upon justice, and also the plan of Hon. Herbert Hoover for the relief of famished European peoples; and protesting against the adoption of a plan to induct girls of draft age into compulsory service or any regimentation of American womanhood; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolutions memorializing Congress in opposition to proposed legislation curtailing our cane-sugar refining industry

"Whereas it is the established policy of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to preserve the domestic sugar refining industry in Massachusetts, as evidenced by Massachusetts House Document No. 1296 of 1934, favoring Federal legislation for the preservation of the cane-sugar refining industry, which legislation the Congress subsequently enacted in 1934, thereby protecting consumers in Massachusetts and elsewhere in the United States on the supply and price of sugar; and

"Whereas existing Federal law provides a readily accessible supply of raw cane sugar from Central and South American countries, which, as our Government experts on defense and consumers' needs have stated, is ample for United States consumption; and

"Whereas legislation by the Congress is being considered and which, if enacted, would deprive this sound Massachusetts industry of much of its raw material, would deprive our good neighbors of Latin American countries of the market for their product, and would add millions of dollars to the huge subsidy now given to the beet-sugar industry, thereby increasing the burden upon the American consumer: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Massachusetts respectfully urges upon the Congress of the United States to oppose any change in existing Federal law that would create unemployment in this Commonwealth, further overburden the consumer, and detract from existing good will between the United States and the Latin-American countries so necessary in this time of national emergency; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Commonwealth forthwith forward copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officers of both branches of Congress, to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and to the Members of Congress from this Commonwealth."

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

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

"Assembly Joint Resolution 25

"Relative to the sewing projects of the Work Projects Administration

"Whereas the Work Projects Administration is required by law to remove from employment all relief workers who have been continuously employed on W. P. A. projects for 18 months; and

"Whereas the requirement is especially severe in its application to older women employed on sewing projects, as their opportunities for private employment are more limited than the opportunities of others; and

"Whereas it appears that a more equitable and personal method might be employed on the sewing projects, which would secure a greater degree of security for our older women, at no great additional cost to the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the President and the Congress are hereby respectfully urged and requested to enact legislation which will modify the severities of the aforesaid requirement as applied to older persons employed on sewing projects and will enable those who are unable to obtain other employment to be safe from destitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to send copies of the resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United

States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to every Representative of California in Congress."

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

"Assembly Joint Resolution 1

"Relative to the hunting season on migratory wild fowl

"Whereas California, as determined by the Federal Department of Agriculture relative to migratory wild fowl, is classed as one of the Central States and its open season for shooting wild migratory fowl has been fixed as that of other Central States; and

"Whereas California is a semiarid State and a semitropical State, its summers are long and without rains, its grains, fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products are largely produced by irrigation, thereby using the waters from its rivers for irrigation and domestic purposes rather than as in earlier years when lakes, swamps, and other watering places used by migratory wild fowls were formed; and

"Whereas the lack of such watering places in the early winter months has discouraged the southern flight of migratory wild fowl until the seasonal rains of the winter months usually occurring about January 1 have begun; and

"Whereas, the concentration of hunters on and around the few watering places during the present early hunting season brings about an undue slaughter of the local ducks which are hatched in this State; and

"Whereas the conservation of the local duck population should be encouraged by this further protection during the weeks or months preceding the regular southern flight of northern-hatched birds; and

"Whereas the Federal duck-stamp purchasers contribute very materially to the protection of migratory fowl throughout the United States and should be encouraged to continue the purchase of Federal duck stamps; and

"Whereas it appears that should the open shooting season of ducks and other migratory fowl be set at a time when the seasonal winter rains begin and which form lakes and ponds in numerous places of the State, thereby scattering the assemblage of such waterfowl, it would be a forward step in the conservation of locally hatched ducks and would also be of assistance to such duck-stamp purchasers as are not members of gun clubs; and

"Whereas, because of the great length of the State, its sharply varying topography, and its marked differences in climatic conditions, it is essential that there be fixed two shooting seasons for ducks in this State, one for the northern portion of the State and one for the balance of the State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Secretary of Interior be requested to establish two duck-shooting seasons within California, the dividing line to be determined by the Director of Interior; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be, and he is hereby, directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States and a copy to the Secretary of Agriculture."

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

"Senate Joint Resolution 23

"Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States and the United States officials having jurisdiction of the matter in connection with the removal of brush and debris in the area to be flooded by Shasta Dam

"Whereas there now exists in the area which will be flooded by the water impounded by

Shasta Dam a great quantity of brush, debris, and other loose material; and

"Whereas the water to be impounded by Shasta Dam is to be used as a water supply for urban and other areas in the portion of the State in which the dam is situated and the presence of the brush, debris, and other material in said waters would impair the water distribution systems involved and menace the potability of the water for drinking purposes; and

"Whereas the clarity of the water impounded by the dam will enhance the scenic value of the lake thereby created and add to the recreational value of the project: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the President and the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior are hereby respectively urged to take such steps as are necessary to provide that the brush, debris, and other materials in the area to be covered by the water impounded by Shasta Dam be removed prior to the time the area is flooded; and, be it further

Resolved that the Secretary of the Senate is hereby instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior, and to each member from California in the Congress of the United States."

"Assembly Joint Resolution 50

"Relative to memorializing the President, Congress, and various officers of the United States to make funds available for the Corcoran Airport

"Whereas during the present period of intensive rearmament and preparation for national defense it is of the highest moment to provide adequate facilities for the training of aviators; and

"Whereas the Corcoran Airport is directly on the beam of flight of main-line air travel between Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento and points north and is in an advantageous geographical position with relation to the present Army airplane bases; and

"Whereas that airport has facilities for the taking off and landing of five airplanes at the present time, is situated in a level valley area without near-by obstacles such as buildings, power lines, or mountains, and flying conditions in the vicinity are ideal; and

"Whereas that airport has been developed to its present state solely through private capital and the present owner has shown a fine spirit of patriotism in his willingness to offer the facilities thereof for the use of the Government of the United States at the present time of crisis; and

"Whereas funds have been made available by the President and Congress of the United States to the Commissioner of Work Projects to be expended in the development and completion of airports certified by the Secretary of War as being important for military purposes; and

"Whereas an appropriation measure (H. R. 4276) is now pending in the Congress of the United States which proposes to make available to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics funds for expenditure in the establishment of air navigation facilities and in the construction, improvement, and repair of airports approved as necessary for the national defense by a board composed of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and Commerce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the 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 enact that pending measure into law; and be it further

Resolved, That the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and the said board be hereby respectfully urged to make funds available to complete the Corcoran Airport upon the enactment of that measure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Work Projects and the Secretary of War be hereby respectfully urged to make funds available for the development and completion of the Corcoran Airport out of the funds now appropriated; and be it further

Resolved, That the speaker of the assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Commissioner of Work Projects, to the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and Commerce, and to the Senators and Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States."

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

"Assembly Joint Resolution 20

"Relative to pension and compensation payments to veterans suffering total permanent disability

"Whereas there are numerous veterans of the past wars of the United States who are lingering and suffering under a total permanent disability and consequently are precluded from providing themselves with any of the comforts and necessities of this life; and

"Whereas many of these disabled and indigent veterans have been compelled to seek shelter in veterans' homes, hospitals, and institutions; and

"Whereas the pension or compensation payments received by such veterans are in many cases so small that such veterans are unable to provide themselves with the small comforts to which they are so justly entitled: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the President and Congress of the United States be memorialized to allocate the necessary moneys for the purpose of increasing, in the amount of \$1 per week, the pension and compensation payments to all veterans who are suffering from a total permanent disability, who are now and have been confined to veterans' homes, hospitals, or institutions for a period of 6 months and who are receiving pension or compensation payments of not more than \$6 per month, such increased payments not to be reduced in any amount by payments therefrom to any dependents of such veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of California is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives from California are hereby respectfully requested to urge such action."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 53

"Relative to memorializing Congress to pass H. R. 3570, allocating funds for the building and operation of emergency schools necessitated by reason of national defense

"Whereas the various centers in California which are engaged in national-defense work are experiencing a great influx of families to engage in defense work, resulting in a considerable increase in number of children to be received in the public schools; and

"Whereas the existing school facilities in those centers are grossly inadequate to meet the increased number of children to be immediately accommodated; and

"Whereas by reason of the premises it is vitally necessary that these defense centers receive immediate aid from the Federal Government to enable them to erect additional school buildings and to maintain them; and

"Whereas there is pending in Congress H. R. 3570, which, if passed, will allocate adequate funds to meet this emergency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to pass H. R. 3570 at the earliest possible date; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Congressmen from California in the Congress of the United States."

(The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.)

REDUCTION IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES— MEMORIAL

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have received from Miss Gertrude Case, of Hartford, Conn., a petition or memorial of such nature and such interest that I feel it is worthy of being printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter, in the nature of a memorial, was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARTFORD, CONN., May 7, 1941.

HON. JOHN A. DANAHER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We wish to enter a protest.

We have in mind particularly the widows and single women who are dependent on dividends for their support. These incomes have been greatly reduced in recent years, even in some instances having been cut in two, and inheritance taxes are very heavy.

We have taken all this without a murmur, but now we read that taxes are to be greatly increased on this type of income.

We see no signs of any real economy in the administration of the Government as regards the reduction of unnecessary bureaus, excessive printing, high salaries, unwanted enterprises like the Enfield Dam, etc.

In our judgment, this is where the first effort at economy should begin. Our protest is that it is unfair for one class of the population to be more heavily burdened by taxation than another.

The President has asked that all be ready to make sacrifices.

We are ready to make further sacrifices if the Government and all its employees will take the lead.

We demand the reduction of the national expense account.

Will you kindly bring this to the attention of the proper authorities?

Very truly yours,

CLARA D. CAPRON.
GERTRUDE CASE.

DECENTRALIZATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief article by Editor Jerry Klutz, published in the Washington Post, entitled "Cabinet Heads Study Decentralization Plan," which discusses the possibility of decen-

tralization of the Federal Government by sending some departments and agencies into the field.

It has seemed to me for some time, Mr. President, that it would be a healthy thing to decentralize some of the activities of our Government. Whether this should go as far as setting up regional headquarters for all departments dealing with the Nation as a whole, I do not undertake to say; but it seems to me that many of the agencies of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of the Interior, particularly, could well be quartered in the midcontinent and in the far West.

I find a growing feeling throughout the country that the Federal Government is a Washington government. That is psychologically much less desirable than the feeling "This is our Government" which I believe would prevail if the direct contacts with government were closer home. Also, in my judgment, the effect on Federal employees would be good. The closer they are to the people they serve, the better will be the service and the chance for national unity.

There is too much congestion and resultant waste motion in Washington today, and the situation is growing steadily worse. I do not undertake to say what departments or agencies should be moved from Washington; but I do say the matter should be given serious consideration, and that soon.

I send the newspaper article to the desk to be printed as part of these remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the article will be printed in the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

[From the Washington Post]

CABINET HEADS STUDY DECENTRALIZATION PLAN (By Jerry Klutz)

The plan to decentralize the Federal Government is beginning to take shape. Decentralization is understood to have been discussed at a recent Cabinet meeting, and since that time several Cabinet members have instituted studies to determine what bureaus, if any, could be moved out of the city. To the surprise of the Cabinet members, it's reported that several bureau chiefs offered to move all or parts of their agencies to the field. None of the volunteer agencies has been mentioned in connection with decentralization. It would take 2 months, officials say, to move an agency out of here and get it settled in another city. The fight for space to house expanding defense agencies is becoming more pressing daily, and it's generally expected that something will be made public soon on the agency or agencies to be transferred.

Decentralization or not, Civil Service Commission experts foresee a steady rise in the number of Federal employees in Washington. It's estimated that, roughly, 225,000 new employees will be hired by Uncle Sam during the 1942 fiscal year that will start on July 1. About 10 percent of that number will be hired here, past records indicate. There are at least 165,000 departmental employees here now, and Civil Service officials expect the number to be near 200,000 during the 1942 fiscal year. Counting Navy Yard and other Federal workers here, classified as "field," the number now is believed to be more than 190,000.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, while the able Senator from Kentucky [Mr.

BARKLEY] and I agreed upon the consideration today of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection, no order was made to that effect. At this time I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the routine morning business the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, is the request to take up the calendar at this time?

Mr. McNARY. At the conclusion of the routine morning business.

Mr. LEE. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make a few remarks.

Mr. McNARY. That would be in order only after the conclusion of the routine morning business.

Mr. LEE. That is true; but, if the request should be granted, as I understand, the calendar would be immediately taken up.

Mr. McNARY. Not necessarily. The Senator could speak on any bill that might be called up.

Mr. LEE. Yes, for 5 minutes; but I wish to speak a little longer than that.

Mr. McNARY. I should have to object to a speech during the morning hour. That is really in violation of the rules.

Mr. LEE. I am not asking to do that. I wish to speak following the conclusion of the routine morning business, before the calendar is taken up.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. In view of that statement, I withdraw the request at this time.

SUGAR QUOTAS

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, there is pending upon the calendar a measure as to which time is very important. It deals with the sugar situation in the United States.

The bill to which I refer was adversely reported from the Committee on Finance by a vote of 11 to 8. Those of us who come from sugar-producing States are under pressure—and a very just pressure—from the sugar producers in our States to have this matter settled.

The amount of acreage devoted to domestic sugar production has been very greatly reduced. We have learned that there probably will be a deficit in the amount of sugar the Philippine Islands may market this year. Existing law requires that all that deficit shall be apportioned to foreign countries. Not a single pound of the Philippine deficit may come to an American sugar producer, using the word "American" in its broadest sense, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The bill to which I refer, Senate bill 937, seeks to have a portion of the Philippine deficit made available to the American cane producer and the American beet-sugar producer. Planting seasons are rapidly passing. There is still an opportunity in some sections of the United States to plant; and, whether the bill be passed or defeated, it is important that the sugar producer know what is the determination of the Congress. Therefore I should like, and those coming from the sugar-producing States are eager, to

have this bill given a definite place on the calendar, considered, and disposed of.

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

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. The bill to which reference is made is already on the calendar?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. It is not likely that unanimous consent will be given to pass it today. Why can we not come to an agreement that it may be considered say on Monday or Tuesday of next week?

Mr. ADAMS. What I wanted to do was to see if I could not have an understanding or an agreement or a rule that would make the bill the unfinished business at the first session next week.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should be obliged to object to that. I should have no objection to having the matter brought up as soon as the leader returns; and I presume he will be in his seat on Monday. I feel quite sure that some day next week may be agreed upon for the consideration of the bill; but at this time I should object to the assignment of any special day for its consideration.

The bill was adversely reported. It is true it is on the calendar, because it was the desire of the Committee on Finance even though an adverse report had been made on the bill, that the proponents of the measure should have the right to be heard on it before the full Senate. I feel certain that on the return of the leader on Monday we can agree upon a date early in the week for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me make an added observation, to apprise the able Senator from Colorado of his rights. While objection has been made to any specific date, at the conclusion of the morning business the able Senator from Colorado may move to make the bill the special order for any date he may choose.

Mr. ADAMS. Under the unanimous-consent request, if granted at the conclusion of the morning business the Senate would proceed to a call of the calendar. I am perfectly willing to have the calendar called today, but I desire to have the opportunity at the close of the morning business to make a motion to take up at the appropriate time the bill to which I have referred. I do not wish to be forced to object to the unanimous-consent request which has been made.

Mr. McNARY. Let me further advise the Senator that I have withdrawn my request, because the information from the able Senator from Oklahoma is that he desires to speak; so the request is not now before the Senate.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Colorado that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is unavoidably absent today. His request to me is that at the conclusion of the business of the day a recess be taken until Monday and that there be a session on Monday.

Even if it does not appear in the RECORD, certainly it nevertheless is true that the Senator from Kentucky advised many Members of the Senate that today he would ask unanimous consent for the

consideration only of uncontested bills on the calendar. Relying upon that statement, I think many Members of the Senate have acted, and therefore I express the hope that, because of the statement of the Senator from Kentucky to so many Members of the Senate, we may be granted unanimous consent to consider uncontested bills. The Senator from Colorado is assured that there will be a session on Monday, and he can then take such action as he may deem wise as to the bill in which he is interested. I do not know what plan, if any, the Senator from Kentucky may have as to the session on Monday. Because I do not know what commitments he may have made to Senators as to measures, I hope the Senator from Colorado may take the matter up with him between now and Monday. He will have an opportunity on Monday, certainly, to ask the Senator from Kentucky, in view of the circumstances, to see that he has an opportunity to submit to the Senate the question in which he is interested.

Mr. ADAMS. The argument the Senator presents is the very reason why I say it is necessary to do something today. I do not wish to be confronted on Monday with the statement by the Senator from Kentucky or some other Senator, "We are not going to take up any business today. We have told Senators so that they may be away." I want the matter settled today so that on Monday next the bill may be brought up, and that notice will be given that the bill is to be taken up, so that those who are interested on one side or the other may be present. I am not willing to have the matter suspended in the air, if I can avoid it, since it is of such tremendous importance to literally hundreds of thousands of citizens. I think the Senate should be willing to have the measure set down for Monday, so that those who are interested may be here, and will have notice that there will be some business taken up Monday, and not be met with the statement that the Senator from Kentucky or some other Senator said that we would not do any business on Monday, and Senators could go away.

Mr. BYRNES. I can only say that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar the Senator could make the motion. If unanimous consent is granted for the consideration of uncontested measures on the calendar, before those matters are concluded the Senator from Colorado may have an opportunity, during the next hour, to communicate with the Senator from Kentucky, and ascertain whether he has made any commitments. The Senator from Colorado could then proceed to make his motion, at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, that on Monday the Senate shall consider the bill to which he has referred.

Mr. ADAMS. No one has more regard for the Senator from Kentucky than I, but, on the other hand, I do not concede that the entire proceedings of the United States Senate shall be determined in deference to the will of the Senator from Kentucky. The matter to which I refer affects many States and thousands, indeed millions, of people. If the Senator from Kentucky should say he did not care

to have it taken up, it would not change my view. I am obligated by the duty I owe to my constituents to make the effort to have the bill considered.

Mr. BYRNES. I do not think the Senator from Kentucky would do what the Senator from Colorado suggests. The Senator from Colorado misunderstood me. If the Senator from Kentucky had made a commitment to the Senator from Colorado to have the sugar bill taken up on Monday, the Members of the Senate would ordinarily be disposed to give great weight to the decision of the leader in promising the Senator from Colorado that the measure might be considered.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator from South Carolina is acting as majority leader today, and I have taken up the matter with him.

Mr. BYRNES. The Senator from South Carolina is acting for the Senator from Kentucky only for the purpose stated by the Senator from Kentucky to the Senate when we last met, to have a call of the calendar for the consideration of uncontested bills. I hope the Senator will not object to the request.

Mr. ADAMS. I have no disposition to object. I merely wish to be assured that there will be opportunity to make a motion to consider the sugar bill. I do not want to have the calendar called without it being known that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar the motion will be made.

Mr. McNARY. Regular order.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I express the hope that the Senator will not make the motion, because I should resist it, and for very good reasons, I may say, and I think that among those reasons is an understanding with some Senators that it would not be taken up on Monday; that on Monday we would agree upon a date next week when the bill could be heard and considered by the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me inquire of the Senator from Georgia whether in this expression we may understand he speaks after having conferred with the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. GEORGE. No; I did not speak to the Senator from Kentucky about taking up the bill next week, but the Senator from Kentucky was aware of the fact that the bill was here, under an adverse report, and he did indicate to me that nothing would be done today except by unanimous consent—that is, that only bills to which there was no objection would be considered. I am not speaking for the Senator from Kentucky, but I have no doubt the Senator from Kentucky will afford the acting chairman of the committee an opportunity to bring the bill up.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. When the Senator from Georgia makes that statement to the Senator from Colorado, are we to understand that, as acting chairman of the Committee on Finance, he would take the position, with us, that this measure should be made the unfinished business for some day next week?

Mr. GEORGE. It is my desire to have it made the unfinished business some day next week. I would prefer Wednesday, but I am not able now to make any commitment, and would not undertake to do so until the Senator from Kentucky returns, because he may have made some contrary agreement.

I can assure the Senator from Colorado that the committee will have no disposition not to bring the bill up, or not to permit its presentation to the Senate by the proponents of the measure next week.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator does not know of any reason to fear that any objection would be made to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. GEORGE. None by the committee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon calls for the regular order.

Mr. McNARY. I make the point that we are now in the morning hour, and I ask that we conclude the routine morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Reports of committees are in order.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 578. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to release certain interests in certain land which adjoins the Shark River Coast Guard Station in Monmouth County, N. J.; without amendment (Rept. No. 341).

By Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1530. A bill to amend the act approved June 6, 1940, entitled "An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of lands in Manchester and Jackson Townships of the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey for use in connection with the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; without amendment (Rept. No. 340).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1311. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1911, as amended, with respect to the location of the nautical school at the port of San Francisco; without amendment (Rept. No. 342).

By Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2569. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Woods; without amendment (Rept. No. 343).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1387. A bill for the relief of Everett A. Alden, Robert Bruce, Edgar C. Faris, Jr., Kathryn W. Ross, Charles L. Rust, and Frederick C. Wright; without amendment (Rept. No. 344);

H. R. 2426. A bill for the relief of H. B. Wilson; without amendment (Rept. No. 345); and

H. R. 1976. A bill for the relief of J. W. and Robert W. Gillespie; with amendments (Rept. No. 346).

By Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 3629. A bill for the relief of Irene Trauernicht; without amendment (Rept. No. 347);

H. R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Bert and Marie Freeman; with an amendment (Rept. No. 348); and

H. R. 4270. A bill for the relief of Margaret M. Cutts; with an amendment (Rept. No. 349).

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

S. 505. A bill making provision for payment of employees of the United States Government, its Territories, or possessions, or the District of Columbia, for military leave when ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 350).

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

S. 1346. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the Territory of Hawaii certain lands on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; with amendments (Rept. No. 351).

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to permit travel by a ship of Canadian registry between American ports; without amendment (Rept. No. 352).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 1544. A bill to provide for cooperation with Central American republics in the construction of the Inter-American Highway; without amendment (Rept. No. 354).

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

S. 1447. A bill making provision for maintaining the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy at authorized strength; with an amendment (Rept. No. 353).

S. 878. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire by donation land, or to accept donation of the cost of acquiring same, for military or other public purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 355).

By Mr. GILLETTE (for Mr. WALSH), from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 373. A bill to amend section 45 of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 357);

S. 375. A bill authorizing postgraduate instruction for civilian employees of the Naval Establishment; without amendment (Rept. No. 358);

S. 1133. A bill to authorize the transfer of lands from the United States to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission under certain conditions, and to accept title to another tract to be transferred to the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 356); and

H. R. 4305. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Columbus, Ohio, September 14 to 19, inclusive, 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 359).

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution to investigate the matter of the obtaining of essential war materials from the Western Hemisphere by the Axis Powers (submitted by Mr. GILLETTE on the 5th instant); without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1304. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River near Nolan, Mingo County, W. Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 360);

H. R. 2828. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near the city of Millersburg, Pa., and to authorize its construction by the Dauphin County, Pa., Authority; without amendment (Rept. No. 361); and

H. R. 4632. A bill authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 362).

By Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. 752. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona; with amendments (Rept. No. 363).

SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA—PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections I report a resolution which I ask to have read.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 118), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the purposes of the proceeding now pending before said committee to determine whether WILLIAM LANGER is entitled to retain his seat in the Senate as a Senator from North Dakota, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct any part of such proceeding on behalf of the committee, and any person so authorized may hold such hearings, issue such subpoenas and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize in connection with such proceeding.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. This resolution was considered, prior to reporting it today, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and I am authorized to say for the committee that it hopes the Senate will adopt the resolution. The reason for reporting the resolution is that the committee plans to send a couple of investigators out to North Dakota. Because of the long distance and great expense of bringing witnesses here to Washington, we desire to have authority for these investigators to be able to issue subpoenas and to administer oaths and gather testimony officially, and then report back to the full committee in Washington. I assume it will be necessary to secure unanimous consent for the consideration and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the matter has dragged along a considerable time. I think it should be expedited, and I sincerely hope that favorable action will be taken at the present time.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none; and without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 1546. A bill relating to the production of popples for seed purposes only; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1547. A bill to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act, approved June 26, 1934, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1548. A bill for the relief of John Cardillo and Philip Cardillo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 1549. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of H. B. Nelson (doing business as the H. B. Nelson Construction Co.) against the United States for the amount of such actual losses or damages as shall appear to be due him; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 1550. A bill for the relief of Carl Chalker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 1551. A bill for the relief of Edward N. Berg; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1552. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in beans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 1553. A bill to provide for loans to Federal land banks, for refinancing certain farm-land bonds by the Farm Mortgage Corporation, and changing the method of fixing interest rates on land-bank mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1554. A bill to establish a Civilian Air Reserve to be organized and trained by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 1555. A bill for the relief of Eric W. Rodgers; to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PLACED ON CALENDAR OR REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and ordered to be placed on the calendar or referred, as indicated:

H. R. 4293. An act to further amend the act of February 9, 1927, entitled "An act relating to the transfusion of blood by members of the Military Establishment" (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 30), as amended June 2, 1939 (Public, No. 109, 76th Cong.), so as to provide compensation for donors of blood for persons entitled to treatment at Government expense whether or not the donors are in the Government service, and for other purposes; to the calendar.

H. R. 4671. An act to authorize a plant-protection force for naval shore establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 2670. An act to authorize the use of certain lands for military purposes;

H. R. 4443. An act 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; and

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to repeal section 3716 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 4258. An act to supplement the navigation laws and facilitate the maintenance of discipline on board vessels of the United States;

H. R. 4658. An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4700. An act to provide for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interests of national defense, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to provide suitable vessels for the use of certain State nautical schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion by Mr. BROWN, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1398) for the relief of Elinor Leugers, and it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. NYE, and Mr. McCARRAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, 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, as follows:

On page 24, line 19, after the word "Provided", to insert the following:

"That in addition to the amount herein appropriated, the Secretary of the Interior may also incur obligations, and enter into contracts for the acquisition of additional land, not exceeding a total of \$600,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and appropriations hereafter made for the acquisition of land pursuant to the authorization contained in the act of June 18, 1934, shall be available for the purpose of discharging the obligation or obligations so created: *Provided further*,".

INVESTIGATION OF AIRPLANE CRASHES—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. CLARK of Missouri submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 119), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 307, Seventy-sixth Congress (providing for an investigation of airplane crashes), is hereby increased by \$10,000.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SENATORS

Mr. MEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 120), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is authorized and directed to make a study and investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the extent to which Members of the Senate are in need of additional clerical assistance for the purpose of enabling them to adequately handle the additional volume of work which their offices are called upon to perform as a result of the present national-defense emergency, and (2) the advisability of providing such clerical assistance by the temporary employment for the duration of such emergency of persons to be compensated from the contingent fund of the Senate. The committee shall make a report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, with respect to the result of its study and investigation and shall include in such report such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 121), which was

referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs hereby is authorized to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,880 per annum, beginning May 18, 1941.

INTER-AMERICAN BANK—CONVENTION WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations I ask unanimous consent that the draft of the proposed enabling act carrying into effect the Inter-American Bank convention, or agreement, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for its advice and report. The Foreign Relations Committee has not acted upon the convention itself, but desires to have the Banking and Currency Committee consider the proposed enabling act, because it deals with banking and banking problems. I am, therefore, asking unanimous consent that this proposed draft of the enabling act be withdrawn from the Committee on Foreign Relations and referred, for the purposes stated, to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and also that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the convention and from the draft of proposed legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the proposed draft of a bill will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the convention and from the proposed bill.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR HATCH ON SPEEDING UP AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

[Mr. GEORGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator HATCH on May 19, 1941, on the subject of speeding up American industries, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator MEAD at the celebration of National Maritime Day, May 22, 1941, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY OSCAR L. CHAPMAN ON THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on The Spirit of American Citizenship, delivered by Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at Alton, Ill., on May 18, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY OSWALD RYAN ON AXIS PENETRATION IN SOUTH AMERICAN AVIATION

[Mr. McCARRAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled, "The Axis Penetration in South American Aviation," delivered by Oswald Ryan, member, United States Civil Aeronautics Board, on May 21, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY COMMANDER HARRIS, OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS, AT ANNUAL MEMORIAL SERVICE IN NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Commander Harris, of the Jewish War

Veterans of the United States at the annual memorial service held in New York City on May 18, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

BALANCING THE RISKS—ARTICLE BY STUART CHASE

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix an article by Stuart Chase entitled "Balancing the Risks," published in the Progressive of May 17, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

CAMPAIGN PLEDGES—EDITORIAL FROM SOUTH BEND (IND.) TRIBUNE

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Destructive," published in the South Bend, (Ind.), Tribune of May 18, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MIDDLE WEST AND WAR—EDITORIAL FROM THE PROGRESSIVE MINER

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Progressive Miner entitled "The Middle West and War," which appears in the Appendix.]

MANNERS IN THE MODERN STYLE—ARTICLE BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by George E. Sokolsky entitled "Manners in the Modern Style," published in the New York Sun of April 15, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEFENSE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION OF MATERIAL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 4534, which I ask to have read, and I respectfully request immediate consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read. The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4534) to amend the act approved June 28, 1940, entitled "An act to expedite the national defense, and for other purposes," in order to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate material, 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 1.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3, and agree to the same.

ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,
ED C. JOHNSON,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CARL VINSON,
P. H. DREWRY,
MELVIN J. MAAS,

Managers on the part of the House.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to consideration of the conference report?

Mr. McNARY. May I inquire of the Senator from North Carolina what is the nature of the report? There was so much disturbance in the Senate Chamber when the Senator from North Carolina spoke I could not hear him distinctly.

Mr. REYNOLDS. The conferees met to consider the measure which deals with priorities, and their report is now before

the Senate. I may say that several days ago the Assistant Secretary of War, Judge Patterson, together with members of his staff, appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, at which time we considered the matter of priorities as it is now handled by one of the members of the O. P. M. staff. There was disagreement between the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate in relation to the permanency of the legislation. The Senate conferees receded in one instance, and the House conferees receded in two instances. The matter merely relates to confirmation of the authority which the O. P. M. has heretofore been exercising. The O. P. M. is desirous of having some statutory legislation with respect thereto.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE] announced to the Senate that he desired to address the Senate for a short time. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the speech of the Senator from Oklahoma the calendar be called for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was quite prepared to wait until the call of the calendar had been completed before addressing the Senate for 6 or 7 minutes; but if there is to be any departure from that rule I shall insist upon being privileged to speak prior to the call of the calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think it is understood that after the speeches shall all have been concluded we shall then take up the calendar.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GLASS). In his capacity as Senator from Virginia, the Chair submits a conference report on House bill 3205 and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3205) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments 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 amendments numbered 2, and 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, and 22; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$794,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "six hundred and thirty-five inspectors"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,444,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$665,350"; 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: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$7,278,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$8,250,000"; 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 sum proposed, insert "\$57,500"; 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: "\$21,486,465, of which amount the sum of \$22,848 shall be immediately available"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$5,065,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$9,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$637,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CARTER GLASS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
E. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
GEORGE MAHON,
JOSEPH E. CASEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ROBERT F. RICH,

Managers on the part of the House.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is the conference report subject to debate?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

FOOD FOR THE SMALL DEMOCRACIES OF EUROPE

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to occupy only a few moments. I have received a letter from former President Herbert Hoover expressing interest in the movement which he leads for furnishing supplies to some of the hungry people of Europe. About the same time I received that letter I received a communication from my own State, which I desire to have read at the desk, if I may.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

PRESBYTERY OF TULSA,
Tulsa, Okla., May 15, 1941.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: The Presbytery of Tulsa, consisting of 32 Presbyterian ministers, and an elder representative from 22 churches in northeastern Oklahoma, in session at Nowata, went on record as favoring the Hoover plan for aid to the five small democracies of Europe, and instructed me to write to you stating this action taken.

We trust that you will do all in your power to further the purposes of those who are working for this cause.

Very truly yours,

GLENN O. CANFIELD,
Stated Clerk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, after receiving these two communications I made an investigation, the result of which I desire to place on record. At this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a news story under the heading "Mercy ship men wept at hunger of French boys," by Grace Robinson. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

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

MERCY SHIP MEN WEPT AT HUNGER OF FRENCH BOYS

(By Grace Robinson)

When he saw American cake—cake left over from the crew's breakfast—the little French Boy Scout forgot his speech of welcome to the captain of the American Red Cross ship. He and his buddies gobbled every scrap. Chief Officer Edward Patrick Lebzelter, of the American Export Lines freighter *Ezmouth*, related yesterday.

The *Ezmouth* is back after delivering Red Cross food and clothing at Marseille—and crew members, who thought they were hard-boiled, are quite unashamed of tears that came when hungry children swarmed over their deck.

"DAMNED HUNGRY"

"If you're not hard-boiled, you could not help a couple of tears showing. And a lot of us who thought we were hard-boiled found out we weren't," said Lebzelter. "They're damned hungry over there. Darn near the whole town was out to meet us. They brought broadcasting mikes onto the ship.

"The chief steward prepared gallons of coffee for the visitors, and the women pitched in and washed dishes and helped pour. They hadn't seen real coffee with sugar for a long time."

When the head of the board of trade asked for needles and thread, the *Ezmouth* crew handed over all they had. Fortunately, no one needed mending on the return trip.

THIRTY OR FORTY STOWAWAYS

Before they left Marseille on April 12, stowaways had secreted themselves aboard like hungry mice in a pantry. "We found 30 or 40," said Lebzelter. "They hid themselves everywhere from the crew's nest to the hold. We found 'em even in the lifeboats."

All were put ashore.

The *Ezmouth* was obliged, also, to reject passage to two British intelligence officers who got on board one night.

"They told me they traveled 3,000 kilometers, mostly through enemy territory, to reach Marseille," said Lebzelter.

He said they wanted to stay aboard and let the British at Gibraltar find them. Capt. Oscar Ljungstrom was obliged to refuse.

The *Yankee Clipper*, which arrived at La Guardia Field, brought stories of even greater hunger in Spain.

James Wood Johnson, former president of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, said the vast majority of Spanish children were suffering from anemia, and "almost every child is suffering from some disease." Thousands will never return to normal, he said, and "the result of this prolonged malnutrition and anemia is loss of memory, physical incapacitation, and impossibility of sustained concentration."

He did not know "what kind of mothers the little Spanish girls would become. At present they are so stunted and their growth has been so stunted that their condition is horrible."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. On May 7 there appeared in the Washington Daily News a news story by William Philip Simms on the same subject. The heading of the article is "Hoover urges test of his plan to feed Europe's starving." I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

[From the Washington Daily News of May 7, 1941]

HOOVER URGES TEST OF HIS PLAN TO FEED EUROPE'S STARVING

(By William Philip Simms)

While the administration is seriously perturbed over the fate of the 50,000,000 people of the little invaded democracies of Europe, large numbers of whom are facing death from starvation and disease, it hesitates to run counter to London's objections to relief.

Speaking for Britain, Ambassador Lord Halifax has stated that any food sent through the blockade would help the Germans. Former President Herbert Hoover, on the other hand, has replied with a plan designed to meet every objection raised.

WOULD TRY EXPERIMENT

Postponing for the time being his efforts to get food through to all of the invaded de-

mocracies, Mr. Hoover now proposes to pick out just one community in one country and try out an experiment. The area chosen is one of the hardest hit in Belgium. In it are 3,000,000 starving women, children, and unemployed men. For his test he proposes that:

1. These people shall come to soup kitchens and eat on the spot.

2. The Germans shall supply 25,000 tons of wheat per month for the bread which is calculated to replace ultimately more food to Belgium than the Germans have taken out.

3. The British shall allow 20,000 tons of soup materials and special food for children per month to pass through the blockade.

ONE DAY'S SUPPLY

4. Not more than 10,000 tons of imported soup materials shall be in Belgium at any one time, so that if the Germans were to seize it all, it would be less than 1 day's food supply for Germany.

5. The Germans shall guarantee not to sink mercy ships.

6. The whole operation shall be under neutral supervision on the spot.

7. If the Germans violate the agreement in any way, the effort will be stopped forthwith.

The Germans have accepted the plan. The British have turned it down. The American Government is on the fence.

Some of America's highest military and naval authorities, however, are for it. Gen. John J. Pershing said he has "every confidence that the salvation of these people can be worked out along the lines proposed by Mr. Hoover without military loss or benefit to either side." Admiral William V. Pratt said the same thing.

The National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, of which Mr. Hoover is the honorary chairman, says the Belgium trial would prove, once and for all, whether the relief plan is practical or not. If it isn't, it would be dropped. Thus no possible harm could come of it and it might do incalculable good.

The plan would cost the United States and Great Britain nothing. The little democracies have credits of their own in this country with which to pay cash for whatever they buy. It would take no ships from Britain's supply. Vessels now out of service would become available.

Under the proposal, less food, rather than more, would be the ultimate result for Germany. For Germany would have to return the equivalent of the basic foods already requisitioned and refrain from taking future supplies from the people, whether locally produced or imported.

The British Government has made no reply since Mr. Hoover's trial plan was accepted by the Germans. It is recalled that during the World War, London raised strenuous objections to relief in Belgium and occupied France but subsequently reversed itself completely. It not only agreed to the plan but helped to finance it to the tune of \$100,000,000. And when bottoms became scarce because of the U-boat campaign, and there was talk of taking over the mercy ships for the emergency, both London and Paris uttered an emphatic veto. Relief had to go on, regardless.

Part of the British thesis now is that when these people get hungry enough they will revolt against Germany. Military experts, however, reply that successful resistance is impossible where disarmament of a nation is complete.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, Mr. Hoover's organization is not asking for any support from Congress, save its good will and moral support. It is not asking for any money with which either to purchase supplies or transport them to Europe. As an explanation of the program now being pro-

moted by Mr. Hoover's organization, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a statement explaining the program which is being promoted by that organization.

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

The United States is completely committed to a program of giving unqualified backing and all possible assistance to those countries, large and small, now resisting to the utmost—with their blood—the spread of brutal, criminal invasion. It is proper and vitally necessary that we defend our way of life, keep our own shores inviolate, and see to it that the democratic ideal is not crushed and stomped under by the totalitarian powers.

Our country has closed ranks on this subject. We are united. We do not conceal our desire to see Great Britain win. With pride and conviction we want the world to know that we intend to contribute to Great Britain's victory. We recently enacted historic legislation that I feel makes that ultimate victory a certainty.

We intend to help Great Britain's allies, Greece, Yugoslavia, far-away war-torn China, and other countries that find it necessary to resist unprovoked, brutal invasion.

We are not a warlike nation. We stand "for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We insist on it for ourselves and we believe there will be no permanent peace on this globe until all nations, large and small, can receive justice and have their full share of life, liberty, and happiness.

We are a compassionate nation. We are a humane nation. Because we as a people are compassionate and humane, we do not subscribe to the belief that in order to defeat your enemies it is necessary to impose a death sentence on your friends through slow starvation or the epidemic disease that unfailingly grows out of mass malnutrition. We abhor the thought of starvation. We do not permit it here. If the head of a family does not provide for his family, we, under our humane social structure, provide for his dependents. Most of all, we cannot view without the deepest possible concern the starvation of innocent, helpless, and defenseless babies, children, women, aged, and infirm.

As I speak there are four small democratic nations in Europe who have been overrun by the oppressors and who are experiencing desperate and tragic hunger as a result.

War, as such, is a harsh and brutal thing. When nations are at war, the usual humanities disappear. Even so, we do not like to think of anyone starving—enemy or friend. It simply cannot be necessary to starve your friends. The people in the countries I am speaking of today are, however, not enemies. They are our friends. They are Great Britain's friends and allies. These people are not aggressors. They are the peoples of Belgium, Norway, Poland, and Holland. Each one of these nations is in its present tragic plight because, up to the limit of its small and militarily inadequate ability, it resisted the onrush of the bestial invader. Their babies, their children, their women, their aged and infirm committed no military crime. They didn't begin the war. They wanted to live at peace with the world.

And yet, these helpless little peoples, of whose identical stock there are now 20,000,000 good American citizens, are being just as surely and relentlessly starved as though they were aggressors who had to be beaten to their knees. They are inflexibly and mercilessly caught between the German invasion and occupation on the one hand and the stringent British blockade on the other. As we talk and deliberate, as we ponder on how to defend democracy and our own shores, as we build armaments and ships with which to crush the invader, these people starve.

There is a ray of hope for them. The compassionate and Christian voice of millions of Americans is being raised in their behalf. These millions of Americans have become articulate through a committee known as the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies. This national committee is composed of more than 800 members. These members are men and women of national stature, every one of whom has made an important contribution to our national life. They come from every State in the Union. Associated with them are more than 2,200 local committees, with tens of thousands of thoughtful and responsible Americans, who are the backbone of their respective communities. They are drawn from every religious group, from all political parties and shades of honest thought, and are of many racial strains. But this committee has no foreigners on its roster. Its every member is an American citizen, each enjoying his inherent right as an American, to plead a cause in which he sincerely believes. Many of these members are ninth generation, pioneer-stock Americans. In other words, the national committee on food for the small democracies is a completely American committee, and is the instrument through which millions of thoughtful Americans are making themselves heard on one of the most important matters confronting us.

This committee is seeking a solution for the tragic problem confronting the helpless and hungry in the small invaded nations. It presents no demands on this Congress. It has no hard and fast, inflexible suggestions to give us. But it believes that a formula for saving millions of innocent lives can be found; and it is of the strong opinion that the Government of our country, through its great humanitarian president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Government of Great Britain, should speedily seek that formula before it is too late. Hunger cannot wait. The committee feels that the hungry must be saved before, out of desperation and necessity, they turn forever from democracy and become the unwilling but yielding tools of their oppressors, who tell them daily in propaganda outpourings that the democracies are leaving them to starve. The committee states and restates that the realities as well as the moralities of this crisis demand that the United States and Great Britain cannot declare themselves to be the champions of democracy while at the same time enforcing starvation upon the only democratic peoples on the earth excepting themselves; that we cannot be defenders of Christian civilization against the paganism of which Hitler is the symbol, if we give only lip service to the Christian ideal, and the foundation of Christian teaching—which is compassion.

It is my feeling that the members of this committee are working constructively in a world that seems bent on destroying itself. They are on the affirmative side of an issue that will be before this body constantly in the days to come. We will continue to hear about it, and undoubtedly be under the necessity of dealing with it in some way. For this committee is fighting for the lives of 37,000,000 helpless people who are our kind of people.

The committee's honorary chairman is Herbert Hoover, whose vast experience in the realm of relief and the mass feeding of populations must be respected, irrespective of our individual political beliefs. Besides, Mr. Hoover has made several emphatic public avowals of late that he is out of politics—"has been divorced from it" as he phrased it in a recent address—so we can view him in the clear and shining light of his humanitarianism. We can also view him in the light of a purely altruistic interest in the present problem, since it has been expressly and publicly stated that the Committee on Food for

the Small Democracies is not in existence for the purpose of administering the relief.

I quote from its recent literature: "This committee wishes to make it clear that none of its members seeks to administer any relief. The American Red Cross has been given permission by the British to import supplies through the blockade for French children, and this committee would favor the extension of their fine service, or those of the Friends Service Committee to the Belgians and others."

I quote at this time from the letterhead of this committee, with which many of you are familiar. This letterhead gives the committee's purposes as follows:

"The stated purpose of this committee is to raise a voice on behalf of the peoples of Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and central Poland so that agreements may be made by the German and British Governments with a neutral organization (a) by which their domestic food supplies can be protected from the occupying armies, (b) by which supplemental supplies can be imported through the German and British blockades and protected, (c) to secure the efficient operation of such a neutral organization to the end that the lives of millions of children, women, and men can be saved from the inevitable famine and pestilence which confront them and that renewed hope may be given to them in the ideals of mankind."

The National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies has made various proposals of workable plans for feeding the 37,000,000 hungry victims of the present war, and, I should say, they are the only proposals to date that have been presented. I define them as workable because they are based on the practical experience gained in the last war by America's greatest experts on relief, when 10,000,000 people in France and Belgium were fed without aiding Germany—and that is a matter of authenticated public record. They are also based on the experience gained when these same experts later fed 22,000,000 people in 21 starving countries. The committee believes that by adapting formerly successful methods of mass feeding to the present military situation in Europe, American skill, ingenuity, and organizing genius can make those methods work again. The British raised a variety of objections to the large proposals for feeding the 37,000,000. Consequently, a new and limited plan for feeding in Belgium was suggested, not only in order to cover their objections and provide a test case to ascertain whether the Belgian people could be fed in 1941 as they were in 1914 to 1919 without damaging the British military effort, but also because the situation in Belgium is critical. It is so critical, in fact, that when the proposal was submitted to the Belgian Government in London they urged it strongly upon the British Government.

Belgium is always the first country to feel the full impact of starvation when hunger is on the march. It is the most densely populated nation on earth, with 711 persons per square mile, and an 80 percent urban population. For half a century, under normal conditions, Belgium has been 49 percent dependent upon overseas imports for food. These imports have been stopped up by the blockade. The native supplies have been decreased owing to crop failures due to bad harvest weather, and decrease of normal planting because farmers turned soldiers, and the German confiscation of food stocks. The result is that the present food ration per person in Belgium today is 960 calories. That is less than one-third the 2,200 calories necessary to support life. By that I mean, if you or I were to be kept alive and nothing more, we would require 2,200 calories of food a day. As a matter of fact, you and I eat about 4,000 to 5,000 calories a day. To talk, then, of people subsisting on 960 calories a day is to talk of

people who are living dead; people who are lifeless, listless, and nerveless, without will, and with life meaning nothing to them, because, although they are living dead, they cannot die. It takes weeks and weeks and weeks to die of hunger, and that is the horror and ghastly tragedy of it. That is the present situation in Belgium.

The milk ration for babies in Belgium today is 1 pint. Ask any mother how much milk her baby needs in order to be a healthy baby, not to speak of being an alive baby. There is no adequate food for children in Belgium today, and schools are closing because Belgian boys and girls are too weak from hunger to attend them. Breadstuffs—and Belgium is a bread-eating nation—are practically exhausted. Because the blockade cut off the importation of cattle fodder there was no food for animals. Large numbers of them have been consumed, with the result that in Belgium there is an alarming shortage of fats. No one—American, British, or Belgian—can exist without the life-giving foods, which are meats, fats, vegetable oils, dairy products, and breadstuffs. There just are not enough of any of these foods in Belgium.

It has therefore been proposed by the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies that soup kitchens be set up in Belgium to feed 2,000,000 children and 1,000,000 mothers and aged, dependent men and women. The soup kitchen method is practical for city dwelling Belgians, with the added advantage that it can be set up in a minimum of time—and the present emergency demands that any feeding operation be set up quickly if people are not to starve to death. There are also added advantages to this plan, since by the soup kitchen method, the feeding operation can be completely safeguarded. The Belgians would be required to come to the kitchens for their meals, with the representatives of food administration, checking to see that the proper individuals and they, alone, get the food. The imported soup materials would be escorted by other food administrators, directly from ship and frontier to the kitchens. There would be no question of feeding anyone who was working for Germany, and there would be no question that by food importing, native supplies would be available to Germany for munition making or other purposes. Under the proposed agreement, no foodstuffs may be taken out of Belgium, and the entire stock of Belgian food would be in the charge of the food administration, and it alone. That was the way it was done in the first World War, during the German occupation of Belgium. Then the eating off of conquered lands by the Germans was stopped completely. In this war nothing has been done to prevent German armies from robbing their conquered victims. One of the major premises of the committee's proposals from the first has been that Germany must not have the entire larder of Europe at her unchecked disposal. Another major premise is that imported food be handled in such small quantities that were Germany to seize it, after having pledged herself not to do so, the quantity stolen would be entirely unimportant. In the soup kitchen plan, it is proposed to import only 10,000 tons of soup stocks into Belgium at any one time, less than a day's food supply for Germany were Germany to seize it.

The German Government has pledged itself to agree to the Belgian test, and to all of the conditions set down in the proposals. It has agreed to contribute food equivalent to any amounts that were taken from Belgium or used by the armies of occupation, with the present contribution agreed to be 25,000 tons of wheat or rye monthly. The German Government has agreed to take no food whatever from Belgium in the future, either native stocks or food imported from overseas, and agreed not to attack the mercy food ships as they are admitted one at a time through the

blockade. And the German Government has agreed finally that a neutral commission shall supervise the Belgian relief program and see that all agreements are kept.

A further feature of the plan for feeding Belgium is that only ships not available to the British shall be used, and that the cost of imported foods from overseas be paid for by the exiled Belgian Government, which is amply supplied with funds, and eager to alleviate the desperate condition of its people. But the feature of the plan upon which the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies lays its greatest emphasis, is that if the Belgian trial is agreed to, and Germany violates any single article of her sworn pledges, the feeding of Belgium stops then and there, and it will be conceded that the impossible has been attempted.

But until the attempt has been made, the committee is absolutely unwilling to make any such concessions, and will continue its fight to save millions of innocent lives. For it points out that should the Belgian test be tried and proved to be successful, then a working formula would have been found. Then it would be possible to extend the feeding program to Belgium's other hungry millions, and the hungry millions of Norway, Holland, Poland, and Finland. The committee argues that the saving of 37,000,000 lives of people who are as liberty-loving as we and who fought for liberty and bled for liberty warrants taking the trial that millions of Americans want to see taken, in the name of mercy and justice and in order that the democratic ideal—which is also the Christian ideal—may continue to prevail in the only lands in Europe that uphold that ideal today.

This is the position of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, which as I have previously stated is leading in a movement joined by millions of Americans, and which is in its membership as representative a cross section of the America you and I have the honor to represent as I have ever seen. I have examined the roster of this committee's membership in detail. I see here names that are great names that command our admiration, affection, and respect; names in which America has pride because they are the lifeblood of America. I want to read to you some of these distinguished and honorable names in order that you may know the caliber of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies.

Among past members United States Foreign Service: F. Larmot Belin, former Ambassador to Poland; J. Reuben Clark, Jr., former Under Secretary of State; Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice President of the United States, former Ambassador to Great Britain; W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General, Philippine Islands; Dave Hennen Morris, former Ambassador to Belgium; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former Governor General, Philippine Islands, now returned to military service; Laurits S. Swenson, former Minister to Norway; Richard M. Tobin, former Minister to Holland.

Among public men and women: Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Lewis O. Barrows, former Governor of Maine; John J. Bennett, Jr., attorney general of the State of New York; Admiral Richard E. Byrd, explorer, naval officer; Edward A. Hayes, past national commander of the American Legion; Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States; Walter Ewing Hope, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frank C. Love, former commander New York State American Legion; Hanford MacNider, former national commander, American Legion, former Assistant Secretary of War; Ray Murphy, former national commander, American Legion; Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief, American Expeditionary Forces; Admiral William V. Pratt, former commander in chief, United States Fleet; Leverett Sal-

tonstall, Governor of Massachusetts; Thomas D. Thacher, former Solicitor General of the United States.

Among the 201 religious leaders: Dr. Albert W. Beaven, Rochester, N. Y., president, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, former president, Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor, the Riverside Church, New York City; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, the University of Chicago; Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, executive secretary, World Relief Committee, Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. W. O. Lewis, general secretary, Baptist World Alliance; Rev. Quentin T. Lightner, pastor, Baptist Church of the Redeemer, chairman, World Relief Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president, International Society of Christian Endeavor; Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, president, Gettysburg Theological Seminary; Dr. Sidney Lovett, chaplain, Yale University; Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president, Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. John C. Schroeder, Yale University Divinity School; the Right Reverend George Allen Beecher, D. D., bishop, Missionary district of western Nebraska; the Right Reverend Walter Mitchell, Episcopal bishop of Arizona; the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D. D., bishop of Washington, D. C.; Rt. Rev. Edwin J. Randall, S. T. D., suffragan bishop of Chicago; Rev. L. W. Goebel, D. D., LL. D., president, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Bishop Elmer W. Praetorius, the northwestern area of the Evangelical Church; Dr. Samuel P. Spreng, bishop emeritus of the Evangelical Church; Dr. Edward N. Calisch, past president, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Dr. Samuel M. Gup, rabbi, Temple Israel, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Nathan A. Perilman, rabbi, Congregation Emanu-El Temple, New York City; Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi emeritus, Temple Emanuel, New York City; Dr. J. A. Aasgaard, president, the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; Dr. P. O. Carlsson, president, the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran; Dr. A. Haapanen, president, Suomi (Finnish) Synod of the Lutheran Church; Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, president, United Lutheran Church in America; Bishop Ralph Spaulding Cushman, resident bishop, the Methodist Church; Dr. Albert Edward Day, vice president, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, pastor, First Methodist Church; Dr. Willis Martin, pastor, Wilshire Methodist Church; Dr. John R. Mott, president, World Alliance of Y. M. C. A.'s; Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, pastor, First Methodist Church; Bishop Herbert Welch, chairman, Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief; Dr. George A. Buttrick, pastor, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. William Chalmers Covert, former moderator of general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America; Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, pastor, the Old First Church; Dr. Ray Freeman Jenney, pastor, Park Central Presbyterian Church, vice moderator of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America; Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, stated clerk emeritus, Presbyterian Church, United States of America; Dr. William Lindsay Young, moderator, Presbyterian Church; His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Catholic hierarchy; six archbishops and 21 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church; Dr. Rufus M. Jones, chairman, American Friends Service Committee; A. R. Clippinger, bishop, the United Brethren in Christ; Harriet Harmon Dexter, editor, the Church Woman; Johr. Calvin Slemph, editor and business manager, Biblical Recorder; Clifford P. Morehouse, editor, the Living Church; Dr. Paul S. Leinbach, editor, the Messenger; Rev. Nathan R. Melhorn, editor, the Lutheran; Very Rev. James M. Gillis, C. S. P., editor, the Catholic World; Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor, the Christian Century.

Among the 204 college and university presidents and other prominent educators: Dr. Lars W. Boe, president, St. Olaf College; Dr.

Thurston J. Davies, president, Colorado College; Dr. H. M. Gage, president, Coe College; Dr. F. S. Harris, president, Brigham Young University; Dr. A. D. Henderson, president, Antioch College; Dr. R. D. Hetzel, president, the Pennsylvania State College; Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president, Colby College; Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president, George Washington University; Dr. Felix Morley, president, Haverford College; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president, Mills College, moderator of the American Unitarian Association; and Dr. G. T. Vander Lugt, president, Carroll College.

Among the 21 editors and publishers: R. B. Howard, general manager, Madison Press Co., vice president, National Editorial Association; Gertrude B. Lane, editor, Woman's Home Companion; Richard W. Lawrence, publisher, Printers' Ink; John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher, Army and Navy Journal; and Robert Romack, managing editor, American Farm Youth.

Among the 37 authors and writers: Temple Bailey, Faith Baldwin, Mary Hastings Bradley, Irvin S. Cobb, Margaret Deland, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Will and Inez Haynes Irwin, Rose Wilder Lane, Charles and Kathleen Norris and Ida Tarbell.

Among the nine representatives of relief organizations: Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., author, and Roy A. Young, president and national chairman, the Norwegian Relief Fund, Inc.

Among the 34 agricultural leaders: Louis J. Taber, master, National Grange, Columbus, Ohio.

Among the 171 professional, business, and civic leaders: Roy M. Brewer, president, Nebraska State Federation of Labor; Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge; Mrs. Lillian K. Dykstra, wife of Chairman of Board of Labor Mediation, president of University of Wisconsin; Geraldine Farrar, operatic artist; Walter W. Head, St. Louis, Mo., president, Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Roy Howard, wife of the owner and publisher of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Casimir J. Koszarski, president, Central of Polish-American Societies; Dr. Charles N. Leach, international health division, the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president, Kosciuszko Foundation and president of Vassar College; Eddie V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, Eastern Air Lines; Branch Rickey, vice president, St. Louis National Baseball Club; D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Igor I. Sikorsky, airplane manufacturer; Mrs. F. Louis Slade; Lewis L. Strauss, banker, now in active naval service; Gladys Swarthout, operatic and concert artist; Mrs. Charles P. Taft; Allen Wardwell, lawyer, of the firm Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed; and Mrs. Honorato B. Wolowski, president, Polish Women's Alliance of America.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There is being circulated among Senators a resolution which sooner or later will be presented to the Senate for its consideration. The resolution recites some whereases, and later asks the Senate, at the proper time in the future, to pass upon the following text:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States does express the conviction that immediate steps should be taken to formulate some plan to prevent this impending tragedy of mass starvation in the various countries heretofore named, by the institution of a system of complete guardianship of relief guaranties through some neutral agency or government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States respectfully urges that the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in cooperation with the British Government and the accredited rep-

resentatives of the other governments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries, beginning with Belgium where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations.

Mr. President, the resolution has already been signed by 40 Senators. As I understand, when the supporters of the resolution secure the signatures of a majority of Senators it will be presented to the Senate for consideration. I ask that the complete resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

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

Whereas the small democratic countries of Belgium, Norway, Poland, and the Netherlands have been invaded and occupied; and

Whereas these small countries, which are allied with Great Britain in the cause of democracy, resisted to the limit of their strength the onrush of invading forces; and

Whereas the usual economic processes of these small countries have been completely dislocated as a result of being occupied by invading forces for a year; and

Whereas Yugoslavia and Greece have been invaded recently and their lands occupied by invading armies, and France, Finland, Spain, and Denmark are admittedly facing increasingly serious food shortages; and

Whereas the food supplies of all these nations will be dangerously exhausted before the next harvest, particularly in the countries first invaded, due to domestic usage during the war, to requisition of native food supplies by the Germans, and inability to secure their usual imports; and

Whereas no relief can be brought to them unless there be international action through which their native supplies can be protected and imports be made through the blockade; and

Whereas starvation has already begun in Belgium; and

Whereas the American Committee on Food for the Small Democracies recently made a proposal of a trial feeding in Belgium by which 3,000,000 children, women, and unemployed men should be fed on the spot by soup kitchens requiring monthly 25,000 tons of breadstuffs and 20,000 tons of meat, fats, beans, peas, and rice for soup materials, and milk and cocoa for children; and

Whereas the Germans agreed to furnish the soup kitchens 25,000 tons of breadstuffs monthly, to refrain from requisitioning imported and native food supplies, and not to attack mercy ships; and

Whereas 20,000 tons per month of soup materials and special food for children is not available on the Continent of Europe and must be imported through the food blockade; and

Whereas there are enormous food surpluses available in the United States and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas most of the small invaded countries have money with which to purchase the food needed to keep their peoples alive until the next harvest and have signified their desire to use funds for that purpose; and

Whereas the trial feeding proposed for Belgium was to be administered and the guaranties safeguarded by a neutral commission; and

Whereas it was proposed there should be no large supply of imported foodstuffs on

hand at any one time so that if the Germans violated their agreement the German Nation could not benefit from a military standpoint, and the experiment could be abandoned on an hour's notice if it were violated; and

Whereas the exiled Belgium Government strongly urged the British Government to agree to this trial feeding and was willing to finance it; and

Whereas the British Government has not as yet agreed to the proposed Belgium trial feeding; and

Whereas the nature of this proposal offers hope that international agreement may be obtained for the relief of these stricken nations; and

Whereas the specter of mass starvation among friendly and noncombatant women and children is a tragedy that the compassionate heart of America wants to avert; and

Whereas Belgium, Norway, Poland, and the Netherlands, and most of the other nations facing starvation have lived at friendship with the United States during our entire national existence, and have sent us millions of our most useful and helpful American citizens, and now have no means whatever of securing the necessary agreements by which this disaster can be averted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States does express the conviction that immediate steps should be taken to formulate some plan to prevent this impending tragedy of mass starvation in the various countries heretofore named, by the institution of a system of complete guardianship of relief guaranties through some neutral agency or government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States respectfully urges that the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in cooperation with the British Government and the accredited representatives of the other governments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries, beginning with Belgium where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on House bill 3205.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I understand the conference report is debatable. I wish to speak on it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. Has the routine morning business been concluded?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been.

Mr. McNARY. Under what order is the Senate now proceeding?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield for a moment?

Mr. LEE. I yield for a question, or to have something put in the RECORD.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the conference

report on House bill 4534 was agreed to. I do not wish to debate it.

Mr. LEE. I decline to yield for that purpose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma declines to yield.

LIBERTY OR SLAVERY

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I wish to speak concerning the news at home and abroad, which to me is very alarming.

Democracy's virtue is at times its weakness. If the Peace Mobilization organization is communistic, why, in times like these, should we be compelled to submit to the humiliation of having representatives of that organization picket the White House, where the President of the United States resides?

For the third time I wish to speak on the floor of the Senate in support of the Dies committee. I think it is doing a good job in peeling the mask from subversive activities in this country.

This morning I heard radio commentator, in whose words I have confidence, say that recently there was published in Japan a large book that had in it a map which showed the location of every air field in the United States, and which carried much important data concerning military preparation in this country.

The other day I asked that we set up and finance adequately and generously an organization to combat Axis agents and ideologies in this country. I desire to read from a circular which was sent to me from Tulsa, Okla., a little less than a year ago. The date of the circular is June 8, 1940. The heading is "The people's voice." It has the sickle and hammer, the symbol of the Communist Third International:

Issued free semimonthly by the Communist Party of Tulsa.

We must prevent a capitalistic war.

I am quoting.

The Communist Party urges upon Congress a real united front on the basis of a fighting program against war—a revolutionary working-class program. Serious systematic work must be undertaken in every factory, on every deck, on every ship, arousing these workers against war, exposing every detail of the war preparation for them, setting up antiwar committees, hampering and working to prevent the manufacture and shipment of war material and munitions.

This is the fourth paragraph:

Our task today is to bring class consciousness to Negro workers. We must crystallize in this class vigorous action against the capitalistic class; we must point out to them every opportunity which will tend to develop race feeling and stir up race antagonism.

Our objective goal: Organize strife and combat groups; obtain arms in foreign countries; manufacture grenades, bombs, and other explosives; formulate plans for disarming police and loyal troops; break up groups of loyal fighting workmen; destroy, when unable to capture, all tanks, cannon, machine guns, and other weapons which the loyal proletariats might use; instruct the mopping-up squad to put to death certain individuals; seize all barracks, public buildings, newspapers, and radio stations; to seize and occupy roads, bridges, and transportation systems.

Then the last paragraph says:

Double duty has been ordered by Comrade Wood.

Some Senators may remember that Comrade Wood was the one who was prosecuted and convicted in Oklahoma County by the fearless, courageous act of Oklahoma County officers acting under a State law.

This is happening in Oklahoma, away out in the interior of this country, making preparation for strikes, organizing industrial confusion in this country.

Yet now we hear from the Dies committee that many Communists are on the public pay roll. Whether they are or not, I do not know, but certainly it can be determined. If a single person who has been proved to be a Communist is on a public pay roll, he ought to be fired; and if the head of his department defends him, the head of the department ought to be fired. The time has come for us to quit financing our own destruction in this country.

Mr. President, indeed it is alarming that now, at a time when the very world is falling, and when we are calling upon our factories for defense weapons, when ships are the most critically needed of anything, every newspaper carries stories of industrial strikes, walk-outs, and strife in our defense factories and shipyards; and yet, in spite of that, many American people show a lack of interest, an apathy with respect to the results. Why do they do that? Because they hear on the radio the voice of the isolationist, "There is no danger; there is no emergency." They hear the ridicule that is heaped upon the suggestion that we might be invaded. Mr. President, the so-called America First Committee—which ought to be called the Committee to Aid Hitler—and those who represent that committee have shot the deadly cocaine of appeasement into the muscles of our national defense today. Our people are asleep. They sleep on. Why? Because they are drugged—drugged by the deadly cocaine of appeasement while the world falls.

And then the news abroad. We read in every newspaper, we hear on the radio, until we almost become immune to the threat of danger, we hear now that the British line holds hard. There the adversaries battle over Crete for one more stronghold of democracy, the fiercest battle of all times. We see the Nazis surround the Mediterranean. Today the Nazis hold the Mediterranean basin in their grasp; and, one after another, they take various strongholds. Then we hear the parlor strategists say, "The British are smart. They are just stalling to get the United States to pull their chestnuts out of the fire"; or "The British are just retreating down through Africa to draw out and lengthen the Nazi lifeline"; or "It is just a matter of strategy." We hear these parlor strategists criticize Roosevelt here and Churchill there, make an appeasement talk here and a critical one there; and all the time the Nazi machine is growing stronger and marching on. Today the great British lifeline that holds back the greatest horde of Nazi barbarians that has ever been assembled or organized is strained; it is cracking. The British are calling for help; and yet

we sleep on, drugged, drugged with the cocaine of appeasement shot into the muscles of our national defense.

There the British strongholds are, one after another. They are losing them; and it seems now that the Nazis are about to cut the jugular vein of the British Empire. If they can close the Suez Canal, one place will be left—only one long route to keep that empire together—and that is around Africa by Dakar. Look at the map and you will see that the Atlantic Ocean at that point between the nearest place in South America and the nearest place in Africa comes together in a throat; and already we see the Nazi hand reached out to grasp that throat, to choke the Atlantic in two.

Our fleet is in the Pacific. One bomb will disable the Panama Canal. Then, with the Nazis holding a submarine base at Dakar and an air base at Dakar, they can stop the passage there; they can harass traffic until they can close the Atlantic; and we could not bring our own fleet around into the Atlantic to defend our Atlantic seaboard. There they are, spilling over on Africa. The hordes are already spilling over the British lifeline. Already they have gone across into Africa. Already Nazi boots are "slogging, slogging, slogging over Africa; boots, boots, boots, marching up and down again." Dakar points like the point of a wedge. That wedge to be driven by Axis hands between North America and South America; and in all this dark hour then comes the shock of a betrayal—the betrayal by France, the dastardly betrayal by France.

I imagine that the boys who sleep in Flanders fields, where the poppies blow, are stirring in their graves today. I imagine the whispering winds that sweep through the poppies today are uneasy.

If I may use a line or two from H. I. Phillips' poem appearing in his column yesterday in the Washington Post—

FLANDERS FIELD, MAY 1941

The voices rise from Belleau Woods,
Where none today may rest,
"France signs to fight for Germany!
Is this some cruel jest?"

The legions of heroic dead
Who fell along the Meuse,
Are restless in their graves tonight
As spreads the evil news.

"We gave our lives," we hear them say,
With spirits crushed and low,
"To rescue France, and now she turns
To join our ruthless foe!"

Pétain's foul pledge they hear about;
No sordid phrase they miss . . .
And 'cross the misty fields is heard,
"Did we, then, die for this?"

The mangled dead of Vimy Ridge,
And those of Cambrai, too,
Ask "What of days when faith was firm,
And hearts of men were true?"

The boy who came from Kansas farm,
The lad from Vermont glade,
The stripling from a Jersey shop
Gasp one harsh word, "Betrayed!"

Darlan said to the world, "Pétain had a choice between life and death, and Pétain chose life." Did he, or, rather, did he not choose slavery? I remember one American statesman who said on a simi-

lar occasion, "Give me liberty or give me death." Petain chose life and slavery. Is it warmongering to be so bold as to quote the words of Patrick Henry when he said, "Give me liberty or give me death"?

I think of another American who, just before death, said:

All I regret is that I have but one life to give to my country.

But perhaps that is warmongering; perhaps that is war hysteria; perhaps I should not mention it; perhaps in referring to our boys of 23 years ago, who exchanged their graduating academic costumes for uniforms and went out to battle for liberty, I am dealing in war hysteria; perhaps I am warmongering.

They said the Yanks would not fight; they said the Yanks would not hold. It may be, Mr. President, that you recall those days when the first contingent of American troops went into battle. The world waited breathlessly, and then was electrified by dispatch No. 1, "The Yanks are holding." The world waited and held its breath, and again dispatch No. 2, "The Yanks are holding"; and dispatch No. 3, "Germans bringing up reinforcements"; dispatch No. 4, "The Yanks are holding"; dispatch No. 5, "The Yanks advancing." And they did advance with cold steel, they drove the same Hun back across Alsace-Lorraine, back across Belgium to the very border of France, and they hung the banner of the Stars and Stripes on the highest castle on the Rhine. But perhaps that is warmongering. It may be that I am dealing in war hysteria to recite the deeds of men who were noble enough to live and fight and die for liberty. But they dared to challenge the power of the Hun instead of groveling on the earth under the booted heel of a dictator. Now we are told we were "suckers"; now we are told that all we witness in these days is because of the Versailles Treaty.

The only thing that was wrong with the Versailles Treaty was it was too ladylike. The only thing we did not do was what Jack Pershing wanted to do—carry the hell of war into the nesting place of war, the spawning ground of war, and blow it to kingdom come. That was all that was the matter with the Versailles Treaty. But we left the spawning ground intact, and Germany started breeding more millions of the locusts of war.

We fought and won a war "to make the world safe for democracy." We did just that. It was a great victory, a great success, and the world was saved for democracy for a period of time. Small countries such as Poland, Norway, Denmark, and Belgium could enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. There was no fear on earth, no fear that some great military power would invade and enslave them. But the victory we won on the battlefield was lost in the council chamber when we turned from the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, who was leading to the ideal of a free earth where men might live in freedom. We adopted the policy of isolation. We solved our conscience by saying that the only spot of ground to which we owed any military duty was that circumscribed by imaginary lines.

Although wrong and injustice to human beings could exist everywhere it was none of our business. So we turned from the idealism of Woodrow Wilson to follow the isolationists, who held full sway then for 20 years. We pretended that the economic and military conditions of other countries did not affect us in this country.

We did "make the world safe for democracy" for a while. For 20 years American tourists visited a little railroad car in the forest of Compiègne, and there near that car, engraved on a granite stone, were these words:

Here on the 11th of November succumbed the criminal pride of the German Empire, vanquished by the free peoples which it tried to enslave.

But, by the irony of fate, that tablet is no longer there. Last year, in the same boxcar, France placed her neck under the same iron heel that the world had freed her from in 1918.

Today the British line is growing thin over there. The British are asking for help; they are appealing for it. Has America lost her soul and her spirit? Is it now wrong to speak of liberty and the noble deeds of men? If so, then I shall belong to the minority because I take my stand on the side of liberty.

I urge upon the President again today that he throw our defense preparation into high gear by declaring a full war emergency which will not allow industrial disputes to stop production. I call upon him to use the Navy and the air force in the most efficacious manner to safeguard America for the future, whatever move that may involve.

The President of the United States, acting upon the advice of the military and naval authorities, should take such steps now to secure strategic defense positions in order that we may be better able to defend America later.

The isolationists point out that we are not armed. There is no argument on that score. We are not armed. That is all the more reason why we should keep that British chain holding back the horde of Nazis while we do arm, and then to protect South America, lest the Nazis get bases there, and then we find ourselves driven to a last-ditch fight, making our stand at the Caribbean and the Panama Canal.

When England saw danger she evacuated her children to America. Where will America evacuate her children if we allow the only men who today are fighting liberty's battle to go down for the want of aid, for the want of weapons which we must deliver to them?

Therefore, I call upon the President of the United States today for bold and courageous action; for only by bold and swift action can the United States be saved from a long, bloody, and uphill war.

MEDDLING BY AMERICANS IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, one does not listen, as I have listened, to the address of the Senator from Oklahoma without having larger knowledge of the part which some are playing in a move to drive this country in a course wholly contrary

to that which the country has been largely assured it would pursue.

Things have been said here today regarding appeasers and appeasement, isolationists and isolation. I shall not burden the Senate by undertaking to answer what has been said. I should like only that what has been said may be made to serve as warning to the American people, who, every hour there continues the challenge to go to war, grow more determined to stay out of the war.

Any American who dares to look ahead has a right to be frightened, not by what may be brought to America by reason of anything which may result from the pending war in Europe, but by reason of representations which have been made in the name of a country that was in no more position to fulfill the promises which have been made than there is chance to fulfill a desire for our participation in Europe's war to bring it to an end tomorrow morning.

My fear is not as to any probable or likely outcome of Europe's war. What concerns me is the knowledge that, whatever the outcome of that war, the United States will be the Nation most hated and most despised by all the warring nations and their peoples. It grows increasingly evident that men authorized and accepted as spokesmen for our Government have played "sic'em" in Europe, and have helped to lead countries to their death, first by promises of help which did not lie in our power to give, and, second, by threats of United States enmity toward one and all those nations if they did not go to war.

Mr. President, there is no pleasure in saying these things; but the evidence at hand is all too convincing to be ignored.

More than 2 years ago, on February 28, 1939, in debate on this floor, which will be found in volume 84, at page 2003 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I said:

I am more and more convinced that there will be no war in Europe this spring, this year, or next year, unless the United States encourages, urges, and eggs Europe on to it. There will be no war in Europe unless the United States shows a definite will to help out when war comes, and an inclination to finance it. There will surely be a war in Europe when the United States gives the word "go" and gives Europe reason to anticipate that the United States will be standing by and ready to go on when the hour comes.

Mr. President, this declaration by myself at that time brought a thorough boxing of my ears by several of my colleagues and by a part of the press, which "ribbed" me no end for it; but today I wonder if there is not increasing appreciation of the part we may have played in bringing eastern Europe into this devastating war.

Demaree Bess, in a cablegram to the Saturday Evening Post, published in late April, told how Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan, as the eyes and ears of Secretary Knox, had operated in the Balkans after Britain had abandoned hope of winning Balkan support in the British-Greek cause; that Donovan had given Balkan statesmen to understand that we would consider them our enemies if they did not stand up and fight; that the United States was going to be in the war until

Germany was destroyed; and that we would give them material help in their fight. Now, Mr. President, comes the same observer, Demaree Bess, with a more recent radio dispatch to the Saturday Evening Post, published only this week, revealing our meddling in the Balkans through the hands of Donovan and our Ambassador to Yugoslavia. These hands, it seems, drove Yugoslavia to a defiance that brought about her end, and brought her dreadful loss of life.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following my remarks, the article to which I refer, entitled "Our Frontier on the Danube: The Appalling Story of Our Meddling in the Balkans," by Demaree Bess.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. NYE, Ambassador Bullitt no doubt will continue to deny that at the time of Munich, or at the time of the "push" in Poland, he gave Europe any cause to believe that the United States could be counted on to go to war or in anywise help them if they went to war against Germany; but it is already written by Quentin Reynolds that it was generally understood in France that Bullitt had promised Petain and the French Government that the United States would be in the war. There have been other moves of significance that add up to the same thing.

This is no time even to be trying to know in small part what has been going on behind the scenes that would give Europe, or any part of it, cause to believe that we did not mean what we said when, by law and otherwise, we declared it to be the purpose of the United States to have nothing to do with more of the wars of Europe. It will take time to know just what has been going on; but when the madness is over, in the light of what we are seeing thus early, we can properly anticipate revelations that will be more than embarrassing; and I fear it. I fear that the United States will be found to have had more than a finger in pushing Europe, beginning with the declaration of war by Britain and France which brought the war to western Europe. I fear that we shall be held guilty of having, in effect, given the word "go."

If any who could be understood as speaking for them in Europe have spoken out of turn, it would be to the health of our future if the President of the United States and Naval Secretary Knox would deny that the Bullitts and the Donovans were speaking for our Government or for the American people. Then could we hope to get off on a right foot in what must be a tremendous undertaking to win back the confidence of the peoples who have been misled.

Mr. President, if commitments have been made abroad by American agents, commitments which our Government feels are binding, calling for our further involvement in war, then let the President be reminded that he has made commitments also to the American people to keep out of it, and let the American

people continue to give assurance to the President that they will stand by him if he will stand by his commitments to them.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Saturday Evening Post of May 24, 1941]

OUR FRONTIER ON THE DANUBE—THE APPALLING STORY OF OUR MEDDLING IN THE BALKANS

(By Demaree Bess)

BERNE, SWITZERLAND (by radio).—March 27, 1941, is a date which has become part of American history. That was the day when a coup d'état overthrew the government of Yugoslavia, a Balkan country 4,000 miles from our shores.

Why was this remote event so important to Americans? Because the United States Government was directly involved in it. Because a small group of Americans became chiefly responsible for the setting off of this explosion which blew apart a country in less than 2 weeks. Because our representatives made commitments for us which virtually established a new American frontier on the Danube River.

During last February and March, Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, became the setting for a terrific struggle in war politics. The Americans who took part in that struggle accomplished everything which they set out to do. They blocked the German game in Yugoslavia which had aimed to win over the country without fighting. They persuaded the fiery Serbs to defy the Germans and thus invite martyrdom for their own country. But in order to accomplish this, our representatives gave pledges to the Yugoslavs which the latter interpreted as a guaranty that the American people would rescue their country from whatever fate might befall it as a consequence of their defiance of Germany. Some of the principal facts of our Balkan adventure already have been acknowledged by the Americans concerned. They are supplemented here by information which I personally obtained in southeastern Europe, where I was traveling all through this period.

Every carpenter and clerk in Belgrade knew about the American pledges given to Yugoslavia. On the day of the coup d'état the American Legation in Belgrade was stormed by crowds of cheering Serbs who demanded that the American Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane, should bring out the American flag. When he finally yielded to their clamor they tore the banner from his hands, and men and women trampled one another in their efforts to touch our flag and even kiss it. The Stars and Stripes had become for them a symbol of an alliance such as they had never before pictured in their wildest dreams. Later that same day, when the American minister drove through the streets of the capital, he was lifted out of his automobile and carried on the shoulders of the Serb demonstrators.

Those excited Serbian crowds were no military strategists. They couldn't be expected to understand how puny was the immediate aid which the Americans could give them. They couldn't be expected to comprehend what it meant to challenge the German armies massed on their borders—those same armies which had smashed the combined armies of France, Britain, Belgium, and Holland in 39 days, and which had since been idle for months, with unlimited opportunities to prepare for another blitzkrieg.

But their leaders possessed all this information, and so did the Americans who urged them on. They had detailed reports on the power of the German military machine. They were fully cognizant of the ruthlessness of the German Nazis. They foresaw that Yugoslavia must be overrun and that thousands of its people must be slaughtered, but

they were playing war politics, and those who play this game must put such things out of their minds.

The Yugoslav leaders who defied Germany were gambling upon Germany's eventual defeat. They sacrificed the present and staked the future of their country upon pledges given them by the American representatives that the American people would bring about that defeat. The Americans who gave those pledges were fully aware that thousands of sea miles separate the United States from the Balkans. They knew that we hadn't yet been able to make sufficient munitions for our own defense needs and the war needs of Britain. They knew that we hadn't yet built sufficient ships in which to carry munitions, but they knew also that the Serbs possessed an almost mystical faith in the power and benevolence of the American people. They used that faith to persuade the Serbian leaders to transform their country into a battleground in the Anglo-German war. The Yugoslav coup d'état was enthusiastically applauded by many American politicians and political commentators. These Americans boasted of our share in turning Yugoslavia into a battleground. They hailed it as a great American triumph and a great German defeat. They spoke of the new anti-German front which we had helped create in the Balkans. They told of munitions which we would send to Yugoslavia across the Atlantic and around South Africa and through the Red Sea to the Suez Canal where they could be transshipped across the Mediterranean to Adriatic ports. It never seemed to occur to these enthusiasts that the Yugoslavs might not be able to hold off the German war machine until this help arrived. Was it possible that these Americans still clung to the delusion that Hitler could be bluff? Was it possible that they believed Hitler would be so taken aback by this upset in his plans that he would ignore this challenge in the Balkans? Unfortunately, there is evidence that some Americans did believe these things.

Ten days after the Belgrade coup d'état, when German mechanized divisions hurried themselves upon Yugoslavia and Greece, several American political leaders announced they were "profoundly shocked," but nobody in southeastern Europe was shocked by anything the Germans did then. The shock for these citizens in the Balkans had come when the Serbs defied Germany, because they realized then that this action made the German attack inevitable. The only question which remained was how far the Americans could and would carry out the commitments which our Government had made for us. There is more general agreement in Europe about the events which preceded the Balkan outbreak than there is about most happenings in the Anglo-German war. For once, the Germans had made their intentions crystal clear. They were trying to isolate the Italo-Greek war, to force an immediate settlement in that war before British troops could get any foothold upon the European Continent. To accomplish that, the Germans wanted to come to terms with Yugoslavia. They wanted to prevent the Balkan war from spreading, because widespread war in this region, no matter how it might result, would interrupt the flow of food and other raw materials needed for the new German empire.

British strategists naturally attempted to create a diversion in the Balkans in order to upset this German program. Last February the Germans suspected that the British were planning to send troops into Greece. The Germans thereupon issued an ultimatum to the Greek Government just before the arrival in Athens of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and British Chief of Staff Sir John Dill. The Germans warned the Greeks that if they permitted British troops to land

anywhere on their territory they must expect a German attack. They told the Greeks they must choose without further delay between accepting additional British assistance or accepting German mediation in the Italo-Greek conflict. This German ultimatum caused the Greeks to hesitate.

A tug of war then developed in the Balkans, with the Germans pulling in one direction and the British in another. That tug of war was decided by American intervention. It was our official representatives who broke the deadlock and upset the uneasy equilibrium which had been maintained in this region since the outbreak of the European war. The American efforts were concentrated at Belgrade, where the British proposals had been persistently rejected. The Yugoslav Government, headed by Regent Prince Paul, had decided to make a deal with Germany in order to prevent their country from becoming a battleground. This administration had even refused to permit the British envoys to visit their capital. The British consequently washed their hands of Yugoslavia and shifted their entire attention to Greece and Turkey, but the Americans continued their efforts to swing Yugoslavia against Germany. Our representatives began their activity at Belgrade last January, when Col. William Donovan stopped off with autographed letters of introduction from President Roosevelt. Donovan is the hard-boiled type who enjoys playing war politics. In the capital of Turkey, Ankara, I ran across an example of his technique. At a large reception in Ankara, Donovan met the French Ambassador. In the presence of several persons the Ambassador said to him, "We Frenchmen hope your country will send food to save France from starvation."

Donovan retorted, "The American people are prepared to starve every Frenchman if that's necessary to defeat Hitler." Shortly thereafter, Donovan's visa for French Syria was revoked. In Belgrade, Donovan told the Yugoslav leaders there was no "halfway house" in this war. He told them they must make a flat choice between the British-American combination and the Axis. He warned them that if they made any sort of deal with Germany the United States would regard Yugoslavia as our enemy both during and after the war. On the other hand, he assured them that if they refused to cooperate with Germany, the American people would see to it that they came out on the winning side. Donovan made a profound impression upon some Serbian leaders, although not upon those who then controlled the government. He wasn't able to show those hard-headed men how their country could defy Germany and avoid complete annihilation. But the American Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, took up the task of stiffening Yugoslav resistance where Donovan left off. In our minister at Belgrade, Arthur Bliss Lane, Welles had an effective agent. Lane worked tirelessly to undermine the decision of Prince Paul and his supporters to come to terms with Germany.

Nevertheless, the agreement with the Axis went through and was formally signed at Vienna. That agreement gave the Germans what they wanted without risks of military action and incorporated Yugoslavia in Germany's "new order in Europe." It was interpreted everywhere as a resounding diplomatic victory for Germany.

But that victory endured less than 2 days. Before dawn on the morning of March 27, the American activities at Belgrade bore their fruit. The Serbian leaders who had yielded to American persuasion dramatically and definitely defied Hitler by overthrowing Prince Paul and arresting the ministers who had signed the Vienna pact.

For the first time in our history the American Government thus assumed a leading role

in Balkan politics. It had succeeded where the British Government had failed, but in achieving its objective it made American commitments in the Balkans the consequences of which are unpredictable.

The sensational move at Belgrade undoubtedly was popular with the Serbian people, although not so popular with the other races who constituted Yugoslavia. The enthusiastic demonstrations at Belgrade were not duplicated at Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. While the exuberant Serbs shouted defiance of Germany, the Croats awaited events in sober silence.

Meanwhile the Greek leaders had also made their decision. Influenced by vigorous American representations at Athens, they rejected German proposals for a negotiated settlement of their Italian war and accepted British offers to land troops at Greek ports. The Greek military attaché in Berlin had warned his government that the German armies could shatter Greek resistance in 3 weeks, but his superiors at Athens were persuaded that with British and American help they could withstand Germany as they had withstood Italy during the previous 5 months. In any case, they had pledges from both the British and the American Governments that they would share generously in the victory when Germany was eventually defeated.

Repercussions from Belgrade and Athens extended immediately far beyond the Balkans, reaching out to all German-occupied countries, where restless peoples had been subjected to Nazi rule. All these peoples watched breathlessly to see what would happen in Yugoslavia and Greece, what Americans and Britons would do to support their open challenge to the German dictatorship. This was a showdown, and every European knew it. The United States Government has openly acknowledged its responsibility for forcing this showdown in the Balkans.

If our officials expected that showdown would be delayed, then they badly miscalculated. The German blitzkrieg upon Yugoslavia and Greece was more than war. It was a punitive expedition. It was designed to show not only the Yugoslavs and Greeks but also every other people in Europe that swift punishment inevitably follows any defiance of Germany and any complicity with Germany's enemies. It was designed to show that Britain and the United States are powerless at present to back up any promises which they make to any country on the European continent. The German destruction of Belgrade was a purely punitive measure, comparable to the French destruction of Damascus in 1926. There was no military necessity for the excessive bombing of Belgrade; the German armies could have occupied this capital as easily as they occupied Zagreb. But Belgrade was the capital of the Serbs, who had yielded to British and American inducements. Its destruction was a demonstration of Germany's ruthless intention to strike down revolts wherever they may appear in Europe. It was an object lesson not only to the Yugoslavs but to all the subject peoples in Germany's new empire. Since last June I have been traveling continuously in that empire. I have learned what the Germans mean by their "New Order." They mean that the European continent—all of it—is regarded as an imperial system under German domination. They mean that every country in Europe, as long as that system endures, must choose between becoming a German satellite or a Germany colony.

The Yugoslavs were given that choice. Some of their leaders were willing to accept the satellite status as the price of peace, and signified that willingness when they signed the Vienna pact. When those leaders were overthrown and defiant leaders replaced them, the Germans embarked upon the task

of breaking up Yugoslavia and transforming it into a group of colonies.

When the German armies struck at Yugoslavia and Greece the German leaders believed they were entering upon the final phase of erecting their "new order in Europe." When they had smashed these two defiant countries they believed that their new empire—constructed at such unprecedented speed—could easily bring into line every country on the continent as ally, satellite, or colony.

Since this war began the Germans have been carrying out two tremendous tasks simultaneously. They have been fighting their war and they have been building their empire. Because the war is more dramatic it has monopolized world attention, but Germany's empire building is no less important.

From June 1940 until April 1941 Germany's land armies did no fighting, but millions of German soldiers were unceasingly busy during all that period. What were they doing? Some of them were practicing for future campaigns, but others were helping consolidate their new empire. They were building fortifications in a dozen European countries, designed to withstand internal as well as external assaults. They were swiftly disarming the peoples of occupied countries. They were helping to create colonial conditions in Europe.

The fate of this new empire depends upon the outcome of the war, but the outcome of the war also is likely to be influenced by the success of the empire building. To this end Germany has enlisted the work not only of all civilian Germans but also the labor of millions of non-Germans who are toiling under German supervision. Many of these workers are engaged in supplying the German war machine, but many others are devoting their whole time to imperial projects. Ever since the fall of France thousands of German experts have been making and applying plans for the coordinated exploitation of European labor and production. They have been figuring out how to grow crops everywhere in Europe which will make the Continent as self-sufficient as possible. They have been classifying the food reserves of all countries and allocating them where they may best serve the German interest.

They are unifying transportation systems by building new links. They are arranging barter-trade agreements between all European countries, with Berlin as the central clearinghouse. They are reorganizing financial systems to disregard gold backing.

German political experts also have been working day and night. They have redrawn the map of Europe, taking territory from some countries and giving it to others. They have created entirely new countries, such as Slovakia and Croatia. They have partitioned France and Rumania and Yugoslavia. They have obliterated Poland. Unlike the winners of the last World War, they are making territorial, economic, and political adjustments while they are still waging war—and thus they have given large European groups a vested interest in ultimate German victory.

Of course, this empire building has also aroused hostilities as bitter as any created by German warfare itself. Millions of Europeans have been dispossessed and other millions have been placed under native governments which they despise and hate. But the Germans have taken harsh measures to paralyze these hostile millions. They have organized elaborate police and espionage systems in every country and they have used their native converts to ferret out potential revolts. They have struck ruthlessly wherever and whenever sabotage or opposition appeared.

The very ruthlessness of these police methods also has unified the German people as nothing else could have done. The Germans

are too intelligent not to know that whole races are in a mood to massacre the Germans if ever they get the chance. Many German citizens have never favored nazi-ism and many early supporters of the party were repelled by some of its later excesses, but fear of what defeat would mean for every German has united them all today, steeling them to fight on inexorably and desperately for victory.

That was the condition in Europe last March when Yugoslavia and Greece defied Germany. The Germans had turned Europe into an empire at breakneck speed and with utter ruthlessness. That empire was so new it was still very shaky. It was full of hatred and potential rebellions, and it was subject to all the strains imposed by a desperate war. The German empire builders could keep their new colonies in line only by convincing their peoples that revolts were hopeless and sure to prove fatal. That was the situation when our American representatives undertook to stage our first direct challenge to Hitler's new empire. By selecting the Balkans as the place for doing this, they carried the war into a region which Hitler considered his own sphere of influence. The German dictator was compelled, whether he desired it or not, to meet this challenge. We had forced a showdown and we got it without delay.

As far as the Anglo-German war was concerned, the conquest of Yugoslavia was merely one small episode, but as far as Americans were concerned, the happenings in Yugoslavia were of first-class importance. Our intervention in the Balkans has carried our foreign policy another long step forward. Commitments made for us there swept far beyond "measures short of war." They exceeded the limits of mere aid to Britain. They pledged us to save Yugoslavia and Greece from incorporation in Germany's new order.

How can we possibly carry out pledges made for us in the Balkans? According to the unanimous testimony of American observers on the spot, we can do so by nothing less than all-out war against Germany. The American people have traveled a long road since they abandoned neutrality. We have permitted our Government to take one belligerent step after another, while most of us have persistently clung to the hope that Germany's imperial schemes could be thwarted by such half measures as food blockades, aerial warfare, and the encouragement of revolts inside Germany's new empire.

We have even credulously accepted so-called expert opinions that insurrections against the Nazi regime would explode within Germany itself. We have naively watched for indications that Soviet Russia would stab G many in the back.

But if we have underestimated the velocity of the German hurricane, we have not done so for lack of storm signals. Because of the peculiarities of modern undeclared warfare, hundreds of Americans have been permitted to remain inside the new German Empire long after the United States reached the stage of undisguised hostility to Germany. Most of these Americans are specialists who were sent to Europe for the purpose of getting specific information which we needed. They include diplomats, military attachés, journalists, oil technicians, and businessmen. In the course of my travels I have met most of these American specialists and have discovered that they have had one common experience which has bewildered them: When they sent warnings to their home offices that Germany was successfully consolidating its new empire, they have found themselves in the unhappy role of the couriers of ancient kings. In older days, it will be remembered, when the king's messenger brought him unwelcome news, the king cried, "Off with his head."

In our country, where the people are king, they, too, have demanded to hear only what

they wanted to hear and have shouted for the annihilation of their own messengers who brought them unwelcome reports. And many of our political leaders in Washington have followed the same procedure.

One of the ablest American journalists in Washington recently paid a brief visit to Berlin. I met him there and asked him what kind of news the Americans were interested in getting from Europe.

"That's easy," he informed me. "Any story which suggests that Germany is on the verge of falling on its face gets a big play. Any story which intimates that Germany is still formidable gets short shrift, both from the editors and the public."

Another of my friends, who served in Berlin for several years as a representative of our Government, told me he was delighted when he was transferred to another post this spring. His chances for promotion, he explained, were gravely retarded as long as he remained in Germany.

"How's that?" I asked in surprise. "Isn't Berlin the most important post in Europe today?"

"Yes," he replied, "but my work requires me to make political reports, and that means that my curve is more likely to move down than up. When I predict another German success my curve goes down, because my superiors don't want to believe such predictions. But if I were to take the opposite line and predict German failures, my curve would go down anyway, because events would prove me wrong."

I have repeated that conversation to American Government representatives in several European countries, and in almost every instance they have told me, "We are up against the same problem. Too many of our Washington chiefs have made up their minds about Europe and resent being confronted with reports which disturb their theories."

One favorite theory in Washington has been that the German empire can be overthrown by half measures. Our American specialists in Europe have attempted, in the face of repeated rebuffs, to reveal the fallacies in that comfortable theory. They have insisted that Germany was steadily consolidating her European empire until it had reached a point where it was not likely to be shattered by anything less than all-out war. And what does all-out war mean? It means an expeditionary force landed somewhere on the European continent. It means an expeditionary force vaster, more costly and more dangerous than any known in the past. Will American soldiers be called upon to take part in such an expeditionary force? The answer seems to be implicit in recent events. We have permitted ourselves to be transformed into an "arsenal of democracy," and we've tried to gloss over the fact that our arsenal includes men as well as machines and money. We have committed ourselves more and more deeply in Europe. Last March our representatives pledged us to rescue Yugoslavia and Greece. There is little evidence in Europe that such a rescue will be possible without American soldiers.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3205) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF CALENDAR

Mr. BYRNES. I ask unanimous consent that the calendar be called for the consideration of uncontested measures.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BYRNES. I make the point that there is not a quorum present.

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

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

Adams	Ellender	Nye
Aiken	George	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barbour	Hayden	Rosier
Bone	Herring	Russell
Brewster	Holman	Schwartz
Bridges	Hughes	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Butler	Lucas	Vandenberg
Byrd	McCarran	Van Nuys
Byrnes	McFarland	Walsh
Capper	McNary	Wheeler
Caraway	Maloney	White
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Murdock	Willis
Connally	Murray	
Danaher	Norris	

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

DEFENSE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION OF MATERIAL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the conference report on House bill 4534 was agreed to be reconsidered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4534) to amend the act approved June 28, 1940, entitled "An act to expedite the national defense, and for other purposes," in order to extend the power to establish priorities and allocate material.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] presented a report in behalf of the conferees, but at the time he gained the floor several other Senators were seeking recognition, and we on this side could not hear the distinguished Senator. I did not then know that the Senator was referring to that particular measure. I generally do hear the Senator, and I usually pay close attention to him, so that my remarks now are not to be taken in disparagement of anything he said or did.

Mr. President, I am informed that the Senate conferees receded on an amendment which the Senate adopted which would have provided that no such inspection, that is, as contemplated by the bill, should be made of any private dwell-

ing, occupied as such, without a warrant directing the search issued in accordance with the requirements of title XI of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917. Does the Senator from North Carolina recall the Senate amendment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I do recall it.

Mr. DANAHER. Does the Senator from North Carolina feel free to explain to us exactly what view was urged by the House conferees in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that as a rule the members of a conference are not permitted to give any information with regard to their various discussions in reference to matters in controversy; but in particular reference to this matter, I am confident that I would be warranted in revealing to the Senator the fact that we did have the amendment under consideration. The chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee [Mr. WALSH] and three members of that committee who were with him at the time of these discussions, according to my recollection, stated they would not insist upon the retention of the amendment, for the reason that they, like the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, a number of whom were designated as conferees on the part of the Senate, were of the opinion that the American people were amply protected by the Constitution itself, which provides that there shall be no entry or search or seizure of one's premises or dwelling without due process of law. During the course of that discussion, according to my present recollection, all those in conference were unanimously of the opinion that due and proper protection was given by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore Representative Vinson and the other House conferees insisted that the amendment was not necessary.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I presume the Senate conferees were not unanimous in their opinion that the Senate should recede from its amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not want to interrupt the argument which the Senator from Connecticut is making, but I think it should be stated, in justice to the conferees on the part of the Senate, that the conferees on the part of the House presented a strong argument why the amendment in which the Senator from Connecticut is interested, should be dropped from the bill. They indicated that the Constitution made ample provision for taking care of the rights of the people, and they furthermore stated that it was quite ridiculous to weaken the bill by putting into it limitations of this kind; that the rights of no person were going to be violated, but that by putting into the bill limitations of this kind loopholes might be made available to persons desiring to escape from the provisions of this measure. The House conferees made a strong argument in behalf of their position, both on the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut and in be-

half of the amendment for which they contended, and a compromise was finally reached. The House conferees agreed to two amendments of the Senate, and the Senate conferees receded in the case of one amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from North Carolina for their courtesy. I wish to be heard briefly in opposition to the report of the conferees.

Mr. President, there is no one who can recall the events of the last war who will not also remember the injustices and the indignity that were heaped upon good, loyal citizens of this country, simply because some hysterical group somewhere suspected those citizens of former foreign activities or alien sympathies, or something of that sort.

So far as I know, there is nowhere on the books of the United States a statute which says that authorities of the Federal Government have a right to inspect the dwellings or private homes of the citizens of this country. Quite the contrary, if there is any one principle that is ingrained and fundamental in the American law it is that every man's home is his castle. For some 12 years it was my privilege to be an assistant United States attorney. In the course of that time I certainly met every kind of Federal agent enforcing every kind of law there was on the books. I know, and many cases in our courts, from the Supreme Court down will show, that overzealous officers relying upon an implied authority, had searched homes illegally. Not only does the Constitution not give adequate protection per se in that particular, but we now purport in this language of the pending bill, if the conference report is accepted, to justify the very inspection against which I seek to provide protection.

Mr. President, the language of the bill now provides that the President—"of course, through his officers—may "inspect the premises of any person." "Inspect the premises of any person." All that the amendment would say, as I offered it, and as it was accepted on the Senate floor, is, that before the inspection shall be had of any person's dwelling, occupied by him as such, there must issue a search warrant under the terms of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917.

Mr. President, in the last war, right in the midst of the war, with the United States a belligerent, we saw fit to protect and safeguard the interests of our American citizens by writing into the espionage law a set of provisions under which a search warrant could issue. We then said that no search of premises shall be valid unless the search warrant is issued in accordance with those provisions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Connecticut realizes how important this measure is, does he not?

Mr. DANAHER. I do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It is a very vital measure. In fact, it was impressed upon us during the conference

that there was immediate need for the passage of this measure; and while, of course, we understood the desire on the part of the Senate to have the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut kept in the bill, we did not think we were justified in delaying action on the bill. The conference, I may say, lasted for several hours, and there was considerable debate, but we thought the importance of the bill and its early passage made it necessary for the conferees on the part of the Senate to give way and reach an agreement with the House conferees.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a few questions?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes; but will the Senator cooperate with me in that particular?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I will be very glad to try to answer the Senator.

Mr. DANAHER. Very well. Let me ask the Senator if he thinks that the allocation of any orders is more important than to protect the right of an American citizen against an unreasonable search and seizure in his home?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not think it is reasonable to expect that a private citizen of this country is going to hide minerals or strategic materials in his home. I do not think we have any right to expect, for instance, that a private citizen is going to store away large supplies of aluminum, and I do not think any private citizen is going to be suspected of doing so. But if the door is opened, if we place limitations in the bill, persons will thereby be given an opportunity to seize upon the limitations and perhaps evade the law. The Senator's amendment is an invitation to persons who might desire to hide certain materials which are badly needed to do so.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the Senator has already stated that it is not at all likely that a private citizen will conceal strategic materials in his home. Then why do we give officers the right to search private homes? Why do we say in the bill that they may inspect the premises of any person?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senator misrepresents my statement. I say that under the present language of the bill as accepted by the conferees it is not likely that any citizen would be suspected of hiding materials which were needed; but if the Senator's amendment places limitations upon the authority, the limitations themselves become an invitation to those who would evade the law.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator says that an amendment which merely provides that an officer shall proceed in a legal, orderly, authorized way is an invitation to evade the law. The Senator would have us believe that if officers—overzealous, as they frequently are—are going to invade private homes, they should not be bound to comply with the terms of the Constitution and the law of the United States.

Mr. President, it is a preposterous doctrine. The Senator contends that if we say the officers of the United States shall

be bound by our law and shall be bound to regard the constitutional rights of our citizens that is an invitation to some private citizen somewhere to evade the law. Merely to state the proposition is to expose its fallacy.

I submit that in these days of mounting fever and growing hysteria, with an emotional impulse to go to war being led by certain persons from one end of this country to the other, the very least we can do is to protect individual citizens in their private homes against unlawful and unreasonable searches. All that I asked to be done, and all I sought to do in the first place, was to say that if anyone is violating the priorities law, and his premises ought to be searched, then let the officer conform to the law, obtain a search warrant, and search the premises. What could be more fair than that? What would more amply protect the rights of the individual to be secure in his own house against unreasonable and unlawful searches and seizures?

The books are full of thousands of cases, just during the past 20 years, in which the homes of citizens of this country have been unlawfully invaded.

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

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I am very much interested in the debate. I wish to gain an accurate understanding of the effect of the report, as explained by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON]. I wish to be set right in that particular if my understanding is not correct. As the Senator knows, the fourth amendment to the Constitution provides:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

As I understand the position of the distinguished Senator, it is that the amendment which he proposes is declaratory of the fourth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. DANAHER. It is that, and more.

Mr. WILEY. In what respect is it more?

Mr. DANAHER. The fourth amendment to the Constitution, which the Senator has just read, says that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. The pending bill authorizes inspection and search of dwellings. That would make the search reasonable, and consequently the so-called protection of the fourth amendment would not apply, because all the officer would do would be to come into court and say, "This was not an unreasonable search within the meaning of the fourth amendment, because the priorities law says I may inspect the premises. Therefore, it is a reasonable search." Many courts would sustain him. The net result would be that thousands upon thousands of our citizens might be—I am not saying they would be—rendered insecure, their constitutional rights might be rendered

naked, and they would be without protection if the bill should remain in its present form.

Mr. President, the moment an overzealous officer seeks to gain access to anyone's home, he is going to say, "I am inspecting for aluminum," if I may borrow the Senator's term, or, "I am inspecting for magnesium," or some other critical material or mineral, as the Senator describes it. That is all he has to do, and it is no longer an unreasonable search. Why? Because, as explained by the Senator from Colorado, the bill authorizes the inspection of the premises of the individual. That is the explanation with which we would be met.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I must object to the Senator's statement, because I said no such thing.

Mr. DANAHER. If I have misconstrued the purport, intentment, or exact language of the Senator from Colorado, let it be noted now that I most certainly do not wish to do so. I will let the record speak for what the Senator really said. If the Senator has some other interpretation to place upon his own language, I shall be glad to hear it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The true statement is that I said that the bill would operate under the Constitution, and that the safeguards provided by the Constitution would hold. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] has just read the fourth amendment to the Constitution.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Is it the view of the Senator from Connecticut that the language in the bill would constitute probable cause for a search without a search warrant?

Mr. DANAHER. I think the effect would be to remove from the fourth amendment to the Constitution the protection which safeguards a citizen against unreasonable searches. I am emphasizing the word "unreasonable." The bill, by its very terms, would make reasonable the right to inspect the premises of any person; and if anyone will look at the bill he will see that those words are in it.

Mr. BONE. The ordinary basis of a search warrant in a criminal case is probable cause.

Mr. DANAHER. That is correct.

Mr. BONE. Is it the view of the Senator that the bill would set up, in a statutory way, a statutory form of probable cause?

Mr. DANAHER. That is the effect which would be given to it.

Mr. BONE. It would be a most unfortunate thing if that were true, because it would lead to an intolerable espionage system against homes. I do not know whether or not a court would so view it.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me say to the Senator from Washington that that is

precisely what happened in the last war. That is why Congress included in the Espionage Act protecting language which would safeguard the individual. That is why Congress found it necessary to use language which says that a search warrant shall issue only under the circumstances delineated in the act.

Mr. President, all I have asked Congress to do—and the Senate agreed to the amendment the other day—is to amend the pending bill in such fashion as to say that the search warrant provisions of the Espionage Act of 1917 shall be written into this law—to protect whom? The factory? No. The firm or corporation? No. The dwelling of an American citizen, occupied by him as such. Those are the words of the amendment to which the Senate agreed the other day; that is all that I think need be done; but that much is the very least we ought to do.

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

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I think I can agree with the statement of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut as to the probable effect of eliminating his amendment. Nevertheless, in the stricter legal sense, I cannot agree, because I believe the law is pretty well settled that whether search or seizure is unreasonable under the language of the Constitution is a judicial and not a legislative question. Consequently the point I would make is that in a constitutional sense the amendment only defines a right of our citizens, which cannot be abridged. But we know, from our past experience back in the days of 1917 and 1918, how such matters were handled. I had considerable experience in the Federal courts, and I know how Government agents went into action. I feel that the language of the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut would be at least a pointer in the right direction, which might save us from losing our heads again. I am sorry the amendment has been deleted from the bill; but on the strictly legal phase of the matter, I repeat that I cannot agree with the Senator from Connecticut in his statement that the bill would in any way operate to take away from any individual his constitutional rights—it being a judicial question, and not a legislative question, as to what is unreasonable search or seizure.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator respond to an inquiry or two from me?

Mr. WILEY. I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator has before him the language of the fourth amendment to the Constitution. I ask him to read the first clause of it:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated—

Is there anything in that clause about a search warrant? Obviously there is not. Is not that the fact?

Mr. WILEY. Of course, it is possible to divide a sentence in two, as the Senator has done. The next provision is:

And no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, * * *

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator take the inquiries in order? If he is willing to do so, I shall be glad to demonstrate the matter, and I hope, conclusively to his mind.

Mr. WILEY. I shall be very glad to.

Mr. DANAHER. Taking the very first clause, certainly there is no requirement for the issuance of a search warrant. There is nothing said about it, is there?

Mr. WILEY. I think I know what the Senator is driving at.

Mr. DANAHER. Then I ask the Senator to let me finish. The point is that since there is no requirement in the first clause for the issuance of a search warrant, it becomes perfectly apparent that officers may make reasonable searches and seizures, even in houses, and may arrest persons, may seize their papers, may seize their effects. The only test there is, as the Senator says, a judicial one: Was the search reasonable? If it was, then the Constitution does not militate against it in any way. So, there is no question as to search warrant involved in that clause at all.

However, if we pass on to the second clause, we get into the question of when a warrant shall issue. Then it will be seen that the Constitution provides:

And no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation.

The net result is that the article is divisible. The section was intended to be divisible. The courts have construed it to be divisible. Officers right here in the District of Columbia, operating under Federal law ever; day are searching houses and are arresting people, provided the searches and seizures are reasonable; and if they are reasonable, no warrant is needed. But if the searches and seizures are unreasonable, then the first clause of the fourth amendment to the Constitution controls and protects against such searches and seizures. Then the officer must appear in court to justify the arrest and seizure, and the test is whether or not it was reasonable.

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

Mr. DANAHER. I yield first to the Senator from Wisconsin with whom I was enjoying a colloquy.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in its final analysis the matter of a search being reasonable or unreasonable is one which the court would have to decide. In other words, if in connection with the searching of a dwelling a question should arise as to the admissibility of evidence there obtained, the court would have to go into the question of whether under the provisions of the fourth amendment to the Constitution the search and seizure were reasonable.

If we suppose there were no search warrant—and I assume that is the situation the Senator from Connecticut has in mind—then the second provision applies. If there were no search warrant, and there had been a violation, and the violation were such that it violated the fourth amendment, then the officer himself would have no semblance of authority to justify his acts.

I see we are going far afield, and I wanted the Senator from Connecticut to develop further his thought; because he asked me only the one question, and I wanted to see if I could get his viewpoint that it was not exactly a judicial question, but that some legislative question is involved.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the legality of a search will not depend upon what it brings to light. Evidence obtained as a result of an unlawful search or as a result of an unlawful inspection will not make the unlawful search or inspection a lawful one.

Consequently, Mr. President, when in the pending bill, which is the priorities bill, the officer is given the right—it says so right in it—to inspect the premises of any person, he has been given authority in pursuit of which he could claim the right lawfully to enter the premises of the junior Senator from Wisconsin. The clause complained of in the priorities bill will not be used as authority for searching homes for aluminum or magnesium, but it will be relied upon by some officers on the pretext of searching for aluminum, on the pretense of searching for magnesium; and, having once gained access, thereafter they will go the full limit in any search. The books are full of cases which bear that out. I have known such things to happen.

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

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I desire to state to the Senator from Connecticut that in conference we presented the views of the Senate. We recognized that it was the consensus of opinion of this body that the Senator's amendment should be adopted by the conferees. The amendment had been adopted here. The conferees presented the views of the Senator from Connecticut and presented the amendment, and insisted upon the amendment. But, as in all conferences, there were disagreements and arguments; and the conferees upon the part of the House insisted, particularly through their chairman [Mr. VINSON] of the Naval Affairs Committee, that the amendment be stricken out.

The viewpoint we took, and which I now take, is that the elimination of the amendment would not destroy the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. That amendment requires that warrants be issued where there is reasonable cause to believe that the law is being violated, that goods are in the house unlawfully. This bill, I contend, does not in any sense destroy or weaken the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

For instance, if under this act an officer of the law should go to the home, residence, or factory of an individual, let us say, and demand that he be privileged to see what was housed therein, if the owner of the premises demanded of the person a search warrant before his entry, it would be incumbent upon the officer of the law forthwith to secure a search warrant in order to be able to investigate the premises.

In the conference we insisted upon the amendment of the Senator, but we could not have our way. On the other hand, the conferees upon the part of the House insisted that the amendment be eliminated; and as a result, as my able colleague from Colorado has just stated, being desirous of facilitating this matter, which we felt was necessary, we yielded. The Senator from Connecticut stated that if there were materials in the House, in the case assumed, the officers could go there without any reason whatsoever on the pretext of searching for aluminum or something else. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that the officers of the law will use this bill as a pretext to make a search of anyone's premises.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator does not believe so?

Mr. REYNOLDS. But even if they should, the Constitution would still stand. The fourth amendment still is there; and the owner of the dwelling could insist that before the officer entered and made his search it would be necessary for him to secure a warrant based upon probable cause.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the other day, when the priorities bill was before us, I asked the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] if he had any objection to the acceptance of the proposed amendment. He said he would like to consider it. Then, while someone else was speaking, I went around to where the Senator from Alabama was sitting and showed him the language of the proposed amendment. He turned it over to the counsel from the Department, who was assisting him in the consideration of the pending measure; and, together, all of us read the proposed amendment.

The Senator from Alabama said, "I see no objection whatever to the acceptance of that amendment." The counsel advised him that it was in good form, in his judgment, and that he saw no objection to it. In due course I got the floor and said, "I call up the amendment which I have sent to the desk." The Senator from Alabama said, "I accept the amendment." Mr. President, you can read the RECORD in vain for an expression of any views from the Senator from Connecticut. So if the conferees were expressing the views of the Senator from Connecticut on anything that is based on the RECORD all that they could find was a singular unanimity of expression upon which the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Connecticut were in perfect accord, namely, that the amendment should be accepted. That is all there was in the RECORD.

These presently stated views were not in the RECORD the other day. It is a matter of regret now that I did not explain further at that time the basis and the need for this particular proposed language.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. DANAHER. Yes.

Mr. REYNOLDS. In reference to the fourth amendment to the Constitution, I wish to invite the particular attention of the Senator to a matter which has just been called to my attention by the

able senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], that is to say in reference to mention of the fact that this bill could be used as a pretext for searching for something else and obtaining additional information. The Constitution states:

and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Any search warrant would have to specifically state and describe what was being looked for; otherwise, the search warrant would not be good. In other words, if an officer went to a place with a search warrant seeking aluminum and found some other metals that search warrant would not apply.

Mr. DANAHER. That is just not the law. If the Senator from North Carolina is relying upon the word—

Mr. REYNOLDS. I know that in the issuance of search warrants, which must be made up on oath, it is necessary to give the reason for searching the place.

Mr. DANAHER. That is right; that is what I want to have done; that is why this amendment ought to be in the bill, and that is exactly why the public needs the protection of the amendment.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I ask the Senator if the Constitution of the United States does not actually protect the citizen?

Mr. DANAHER. The basis upon which our existing law rests is the Constitution.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Then why the necessity for the amendment which would not affect the constitutional provision in anywise?

Mr. DANAHER. Because people are frail, because officers are human, because they went to do the job; they want to show results; and they, therefore, will resort as they have resorted in the past to illegal methods. The records are full of such instances. I would wager, if it should come to that, that at this minute there are literally dozens and dozens of cases pending in United States district courts of this country in which there have been unlawful searches and seizures. I will say to the Senator from North Carolina, that because of the existence of that situation we have on the books a statute, namely, the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, which, as I recall—do not hold me to it exactly—from sections 4 to 10, inclusive, specifically outlines all the steps necessary to ground the issuance of a valid search warrant.

Mr. President, if the answer of the Senator from North Carolina were controlling, if the Constitution itself were sufficient, why would we have that law on the books at this minute? Obviously, Mr. President, because the fourth amendment is separable. There are two clauses in amendment IV, the first of which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and the second of which deals with the issuance of search warrants.

I am talking specifically to the first clause when I say that when it is proposed to rely on the priorities bill to search some individual's private premises, then the Constitution gives no adequate protection; the priorities law itself would be the answer.

Consequently there is only one way we can protect against unreasonable

searches and seizures, and that is by a definition of requirements here. I am not saying that this search-warrant requirement ought to apply in favor of a factory; I am not saying it ought to apply in favor of a junk yard; I am not saying it ought to apply in favor of some hoarder of strategic and critical materials; no; but I do say and all I say—and the language of the amendment shows it—is that the right of an individual citizen of this country to be protected in his dwelling, occupied as such, ought to be secure, and the way to do it is to see to it that Federal officers shall not go around overzealously searching private premises or private dwellings of American citizens and using the priorities bill as a pretext. That is exactly what they will do if we do not provide against it.

Mr. President, in those words and on this basis, I am opposed to the acceptance of the conference report. I, therefore, move, Mr. President, that the Senate insist on the amendment which it adopted the other day, if, as a matter of the parliamentary situation, such a motion is in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. In case the conference report were rejected and a further conference authorized, the Senator would then be in a position to move to instruct the conferees if he should act before they were appointed.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from North Carolina what justification the House conferees presented for rejecting this amendment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. The House conferees insisted that citizens of the United States were amply and well protected because of the provision of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BONE. The amendment attempts to provide one of the safeguards set up by the Constitution. Why should they object to having it restated in a statutory way?

Mr. REYNOLDS. They felt the amendment was not necessary. There was an argument over the matter, and, although the Senate conferees insisted upon the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut, they finally receded because they realized that otherwise an agreement could not be reached.

Mr. BONE. I raised the question only because there was so much intolerable witch burning and heresy hunting during the war and perfectly asinine and stupid acts by overzealous law officers. I happened to be rather intimately tied in with the law officers, and, like the Senator from Connecticut, I have some grave doubts about the discretion and judgment always of law-enforcement officers. They become overzealous. Of course, I know we are going to abandon the landmarks, the good, old, solid bench marks, as we go along further toward war, and we will probably find ourselves being stripped of a great many of the fundamental safeguards. That, perhaps, will be the inevitable price we will have to pay; but I have great reluctance, as a lawyer, to see them clipped away. I think we could not very well sustain our

view as to the preservation of the ordinary ideals of democracy if we permit ourselves the luxury of chipping away the foundation stone. That is what impelled me to ask why the House Members who, it seems to me, ought to be zealous in guarding the common, ordinary garden variety of civil rights, to take the view they did.

It may be that the misgivings which I have expressed are unfounded; but I am constrained to believe that the courts, especially in view of this kind of argument, might hold that this proposed law in no way impinged upon the constitutional guaranties, and that we could not upset the Constitution if we wanted to. I realize that; and I also realize that no lawyer would make that sort of argument to the court, and, for the purpose of the record, I should like to say that it would be a most peculiar court that would ever permit itself to become an instrument for overthrowing a constitutional guaranty. It would be unworthy to be a court, and such a court ought to be impeached; but many queer things crept into some of the court decisions during the war. It seems to me the courts went pretty far in sustaining the invasion of personal rights; and it seems to me sometimes without justification. I have that fear in my own heart. It may be it is not well grounded, but I have the fear. We do not want to see democratic principles immediately crucified at a time when we are trying to impress upon our people the need of loyalty to those principles.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I understand that the conference report was adopted in the House yesterday, and a motion to reconsider its adoption was laid on the table.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Ellender	Nye
Alken	George	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Pepper
Ball	Green	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barbour	Hayden	Rosier
Bone	Herring	Russell
Brewster	Holman	Schwartz
Bridges	Hughes	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bulow	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Bunker	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Butler	Lucas	Vandenbergh
Byrd	McCarran	Van Nuys
Byrnes	McFarland	Walsh
Capper	McNary	Wheeler
Caraway	Maloney	White
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Murdock	Willis
Connally	Murray	
Danaher	Norris	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, briefly to recapitulate, the priorities bill authorizes officers to inspect any premises,

including a home. The amendment the Senate adopted the other day would require the issuance of a search warrant before there could be a search of the dwelling of any person occupied as such. The conferees have dropped that amendment from the bill. The question before us is on accepting the report of the conferees.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and will vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I am advised that he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BYRNES. 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 Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senators from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES and Mr. TUNNELL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. V. ALSH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on important business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama, the Senators from Delaware, and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

I am advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is detained on business in one of the Government departments. If present and voting, I am advised he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. I announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD],

the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO].

I am not advised how any of these Senators would vote if present.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is absent because of the illness of his mother. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is absent on official business. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent because of the serious illness of his mother. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—35

Adams	Green	Overton
Andrews	Guffey	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hayden	Rosler
Brown	Herring	Russell
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Schwartz
Byrnes	Lee	Smith
Caraway	McFarland	Stewart
Connally	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Ellender	Mead	Thomas, Utah
George	Murdock	Truman
Gillette	Murray	Van Nuys
Glass	O'Mahoney	

NAYS—25

Aiken	Clark, Idaho	Nye
Ball	Danaher	Shipstead
Barbour	Holman	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Vandenberg
Brewster	La Follette	White
Brooks	Lodge	Wiley
Burton	McCarran	Willis
Butler	McNary	
Capper	Norris	

NOT VOTING—35

Austin	Gerry	Reed
Bailey	Gurney	Smathers
Barkley	Harrison	Spencer
Bilbo	Hatch	Taft
Bridges	Hill	Tobey
Bulow	Hughes	Tunnell
Byrd	Kilgore	Tydings
Chandler	Langer	Wagner
Chavez	Lucas	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Walsh
Davis	Pepper	Wheeler
Downey	Radcliffe	

So the report was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES ON THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous consent agreement previously entered into the calendar is in order, and the clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The first order of business was 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.

Mr. McNARY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

WITHHOLDING OF COTTON FROM COMMERCE

The Senate proceeded to consider 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, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to acquire title to all cotton of the 1940 and previous crops on which loans have been made or arranged for by such Corporation, as soon as it has the right to do so in accordance with the terms and conditions on which such loans were made.

Sec. 2. During the continuation of the present European war, and thereafter until the Congress shall otherwise provide, no cotton of the 1940 crop, or any previous crop, title to which is now held or hereafter acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be sold or otherwise disposed of by such Corporation; except that—

(a) Such cotton may be disposed of for use for relief purposes (pursuant to authority contained in other provisions of law) in any case in which the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the use of such cotton for such purposes will not interfere with the sale or distribution of cotton or cotton products in the normal channels of trade and commerce;

(b) Such cotton may be disposed of for use by other departments or agencies of the Government for purposes important to the national defense in any case in which the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the use of such cotton for such purposes will not interfere with the sale or distribution of cotton or cotton products in the normal channels of trade and commerce; and

(c) Such cotton may be exchanged for other cotton in any case in which the Secretary of Agriculture finds that such exchange is necessary in order that sufficient quantities of cotton of particular grades, types, or staples may be made available to meet the needs of trade and commerce for such particular grades, types, or staples.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the bill. It does not make any material change in the bill; it merely makes it clearer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 1, line 8, before the period, to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That upon acquiring title to any such cotton in which the producer has an equity the Commodity Credit Corporation shall pay to the producer a sum equal to the amount by which the market price of such cotton (determined on the basis of the place where it is located and as of the date the Corporation acquires title) exceeds the amount of the loan on such cotton, including accrued interest and accrued carrying charges."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

BILL AND RESOLUTION 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. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 96) making rule XVI applicable to amendments to

relief and work-relief bills, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

APPOINTMENT OF FRANK T. HINES AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL

The bill (S. 875) to authorize the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in 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 the President is hereby authorized to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States, and immediately thereafter place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay, and allowances of that grade: *Provided*, That during the period that he is occupying civil office under the Federal Government as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, or otherwise, he shall not be entitled to other pay or compensation than the salary attached to such civil office.

USE OF OLD NAVAL VESSELS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 346) to authorize the President of the United States to dispose of certain public vessels, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "use", to strike out "as targets"; in line 5, after the word "experimental", to strike out "firings" and to insert "purposes", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, be, and he is hereby, authorized to use for experimental purposes vessels of the United States Navy stricken from the Navy Register pursuant to the act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 296; 34 U. S. C., sec. 491): *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall first determine that the interests of the Government would be best served thereby: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall make an annual report to the Congress of all vessels disposed of under the provisions of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent, and he asked me to answer any questions which might be asked, so far as my limited ability would permit.

Under the present law, vessels belonging to the Navy are surveyed on their return from foreign ports, and, in any event, every 3 years. If they are found to be unseaworthy and unusable, under the present law they must be appraised and put up for sale. There is no other alternative to going through that procedure.

The Navy Department has requested the enactment of the measure before the Senate for the reason that it feels that many vessels bring very small amounts in the way of return when they are sold, and that they can be utilized as targets, not only affording target practice, but experience in repair and certain fire control and fire effect.

Under the bill the Secretary of the Navy would have to determine whether the vessels would be of greater use em-

ployed in the way suggested than by being appraised and put up for sale as junk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

NAVAL FUEL DEPOT AT MIDDLE AND ORCHARD POINTS, WASH.

The bill (S. 1468) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a fuel depot at Middle and Orchard Points, Wash., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish a fuel depot at Middle and Orchard Points, Wash., to be designated as the "Naval Fuel Depot, Puget Sound, Wash.," for the storage of fuel oil, Diesel oil, gasoline, and other fuels. He is further authorized to utilize, for the purposes of such depot, the fuel-storage facilities existing, under construction or projected at Middle and Orchard Points, Wash., together with the utilities, accessories, and appurtenances pertaining thereto.

CAPTURED AIRCRAFT AS PRIZES OF WAR

The bill (S. 992) to amend sections 4613 and 4614 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to include captures of aircraft as prizes of war was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 4613 and 4614 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 34, secs. 1131 and 1132) be amended to read, respectively, as follows: "SEC. 4613. The provisions of this title (title LIV) shall apply to all captures of vessels, including aircraft, made as prize by authority of the United States or adopted and ratified by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the terms 'vessel' and 'ship' as used in this title (title LIV) shall include aircraft, and that the term 'master' as used in this title (title LIV) shall include the pilot or other person in command of such aircraft: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting, or in any way impairing, the legal right of the Army of the United States or any component part thereof, while engaged in hostilities, to capture any enemy property or neutral property used or transported in violation of the obligations of neutrals under international law, wherever found, and without prize procedure.

"SEC. 4614. The term 'vessels of the Navy' as used in this title (title LIV) shall include all armed vessels, including aircraft, officered and manned by the United States and under the control of the Department of the Navy."

NAVY EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL FOR SERVICES ON OCCASION OF BOMBING OF U. S. S. "PANAY"

The bill (S. 347) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to issue the Navy Expeditionary Medal to certain Army and civilian personnel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to issue the Navy Expeditionary Medal to George Atcheson, Jr.; John Hall Paxton; Emile Gassie; Capt. Frank N. Roberts, United States Army; Carl Harry

Carlson; Norman Alley; Weldon James; Norman T. F. Soong; James Marshall; Roy Squires; H. Ros; Luigi Barzini; Sandro Sandri; Eric Mayell; C. Malcolm McDonald; Birger Jorgensen; James Vance Pockhring; Mario Blasina; David Smith Goldie; Carl Harry Cerlsot; Frank Hayden Vines; John Bing Hamsherwood; and Peter G. A. Mendar in commemoration of the service and assistance rendered by them on the occasion of the bombing and loss of the U. S. S. *Panay* on December 12, 1937.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1074) for the relief of Austin L. Tierney, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. Let that bill go over. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

NAVAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The bill (H. R. 2107) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell equipment and supplies to and perform work for the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4105) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain equipment in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. Let that bill go over. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FRANK E. NICHOLS

The bill (H. R. 179) for the relief of Frank E. Nichols was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OTTO MEYER AND LEIGH KELLY

The bill (H. R. 250) for the relief of Otto Meyer and Leigh Kelly was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD

The bill (H. R. 816) to provide for the reimbursement of former members of the United States Coast Guard was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAJOR R. LEE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 188) for the relief of Major R. Lee which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, to strike out "\$740.94" and to insert "\$790.44."

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.

WILLIAM E. THOMAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 768) for the relief of William E. Thomas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$830.75" and to insert "\$330.75."

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.

ELIZABETH HESSMAN

The bill (H. R. 713) for the relief of Elizabeth Hessman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIJO McMILLAN WILLIAMS

The bill (H. R. 4073) for the relief of Marijo McMillan Williams was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDSON E. DOWNS

The bill (S. 851) for the relief of Edson E. Downs was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Edson E. Downs, of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$172, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by him as a result of the collision between his automobile and a Civilian Conservation Corps automobile at the intersection of Fremont Street and North Missouri Avenue, Portland, Oreg., on May 16, 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

HAZEN G. CHAMBERLAIN

The bill (H. R. 926) for the relief of Hazen G. Chamberlain was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BEULAH BELL NOLTE AND GEORGE C. NOLTE

The bill (H. R. 1731) for the relief of Beulah Bell Nolte and George C. Nolte was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIMS OF BEN WHITE AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 2054) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Ben White, Arch Robinson, Lee Wells, W. S. Wells, A. J. McLaren, A. D. Barkeley, Oscar Clayton, R. L. Culpepper, W. B. Edwards, the estate of John McLaren, the estate of C. E. Wells, and the estate of Theodore Bowen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. MAE CHAMBERS AND RETTA E. HULTGREN

The bill (S. 1142) for the relief of J. Mae Chambers and Retta E. Hultgren was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Mae Chambers and Retta E. Hultgren, of Roy, Wash., the sum of \$3,500, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the loss by fire of their house and certain other property, located on land leased by them to the United States for use as a camp site during the Fourth Army maneuvers, on August 17, 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JESS W. HARMON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1156) for the relief of Jess W. Harmon, 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 "\$4,500" and insert "\$1,372.20", 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 Jess W. Harmon, the sum of \$1,372.20, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for permanent personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident in which his car was struck by a truck driven by an employee of the Civilian Conservation Corps who was acting in the scope of his employment on July 7, 1939, near Muskogee, Okla.: *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.

EMILIANO LOPEZ AND ELIZA R. LOPEZ

The bill (S. 820) for the relief of Emiliano Lopez and Eliza R. Lopez was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Emiliano Lopez and Eliza R. Lopez, Santa Fe, N. Mex., the sum of \$615.30. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States by the said Emiliano and Eliza R. Lopez for damages arising out of an accident in which Patricio Lopez, minor son of the said Emiliano and Eliza R. Lopez, suffered personal injuries when the truck which he was driving collided with a truck owned by the United States and used in connection with Indian Service operations in the Pueblo Nambé, Santa Fe County, N. Mex., on August 12, 1939.

LOUIS J. BANDERET

The bill (H. R. 3309) for the relief of Louis J. Banderet was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INSTRUCTION AT NAVAL ACADEMY FOR CITIZENS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 207) to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to 1 person from each American republic, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, after the enacting clause, to strike out "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit persons, to be designated by the President of the United States, from each of the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Not more than 1 person from any one of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this act at the same time," and to insert: "That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit, upon designation of the President of the United States, not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Not more than 3 persons from any of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this act at the same time."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit, upon designation of the President of the United States, not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Not more than 3 persons from any of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this act at the same time. The persons receiving instruction under authority of this act shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments, to be paid from the same appropriations, and, subject to such exceptions as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation, as midshipmen at the Naval Academy appointed from the United States; but such persons shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

The amendment was 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 authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics, other than the United States."

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report accompanying Senate bill 207 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report, No. 313, is as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 207) to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to one person from each American republic, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and, as amended, recommend that the bill do pass.

Amend the bill as follows:

Page 1, lines 3 to 9, inclusive, strike out the following:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit persons, to be designated by the President of the United States from each of the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Not more than one person from any one of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this act at the same time."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to permit, upon designation of the President of the United States, not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Not more than 3 persons from any of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this act at the same time."

Amend the title of the bill so as to read:

"A bill to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics, other than the United States."

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit, upon designation of the President of the United States, not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The bill gives the President considerable discretion in choosing the countries from which the persons to receive this instruction would come. It should be possible to designate several persons for instruction from those American republics having important naval strength.

The cost incident to such instruction would be paid from the appropriation provided for the payment of such cost in the case of midshipmen appointed from the United States. Assuming that 20 midshipmen are appointed in 1942 and that all will be continued at the Naval Academy until graduation in 1946, the estimated cost should be as follows:

First year.....	\$28,075
Second year.....	21,075
Third year.....	21,075
Fourth year.....	21,075

The bill meets with the approval of the Navy Department and has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

The committee is of the opinion that the enactment of the bill would promote the efficiency of hemispheric defense and cultivate good relations with the American republics.

HARRIET B. RICKARDS

The bill (S. 1027) for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards 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 pay, out of any funds available for payments of adjusted-service credits and the installments due to dependents of deceased veterans, as provided in the act of May 19, 1924, as amended, the sum of \$385.80, to Harriet B. Rickards, of Seattle, Wash., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for the proceeds of seven checks drawn during the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 to the order of Mary Ellen Butler, the deceased mother of the said Harriet B. Rickards, such checks not having been presented for payment by the said Mary Ellen Butler prior to her death on August 28, 1939: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or re-

ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MAYNARD GOSS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1155) for the relief of Maynard Goss 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 "\$2,285.60" and insert "\$650.25", 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 Maynard Goss the sum of \$650.25, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident in which his car was struck by a car driven by an employee of the Farm Security Administration who was acting in the scope of his employment on July 3, 1939, near Mulhall, Okla.: *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.

CHARLES E. ALLISON

The bill (H. R. 1684) for the relief of Charles E. Allison was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HERMAN E. SCHORR

The bill (H. R. 1688) for the relief of Herman E. Schorr was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLOYD WILDAY, VERA WILDAY, AND JAMES M. WELLS

The bill (H. R. 1732) for the relief of Floyd Wilday, Vera Wilday, and James M. Wells was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HUGH C. RUSSELL

The bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of Hugh C. Russell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARUTHUR GOSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 859) for the relief of Arthur Gose, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the word "Treasury", to strike out "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps" and to insert "not otherwise appropriated", 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 Arthur Gose, Bean Station, Tenn., the sum of \$500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained when the car of Arthur Gose was demolished when it was struck by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck driven by Michael Felotoirch, a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Arthur, Tenn., on April 27, 1935: *Provided*, That the above sum shall be in full satisfaction of all judgments obtained by Arthur Gose, against Michael Felotoirch, driver of the Civilian Conservation Corps truck: *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 amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

EBEN VAUGHN CLEAVES

The bill (S. 849) for the relief of Eben Vaughn Cleaves was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eben Vaughn Cleaves, of Bar Harbor, Maine, the sum of \$668.32, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of the sums paid by him to Inez L. Wood and Olin Wood in satisfaction of their claims against him arising out of a collision in Bar Harbor, Maine, on September 1, 1935, between an automobile in which the said Inez L. Wood was riding as a passenger and a United States Customs Service vehicle operated by the said Eben Vaughn Cleaves in the performance of his duty as a deputy collector of customs: *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.

JOSEPH PETRIN AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 127) for the relief of Joseph Petrin, Joseph A. Petrin, Rudolph Petrin, Angus LeBlanc, William J. Demelle, Samuel Fishman, and Hector LaPointe, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments on page 1, line 8, after the name "LaPointe," to insert "in full settlement of all their claims against the United States," and at the end of the bill, to add a proviso, 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 \$2,639 to Joseph Petrin, Joseph A. Petrin, Rudolph Petrin, and Angus LeBlanc; \$1,001 to William J. Demelle; and \$1,456 to Samuel Fishman and Hector LaPointe, in full settlement of all their claims

against the United States on account of damages and losses sustained by them at the hands of representatives of the United States Government through and by delaying each of them in performing their respective contracts, as subcontractors, with the prime contractor, V. & M. Construction Corporation, under its contract, Tisa-3223, for the building of the United States Post Office, Sanford, Maine, the United States Court of Claims, in its Numbers 43480, 43481, and 43482, having heretofore made special findings of fact that the persons above named so suffered such damages and losses: *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.

E. A. WAILES, RECEIVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 416) for the relief of E. A. Wailes, receiver of Delta Oil Co., and the Tupelo Oil & Ice Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after "\$13,539.60", to strike out "and to the Tupelo Oil & Ice Co., of Mississippi, the sum of \$4,302.09", and in line 9, before the word "claims", to strike out "their" and insert "all", 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 E. A. Wailes, receiver of Delta Oil Co., of Mississippi, the sum of \$13,539.60, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the balance due on cotton linters in accordance with the findings of fact made by the Court of Claims under date of June 3, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The 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 E. A. Wailes, receiver of Delta Oil Co."

AMENDMENT OF LAW RELATING TO CERTAIN DISBURSEMENT OFFICERS

The bill (S. 1251) to amend Private Act No. 446, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 2, 1940, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of Private Act No. 446 approved July 2, 1940, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. No provision of this act shall relieve any payee from any indebtedness to the United States of America resulting from the disallowances by the Comptroller General of the United States included in the above set forth sums and which are charged against disbursing officers named therein except that there shall be credited in the accounts of Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, any amount charged against him on account of alleged overpayment for transportation and actual expenses of subsistence or per diem in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence."

BILL PASSED OVER

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, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the present occupant of the chair the bill will be passed over.

PROSTITUTION NEAR MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2475) to prohibit prostitution within such reasonable distance of military and/or naval establishments as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to submit an amendment which I ask to have stated.

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

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to substitute therefor the text of Senate bill 860, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the interest of the common defense no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine at or within any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place which is being used at the time for military purposes, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or any orders, rules, or regulations made by proper authority thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months.

Sec. 2. That in the interest of the common defense it shall be unlawful within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretary of War shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy shall designate in general orders or bulletins for any person, corporation, partnership, or association to sell, supply, give, or have in his or its possession any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or any orders, rules, or regulations made by proper authority thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be

punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months.

Sec. 3. In construing the foregoing sections of this act the word "Army" shall extend to and include "Navy", the word "military" shall include "naval", "Article of War" shall include "Articles for the government of the Navy", the words "military camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place" shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as may correspond to the aforementioned places under military jurisdiction. The powers conferred under this act upon the Secretary of War are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service. The words "Navy" and "naval" shall include the Marine Corps. The aviation units of both the military and naval service shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That in the interest of the common defense it shall be unlawful within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution, or to procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building; and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War or the Articles for the government of the Navy be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months and any person subject to military or naval law violating the provisions of this act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War or the Articles for the government of the Navy and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to do everything by them deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the violation of such provisions and to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and counties, districts, and other political subdivisions in carrying out the purposes of this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection of the present occupant of the chair, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, I have absolutely no objection to House bill 2475 as it passed the House. However, I have strenuous objection to Senate bill 860 as reported from the Senate Military Affairs Committee without recommendation. It not only attempts to deal with prostitution, but it also attempts to prohibit the sale of 3.2 percent beer at posts and canteens of both the Army and the Navy.

TRANSPORTATION HOME OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2844) to provide for the transportation home of persons who have been arrested and subsequently released without conviction or convicted and placed on probation, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an

amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "court", to insert, "having jurisdiction of the trial of the case, including cases where arrests have been made and no indictment returned, in its discretion"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 3, 1926 (ch. 795, 44 Stat. 901 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 746)), be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"Sec. 2. On the release from custody of any person who has been arrested on a charge of violating any law of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska, and who has not been convicted of such charge, other than a person admitted to bail, the court having jurisdiction of the trial of the case, including cases where arrests have been made and no indictment returned, in its discretion may direct the United States marshal for the district wherein he is released, pursuant to regulations that may be promulgated by the Attorney General, to furnish the person so released with transportation and subsistence to the place of his arrest or, at his election, to the place of his bona fide residence if the cost of transportation and subsistence to such place of residence is not greater than to the place of arrest.

"Sec. 3. When a court of the United States places a defendant on probation, the court may direct the United States marshal to furnish the defendant with transportation to the place to which the defendant is required to proceed under the terms of his probation and, in addition, may also direct the marshal to furnish the defendant with an amount of money, not to exceed \$20, for subsistence expense to his destination. In such event, such expenses shall be paid by the marshal."

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.

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

The bill (S. 260) to permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

The bill (H. R. 1771) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property to Washington County, Utah, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEASE OF CERTAIN MINERAL LANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1331) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease, for the exploitation of silica sand and other nonmetallic

minerals, lands withdrawn by Executive Order No. 5105, dated May 3, 1929, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, as amended, so far as applicable, to lease for the exploitation of the deposits of silica sand and other non-metallic minerals found thereon, the lands withdrawn by Executive Order No. 5105, dated May 3, 1929.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

AMENDMENT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2097) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, by striking therefrom subsection (k) of section 4 and substituting therefor a new subsection (k), which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 1, line 4, after the words "as follows", to strike out:

By striking therefrom subsection (k) of section 4 and substituting therefor a new subsection (k) to read as follows:

"(k) Shall have power in the name of the United States to convey by warranty deed or otherwise lands, easements, and rights-of-way to States, counties, municipalities, railroad companies, telephone, telegraph, water and power companies where any such conveyance is necessary in order to replace any such lands, easement, or right-of-way to be flooded or destroyed as the result of the construction of any dam or reservoir now under construction by the Corporation or subsequently authorized by the Congress, and easements and rights-of-way upon which are located transmission or distribution lines carrying not in excess of 44,000 volts, together with the power to convey or lease to the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, of Decatur, Ala., a tract of land to be used by said company for the construction of facilities necessary to enable it to fulfill defense contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1946. The Corporation shall also have power to convey or lease Nitrate Plant No. 1 at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and Waco Quarry with the approval of the War Department and the President."

And to insert:

By striking therefrom subsection (k) of section 4 and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (k), to read as follows:

"(k) Shall have power in the name of the United States—

"(a) to convey by deed, lease, or otherwise, any real property in the possession of or under the control of the Corporation to any person or persons, for the purpose of recreation or use as a summer residence, or for the operation on such premises of pleasure resorts for boating, fishing, bathing, or any similar purpose;

"(b) to convey by deed, lease, or otherwise, the possession and control of any such real property to any corporation, partnership, person, or persons for the purpose of erecting thereon docks and buildings for shipping purposes or the manufacture or storage thereon of products for the purpose of trading or shipping in transportation;

"(c) to transfer any part of the possession and control of the real estate now in possession of and under the control of said Corporation to any other department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States: *Provided, however*, That no land shall be conveyed, leased, or transferred, upon which there is located any permanent dam, hydroelectric power plant, or munitions plant heretofore or hereafter built by or for the United States or for the Authority, except that this prohibition shall not apply to the transfer of Nitrate Plant No. 1, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., or to Waco Quarry: *And provided further*, That no transfer authorized herein in (a), (b), or (c), except leases for terms of less than 20 years, shall be made without the approval of the President of the United States, if the property to be conveyed exceeds \$500 in value; and

"(d) to convey by warranty deed, or otherwise, lands, easements, and rights-of-way to States, counties, municipalities, school districts, railroad companies, telephone, telegraph, water, and power companies, where any such conveyance is necessary in order to replace any such lands, easements, or rights-of-way to be flooded or destroyed as the result of the construction of any dam or reservoir now under construction by the Corporation, or subsequently authorized by Congress, and easements and rights-of-way upon which are located transmission or distribution lines. The Corporation shall also have power to convey or lease Nitrate Plant No. 1, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and Waco Quarry, with the approval of the War Department and the President."

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.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. SMITH, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. NORRIS, and Mr. McNARY conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF SUGAR ACT OF 1937—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 937) to amend section 204 of the Sugar Act of 1937, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the suggestion is that that bill, under the understanding, which is not a matter of record, go over, with the expectation that it be taken up on Wednesday next. The matter was discussed with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and it is the intention of working out the situation so that the bill will be taken up on Wednesday.

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

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. It has not been settled whether the bill is to be taken up on Wednesday? It is merely the intention of the Senator to move that it be taken up on that day?

Mr. ADAMS. It is my intention to do so. I discussed the matter with the Senator from Georgia, and it seemed that matters could be worked out so that the bill could be taken up for consideration on Wednesday. I had endeavored earlier

today to have an earlier date set. What I have now stated rather meets the different views held by Senators with respect to the matter.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no choice in the matter but to make the following statement: A few days ago, when the question of the work for the next week was discussed, and when it was said that today the Senate would consider unobjected-to bills on the calendar, the able Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] said it was his purpose that the Senate meet on Monday of next week and then go over to Thursday. I so advised Members on this side of the Chamber, so that they would not expect any sessions to be held other than on Monday and Thursday of next week. The suggestion which is now made that the matter be taken up on Wednesday next presents a rather awkward situation. Why cannot the suggestion be made that it be taken up on Monday or on Thursday of next week? What is wrong with taking it up on Monday?

Mr. ADAMS. As the Senator from Oregon knows, Monday would be most agreeable to me, but some other Senators who are not in favor of the bill thought we should wait a little longer, and as I said, I discussed the matter with other Senators who were in opposition, and they suggested that they would be quite willing to have it taken up on Wednesday next. It is, as the Senator knows, a matter of great importance. Every day's delay is of real consequence.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado whether he has tried to have an agreement reached that the bill be taken up for consideration on Monday? I think all Senators recognize the fact that every day's delay in taking up this bill means serious loss. It is late now.

Mr. ADAMS. I made that emphasis earlier in the day, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not know of any statement made by the leader that we are to have only two sessions next week.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am sure the RECORD will sustain what I have said. Members of the Senate who were present a few days ago would naturally fashion their next week's work on the basis of the statement made by the Senator from Kentucky that we are to have but two sessions next week, on Monday and Thursday. I think we should adhere to the statement which was made.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I can confirm the statement of the Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] did say to me that it was his intention to have only two sessions next week, and I think he has so advised other Senators.

I know the position of the Senator from Colorado in that connection; but if any weight is to be given to the wishes of the Senator from Kentucky in the matter, he did make the statement to some Members of the Senate who I think may have left the city relying upon his statement.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I stated to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the authors of the bill, that on Monday—assuming that the leader will be back in his place—I shall be pleased to join in their request that the matter be made the unfinished business for Wednesday. I did not know that the leadership had decided to have only two sessions next week. I will still abide by that agreement; but in view of what the Senator from Oregon has said I suggest that perhaps we had better agree on Thursday. I should not oppose consideration of the bill on Monday, but certain Senators are absent who have gone away with the rather definite understanding that this measure would not be taken up on Monday. For that reason I thought we might consider it on Wednesday. I do not suppose that a difference of 1 day will materially delay matters. I still stand ready, so far as I am concerned as acting chairman of the committee, to request consideration of the bill on Thursday, or the next legislative session following Monday.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my only desire is that we all may rely upon the statement of the Senator from Kentucky. I know that would be his wish. If the bill cannot be considered on Monday, then I prefer that we go through with the understanding suggested and have it considered on Thursday.

Mr. GEORGE. That is entirely agreeable to me, and I hope it is agreeable to the proponents of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if I may add a word, Thursday is very close to Decoration Day, Friday the 30th; and it is not at all unlikely that many Senators will desire to be absent, in the belief that on Thursday the Senate will merely meet and adjourn over until the following week.

Let me ask Senators present if there is any insuperable obstacle to an agreement to make this bill the unfinished business on Monday? Then we should know that we should have ample time between Monday and Thursday to dispose of it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should have to object very vigorously, because I have stated that certain Senators are absent on the assurance that the bill will not be taken up on Monday.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Colorado if he feels disposed to ask unanimous consent at this time that the bill be made the unfinished business for Thursday next?

Mr. ADAMS. If that can be done, I am willing to acquiesce, so far as I have any voice in the matter.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me suggest to the Senator that he make such a request.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not believe it is possible to do it in the way the Senator has suggested. However, it would be in order for the Senator to ask unanimous consent that the bill be taken up at a certain hour on Thursday, or immediately after the convening of the Senate. Would not such an arrangement meet the desires of the Senator?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Such an arrangement is agreeable to me, in whatever way it is presented.

Mr. NORRIS. A bill becomes the unfinished business of the Senate by reason of certain procedure and action.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I can see no reason why we cannot agree to call up the bill on Monday for assignment, or for such order as may be agreed upon by unanimous consent, or as the result of a motion. I have expressed willingness, so far as I am concerned, to join in the request that it be made the unfinished business for the next legislative day following Monday, whether that day be Thursday or any other day.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, does the Senator from Georgia mean that in effect we would take up the bill on Monday and make it the unfinished business with the understanding that we would not consider it until Thursday?

Mr. GEORGE. The effect would be the same. It think it would be in order to agree that the bill be taken up on Monday for determination as to its subsequent consideration.

Mr. NORRIS. I should be very glad to take it up and dispose of it; but in view of what the understanding has been, we cannot do so.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not think there would be any difficulty in assigning a time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not see why we could not take it up on Monday to the extent of making it the unfinished business for Thursday.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President we could do that. However, the able Senator from Colorado may move that the bill be set down for consideration on Thursday of next week. It would then become the unfinished business. Such a motion is always in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, for the reasons already stated, I very much hope that the Senator will not make such a motion. In the absence of the majority leader I do not know what his commitments may be. I do not feel like consenting to the arrangement.

Mr. McNARY. I thought the Senator said he was willing to agree.

Mr. GEORGE. I am willing to join in the request Monday for the consideration of the bill at the very earliest opportunity after that date.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I will assume the responsibility of saying that such an arrangement would meet with the favor of the distinguished leader on the Democratic side.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I object to any consideration of the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

RESEARCH BY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE RELATING TO DENTAL DISEASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 194) to authorize research by the Public Health Service relating to the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment, on page 2, line 5, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "to carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$75,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for the 5 succeeding fiscal years such sum shall be

increased \$10,000 each year", and insert in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized and directed to conduct researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases; to assist and foster similar research activities by other agencies, public and private; and to promote the coordination of all such researches and activities and the useful application of their results, with a view to the development and prompt widespread use of the most effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such diseases.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CLAIMS OF WESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONE INDIANS

The bill (S. 12) authorizing the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all legal or equitable claims of whatsoever nature which the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians may have against the United States arising under or growing out of any treaties, agreements, acts of Congress, Executive orders, the improper or wrongful handling of any of the funds or property of said Indians, the failure of the United States to pay any money or deliver any property or perform any obligation, due said Indians, or otherwise; including, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, claims arising out of the loss of the lands of said Indians described in article 5 of the treaty of October 1, 1863 (18 Stat. L. 689), with said Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians.

Sec. 2. The Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians are hereby empowered, acting through their attorneys, to prosecute any and all of their claims by filing in the Court of Claims, at their election, one or more petitions as parties plaintiff against the United States as party defendant. Such petition or petitions shall set forth the facts on which the claims for recovery are based and shall be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed by said Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians, under contracts approved in accordance with existing law, to prosecute such claims. Such petition or petitions may be made upon information and belief and no other verification shall be necessary. Such petition or petitions shall be filed within 5 years from the date of enactment hereof, but at any time prior to entry of final judgment any pleading may be amended so as to include all claims said Indians may have against the United States and any defense the United States may have thereto.

Sec. 3. At the trial of any suit instituted hereunder the court shall apply as respects the United States the same principles of law as would be applied to an ordinary fiduciary and shall settle and determine the rights thereunder, both legal and equitable,

of said Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians against the United States, notwithstanding lapse of time or statute of limitation. In hearing, determining, adjudicating, and rendering judgment on any claim asserted or any defense interposed hereunder, the court shall have the full power and authority of a court of equity.

Sec. 4. The court shall have authority, by proper orders and process, to make parties to any suit or suits instituted hereunder any other tribe, band, or group of Indians deemed by it necessary or proper to a final determination of the matters in controversy.

Sec. 5. No payment or payments which have been made by the United States upon or in satisfaction of any claim or claims asserted in any suit brought hereunder, or expended for any of the aforesaid Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians, shall apply as an estoppel against any suit brought hereunder, but there shall be set off against any recovery obtained by said Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians hereunder, any payment made by the United States on any claim asserted by said Indians and such gratuity expenditures made by the United States for the benefit of said Indians as are directed to be set off by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935 (Public, No. 270, 74th Cong.).

Sec. 6. In any suit instituted hereunder, any letter, paper, document, map, testimony, or record relating to the claims asserted, in the possession of any officer, department, or congressional committee of the United States, may be used by either party as competent evidence, and all departments of the Government of the United States shall give full and free access to the attorneys for any of said Indians to such letters, papers, documents, maps, testimony, or records as may be requested by said attorneys in the preparation and trial of said suits, and shall afford facilities for the examination of the same and the making of copies thereof.

Sec. 7. In the event the court shall find that the land described in article 5 of the said treaty of October 1, 1863, with said Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians was taken from said Indians and that they have not been paid just compensation therefor, the court shall determine and fix as accurately as possible the boundaries and acreage of said land, and shall award just compensation for the taking thereof; for this purpose the court shall compute the principal value of said land at \$1.25 per acre less the expenses of surveying and sale.

Sec. 8. Either party shall have the absolute right of appeal (not by writ of certiorari) from any final judgment rendered by the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby invested with jurisdiction over such appeals.

Sec. 9. Upon the final determination of any suit, cause, or action instituted hereunder, whether by judgment, compromise, or otherwise, the Court of Claims, in the event of success by said Indians or in the event any claim asserted by any of said Indians shall be compromised or settled without the institution of any suit hereunder, the Secretary of the Interior shall decree that there shall be paid to the attorney or attorneys employed therein by said Indians under contracts negotiated or entered into as provided by existing law, as compensation for their services, including representation of said Indians before the committees of Congress, the departments of the Government and the courts, such fees as, based upon a quantum meruit, it or he shall find reasonable, and in addition such expenses incurred by said attorneys, to pay. In no case shall the fees decreed by said Court of Claims or the Secretary of the Interior be in excess of the amount stipulated in the contracts approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and

the Secretary of the Interior, and in no event to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the recovery, and shall be paid upon money being appropriated by Congress for the benefit of said Indians pursuant to any judgment or settlement hereunder whether distributable to said Indians or not.

Sec. 10. The net amount of any judgment recovered shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians and shall draw interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of judgment or settlement and shall, thereafter, be subject to appropriation by Congress for the benefit of said Indians, including the purchase of lands and the building of homes, and no part of said judgment, without further legislation, shall be paid out in per capita payments to said Indians.

Sec. 11. A copy of the petition in any suit instituted under this act shall, as provided by the rules of the Court of Claims, be served upon the Attorney General of the United States and he, or some attorney from the Department of Justice to be designated by him, is hereby directed to appear and defend the interests of the United States. Said Attorney General, or any attorney so designated by him, shall have authority at any time after the enactment of this act to compromise and settle any claim asserted by the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians.

INDIANS OF THE FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

The bill (S. 584) for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000, in full and final settlement of all claims and demands of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, composed of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, which claims are based upon stipulations of an unratified treaty dated July 27, 1866 (Kappler's Laws and Treaties, vol. 2, p. 1052): *Provided*, That the amount when appropriated shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the Credit of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation and shall draw interest in accordance with existing laws: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the amount herein authorized may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys employed under contract approved in accordance with existing law.

HULAH DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, OKLAHOMA

The bill (S. 1115) in aid of the construction of the Hulah Dam and Reservoir project, Oklahoma, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in aid of the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Hulah Dam and Reservoir project on the Caney River, Oklahoma and Kansas, authorized by the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1571), as amended, for the control of floods in the Verdigris River Valley, the Osage Tribal Council be, and it hereby is, authorized, upon payment of just compensation therefor, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to release and relinquish to the United States of America such right, interest, and control in and over the minerals reserved to the Osage Tribe by the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, as may be found by the Secretary of War to be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and

operation of said Hulah Dam and Reservoir project.

SEC. 2. Construction of said project may be undertaken when the amount of money to be paid to the Osage Tribe as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized has been agreed upon by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Osage Tribal Council.

SEC. 3. The amount agreed upon as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized shall be paid by the Secretary of War out of appropriations made for flood control, general, to the Secretary of the Interior for disbursement in the manner provided by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, for the disbursement of royalties received from the leasing of minerals owned by the Osage Tribe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

TRANSPORTATION OF IRON ORE ON THE GREAT LAKES BY VESSELS OF CANADIAN REGISTRY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, earlier in the day I reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce House bill 4632, which relates to a subject which should be disposed of at once.

By the provisions of the bill the coastwise shipping laws are suspended for the period of the year 1941. The bill would permit the carriage of iron ore—and no other commodity—from American ports to American ports by vessels of Canadian registry. The need for the bill is set forth in the report from the Office of Production Management. We will be short about 3,600,000 tons of iron ore if we do not permit Canadian bottoms to carry it. The various Government departments that have been consulted—the State Department, the Commerce Department, the Maritime Commission, and the O. P. M.—all agree that there is great necessity for the enactment of this bill. It was passed unanimously by the House and was reported unanimously by both the subcommittee and the full committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce. If there is any objection to the bill, or if there is anything about it that any Senator desires to know, I shall be very glad to answer any questions. My request is that the Senate now proceed to consider House bill 4632.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4632) authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee report on the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The report (No. 362) is as follows:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4632), a companion bill to S. 1448, authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide the necessary means of transporting on the Great Lakes the tonnage of iron ore essential for the manufacture of steel. The urgent need for this legislation was amply shown by the evidence before your committee. Testifying before your committee were Mr. R. C. Allen, consultant in the Office of Production Management, and Mr. Karl W. Fischer, deputy commissioner in the Transportation Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, as well as representatives of industry and labor.

Consumption of iron ore now exceeds all previous records. As new furnaces which are either in the construction or planning stage are placed in operation, even greater quantities of iron ore will be required in the manufacture of steel.

Approximately 85 percent of the iron ore used by the steel industry is mined in the Lake Superior region. This iron ore must be moved during the season of navigation in lake ships which form an indispensable link in the transportation of this commodity from the mines to the consuming steel districts. At present, facilities are inadequate for an all-rail movement of any considerable tonnage. The American lake fleet has been built to carry the maximum quantities of iron ore required in peacetime for the making of steel. To transport the difference between the quantity needed in the making of steel in 1941 and the quantity which can be moved in American ships will require the use of other ships on the Great Lakes which are under Canadian registry. Canadian bulk cargo vessels, similar in size and construction to the American ships, were permitted to assist in the ore movement in the World War under special act of Congress approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., ch. 88, p. 392).

We are faced again with extraordinary expansion in the steel industry, and although plans are under way for the construction of five new American ships, the entire lake fleet of American and Canadian ships capable of transporting iron ore will be required to meet the needs of the American steel industry.

The President's steel survey (report to the President of the United States on the Adequacy of the Steel Industry for National Defense by Gano Dunn, February 22, 1941) has computed that the steel industry will require at least 74,600,000 gross tons of Lake Superior iron ore in the 12-month period commencing April 1, 1941. Mr. A. T. Wood, who is both president of the Lake Carriers' Association and adviser to Mr. Ralph Budd, Commissioner of Transportation of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, estimated that the American fleet will be able to move 71,000,000 gross tons. Heretofore, the maximum quantity of iron ore transported in American ships during one season was just short of 65,000,000 gross tons. This year, however, navigation was opened earlier than usual with ice breaking by the Coast Guard, and it is expected that about 6,000,000 tons will be moved in April. There will be several months during which the American ships will transport not less than 10,000,000 tons. However, cold and stormy weather frequently commences in October. Cold weather slows loading of iron ore and storms delay ships. Taking all of these factors into consideration, it is apparent that the only certain way to transport the minimum quantity of iron ore which will be required is to enlist the assistance of the Canadian fleet.

The Canadian fleet is now engaged in the transportation of grain, coal, and iron ore, which is either wholly domestic commerce of Canada or international commerce. The grain movement will ease about June 1, and it is expected that thereafter for a period of several months some 40 Canadian ships could

be used in the transportation of iron ore from the Lake Superior region to lower lake ports. It is estimated that about 20 of these ships could take care of the extraordinary additional need. By combining the efforts of the American and Canadian fleets, and with favorable weather conditions, there is good prospect that the minimum quantity of iron ore which will be needed by the steel industry may be moved during the present season of navigation.

The testimony before the committee reveals that there is no possibility of loss to either American labor or American carriers by reason of this 1-year suspension of existing law. Representatives of the Office of Production Management testified that the present American ore fleet is booked to capacity and there is no possible chance to get any additional tonnage in the American fleet, and likewise the shippers of ore are committed to use American bottoms to their fullest capacity. Therefore, the Canadian ships will move only that ore which could not possibly be carried by American ships.

Your committee can see no injury to shippers or sailors. Some apprehension was expressed to the effect that the temporary suspension might become permanent. Your committee has no such intention and confines the suspension of the statute to the current year. Your committee wish to go affirmatively on record with the statement that action taken on this bill is not to be considered in any way as indicating any intent on the part of the committee to relax or modify the coastwise laws or to permit an invasion of American shipping on the Great Lakes. Your committee affirmatively declare that it is the intent of your committee to exert every effort to protect the Great Lakes from any intrusion by foreign ships. Your committee also declare that the proposed legislation is not to be considered as indicating any intent to permit any infringement or any modification or relaxation of the existing laws pertaining to wages, hours, working conditions, or any other labor or safety laws, or other laws enacted with reference to vessels operated on the Great Lakes and documented, registered, enrolled, or licensed under the flag of the United States, or under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States.

As shown above, the proposed bill is similar in scope and effect to the special act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, insofar as the Great Lakes are concerned except that this bill is not as broad in scope and is specifically limited in time, for this bill permits only the transportation of iron ore for the 1941 season. The bill adopted during the World War was much more extensive, as will be seen from a copy thereof which is appended below:

"An act giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska

"Be it enacted, etc., That during the present war with Germany and for a period of 120 days thereafter the United States Shipping Board may, in its judgment the interests of the United States require, suspend the present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry, and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States: *Provided*, That no such vessel shall engage in the coastwise trade except upon a permit issued by the United States Shipping Board, which permit shall limit or define the scope of the trade and the time of such employment: *Provided further*, That in issuing permits the board shall give preference to vessels of foreign registry owned, leased, or chartered by citizens

of the United States or corporations thereof: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the coastwise trade with Alaska or between Alaskan ports.

"Approved, October 6, 1917."

Communications from the State Department, the Department of Commerce, and the Office of Production Management show no opposition to the bill. The reports are hereto appended. Your committee approved the bill unanimously.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1941.

HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BAILEY: I have reference to your letter of May 6, 1941, enclosing a copy of S. 1448, entitled "A bill permitting vessels of Canadian and British registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1941," and requesting that the Committee on Commerce be furnished with such suggestions as I might deem proper touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

A similar bill, H. R. 4632, has been reported with amendment to the House of Representatives by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The House committee amended H. R. 4632 by omitting the words "and British" which appear in both the title and the body of the bill. This amendment would appear to be desirable, as it is understood that there are no British vessels on the Great Lakes which are suitable for carrying iron ore. It is believed that the language of H. R. 4632 as reported is preferable to that of S. 1448.

So far as the interests entrusted to this Department are concerned, no objection is perceived to the enactment of emergency legislation to authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during the 1941 season of navigation on the Great Lakes.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, May 16, 1941.

HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In your letter of May 6, 1941, you requested the views of the Department with respect to S. 1448, a bill permitting vessels of Canadian and British registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1941.

The effect of this legislation would be to suspend the laws reserving the coastwise trade to vessels of the United States for the purpose of permitting the carrying by vessels of Canadian and British registry of iron ore between ports of the United States on the Great Lakes during the 1941 season of navigation.

The need for additional cargo space for Lake Superior iron ore during the present year is indicated by the report of February 22, 1941, by Mr. Gano Dunn to the President, which states that the steel industry will require, during the 12 months commencing April 1, 1941, at least 74,600,000 tons of Lake Superior iron ore. Heretofore, American vessels have never carried more than 65,000,000 tons of such ore. Although, due to the earlier opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, American vessels, this year, will be able to carry approximately 71,000,000 tons of ore, there still remains 3,600,000 tons of ore which must be moved. It appears advisable and necessary, therefore, to arrange for the participation in this trade by the Canadian fleet. Of course, it would be possible to divert some of this traffic to the railroads, but, apart from the resultant increase in the cost of transportation, it seems advisable to avoid bur-

dening the railroads unduly at this time when they are being required to assume abnormal traffic loads, due to the withdrawal of vessels from the intercoastal and other routes, to form the President's announced pool of 2,000,000 tons of shipping to aid Britain and other democracies.

In view of these considerations, therefore, the Department recommends the enactment of legislation to permit the use of Canadian vessels in the transportation of iron ore during the 1941 season. However, it is the opinion that the language of the House companion bill, H. R. 4632, as passed on May 15, 1941, is an improvement over the language of S. 1448, and recommends, therefore, that S. 1448 be amended to conform with the House bill.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1941.

HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of May 6 for our views on S. 1448, a bill permitting vessels of Canadian and British registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1941.

The Office of Production Management favors the enactment of legislation to accomplish the purpose of this measure. Approximately 85 percent of the iron ore used by the steel industry is mined in the Lake Superior region. This ore must be moved in lake ships during the season of navigation which extends roughly from about the middle of April through November. At present this traffic between United States ports is limited by law to vessels of United States registry, and we understand that there are insufficient American bottoms to move the necessary tonnage. Consequently, this Office recommends that the employment of Canadian vessels in the ore traffic should be authorized in order to make additional shipping available. This recommendation is made on the basis of our understanding that all available American ships will actually be engaged in service up to capacity and that therefore, as a practical matter, there is no danger of Canadian vessels taking traffic at the expense of our shipping.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BYRNES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations (and withdrawing a nomination), which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable committee reports of nominations and a convention were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Wilbur E. Harkness, of Florida, to be Work Projects administrator for Florida; and

Roy Schroder, of Florida, to be regional director, region III, Works Projects Administration, effective May 1, 1941.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Edward M. Groth, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive B, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, a convention providing for the creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, signed at Mexico City, November 29, 1940, by representatives of this Government and the governments of seven other American republics; without amendment (Executive Rept. No. 7).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

That concludes the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BYRNES. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 26, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 23, 1941:

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Machinist Michael J. Hoosick to be a chief machinist in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from June 1, 1941.

The following-named doctors to be assistant surgeons in the United States Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath:

W. Clark Cooper
David E. Price
Charles L. Williams, Jr.
William S. Hotchkiss
Harold J. Magnuson
Charles C. Shepard
Llewellyn E. Kling
James L. Baker
Richard K. Winston
Wayne W. Carpenter
William D. King
Jack C. Haldeman

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from date of appointment

Second Lt. John Farley Splain, Coast Artillery Corps Reserve.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. Perry Bruce Griffith, Cavalry (captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 12, 1937.

Second Lt. John Patrick Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 11, 1940.

Second Lt. Edward Aloysius Murphy, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 11, 1940.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. William Bryden (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from February 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, United States Army, retired January 31, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Richard Curtis Moore (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from February 2, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, United States Army, retired January 31, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Henry Harley Arnold (colonel, Air Corps), Chief of the Air Corps, from February 3, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Frank W. Rowell, United States Army, retired January 31, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Henry Conger Pratt (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from March 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, United States Army, retired February 28, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Walter King Wilson (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from April 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, United States Army, retired March 31, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Ernest Dichmann Peek (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from June 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, United States Army, to be retired May 31, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Frederic Harrison Smith (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from July 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, United States Army, to be retired June 30, 1941.

Maj. Gen. Philip Bradley Peyton (brigadier general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States, from July 1, 1941, vice Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, United States Army, to be retired June 30, 1941.

To be brigadier general

Maj. Gen. Henry Harley Arnold (colonel, Air Corps), Chief of the Air Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Francis W. Honeycutt, United States Army, with rank from December 2, 1940.

To be Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance

Maj. Gen. George Howard Brett (colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States, vice Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, nominated for appointment as major general, Regular Army.

To be Chief of Infantry, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, with rank from May 1, 1941

Brig. Gen. Courtney Hicks Hodges, United States Army, vice Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, retired April 30, 1941.

To be Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, with rank from May 1, 1941.

Col. William Nichols Porter, Chemical Warfare Service, vice Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, retired April 30, 1941.

To be assistants to the Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance

Col. Addison Dimmitt Davis, Medical Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Roger Brooke, assistant to the Surgeon General, died December 18, 1940, with rank from December 19, 1940.

Col. Larry Benjamin McAfee, Medical Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Metcalfe, assistant to the Surgeon General, whose term of office expired February 28, 1941, with rank from March 1, 1941.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) have been examined and

found qualified for promotion. All others are subject to the examination required by law.)

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 4, 1941

Maj. Warren Hayford 3d, Field Artillery (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

X Maj. Charles Weess Hanna, Infantry (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

X Maj. William Lawrence Kay, Jr., Field Artillery (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Harry Marten Schwarze, Field Artillery (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Philip Wallace Ricamore, Infantry (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Benjamin Kenney Erdman, Infantry (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 21, 1941

Maj. David Marshall Ney Ross, Infantry (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Robert Battey McClure, Infantry (lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

TO BE MAJORS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 12, 1941

(All officers listed below now hold rank as temporary major, Army of the United States, except those otherwise indicated.)

Capt. Wallace Howard Hastings, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Emerson Leroy Cummings, Ordnance Department.

X Capt. Earle Everard Partridge, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

X Capt. Fisher Shinholt Blinn, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Donald Charles Hill, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Benjamin Schultz Mesick, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Reginald Langworthy Dean, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Merrow Egerton Sorley, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Philip Robison Garges, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. George Dakin Crosby, Field Artillery.

Capt. Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. John Held Riepe, Cavalry.

X Capt. Emerson Charles Itschner, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Ernest Orrin Lee, Field Artillery.

Capt. Howard Ker, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Charles Day Palmer, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Herbert Davis Vogel, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Fremont Swift Tandy, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Emil John Peterson, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Gordon Edmund Textor, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Everett Chalmers Wallace, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Vernum Charles Stevens, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Otis McCormick, Infantry.

X Capt. Wendell Blanchard, Cavalry.

X Capt. Thomas Du Val Roberts, Cavalry.

Capt. Clinton Frederick Robinson, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Frederic Allison Henney, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. David Jerome Ellinger, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

X Capt. Leonard Lawrence Bingham, Corps of Engineers.

X Capt. Floyd Allen Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Samuel Vance Krauthoff, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Joseph Peter Shumate, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. John Ismert Hincke, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Raymond Thomas Beurket, Chemical Warfare Service.

X Capt. Heyward Bradford Roberts, Infantry.

X Capt. Charles George Meehan, Cavalry.

X Capt. Victor Allen Conrad, Signal Corps.

Capt. Robin Bernard Pape, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. John Franklin Williams, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Harry Jordan Theis, Cavalry.

X Capt. Amel Thomas Leonard, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Clyde Massey, Cavalry.

Capt. Bruce Woodward Bidwell, Infantry.

Capt. Robert Ward Berry, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Harry Van Wyk, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Glenn Bruce McConnell, Field Artillery.

Capt. William Howard Arnold, Infantry.

Capt. Raymond Hendley Coombs, Ordnance Department.

X Capt. Wellington Alexander Samouce, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Francis Elmer Kidwell, Signal Corps.

Capt. Eugene Barber Ely, Field Artillery.

Capt. Grayson Schmidt, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Leslie Earl Simon, Ordnance Department.

X Capt. Frank Finley Taylor, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Charles Trueman Lanham, Infantry.

X Capt. Richard Warburton Stephens, Infantry.

X Capt. Robert Clement Lawes, Field Artillery.

Capt. Richard Longworth Baughman, Infantry.

X Capt. Edwin Henry Harrison, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Cary Judson King, Jr., Signal Corps.

X Capt. Lawrence Russell Dewey, Cavalry.

X Capt. Ralph Irvin Glasgow, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Wilbur Kincaid Noel, Judge Advocate General's Department.

X Capt. Jesse Bernard Wells, Cavalry.

X Capt. Cecil Ernest Henry, Air Corps (temp. major, Air Corps, also).

X Capt. George Anthony Bicher, Signal Corps.

X Capt. James Thomas Loome, Field Artillery.

Capt. Harold Phineas Gard, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. William Lloyd Richardson, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Andrew Allison Frierson, Cavalry.

X Capt. Craig Alderman, Infantry.

X Capt. Ovid Thomason Forman, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Leslie Seekell Fletcher, Ordnance Department.

X Capt. Charles Raeburne Landon, Adjutant General's Department.

X Capt. George Wesley Palmer, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Thomas Edwin Binford, Field Artillery.

X Capt. Ernest August Merkle, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Carl William Albert Raguse, Cavalry.

X Capt. George Arthur Hadsell, Infantry.

X Capt. Earl Mattice, Infantry.

X Capt. Herbert Theodore Benz, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Uzal Girard Ent, Air Corps (temp. lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States, and temp. major, Air Corps, only).

X Capt. Henry Sterling Jernigan, Cavalry.

X Capt. James Stewart Willis, Signal Corps.

X Capt. Frank Jay Thompson, Cavalry.

X Capt. Augustine Davis Dugan, Cavalry.

X Capt. Clarence Everett Rothgeb, Coast Artillery Corps.

X Capt. Marcus Butler Stokes, Jr., Field Artillery.

X Capt. Francis Marion Day, Field Artillery.

- × Capt. William Herbert Schaefer, Infantry.
 Capt. Clarence William Bennett, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States, only).
 × Capt. Gordon Byrom Rogers, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Bernard Francis Luebberrmann, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Peter Wesley Shunk, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. James Frederick Howell, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Russell Layton Mable, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Ewing Hill France, Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. William John Eyerly, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. George Dunbar Pence, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Murray Bradshaw Crandall, Cavalry.
 Capt. William Joseph Reardon, Cavalry.
 × Capt. John Henry Brewer, Signal Corps.
 × Capt. Lester Joseph Tacy, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Charles Lanier Dasher, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Sanford Joseph Goodman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Gerald Goodwin Gibbs, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. George William Busbey, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, Infantry.
 × Capt. Cary Brown Hutchinson, Cavalry.
 Capt. Clarence Keith Darling, Cavalry.
 Capt. Joe L. Loutzenheiser, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Zachery Winfield Moores, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Perry William Brown, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. James Edward Moore, Infantry.
 × Capt. Silas Woodson Hosea, Infantry.
 × Capt. Stephen Stanley Koszewski, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. John Clair Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Peter Conover Hains 3d, Cavalry.
 × Capt. George Edmund Young, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Ricardo Poblete, Philippine Scouts.
 × Capt. Richard Emmel Nugent, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Walter Allen Buck, Infantry.
 Capt. John Phillips Kirkendall, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. Vonna Fernleigh Burger, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Charles Dwelle Daniel, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Joseph Aloysius Kieley, Infantry.
 × Capt. Albert Delmar Miller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Cleland Charles Sibley, Infantry.
 Capt. James Edward McGraw, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Robert Roy Selway, Jr., Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. John Gilbert Moore, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. Edward Lynn Andrews, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. James Grafton Anding, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Darwin Denison Martin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. George Avery Tucker, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Joseph Rogers Burrill, Field Artillery.
 Capt. Leslie Alfred Skinner, Ordnance Department.
 Capt. Nathaniel Clay Cureton, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. John Alfred McComsey, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. James Edwards Poore, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Maxwell Wood Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Howard Everett Kessinger, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Francis Edwin Gillette, Infantry.
 × Capt. Albert Kellogg Stebbins, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Washington Mackey Ives, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. William Lewis Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Richard Givens Prather, Infantry.
 × Capt. Douglas Byron Smith, Infantry.
- Capt. Robert Edward Cullen, Infantry.
 × Capt. Merton Goodfellow Wallington, Signal Corps.
 × Capt. Eleazar Parmly 3d, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Luther Stevens Smith, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Samuel Glenn Conley, Infantry.
 Capt. Stephen Wilson Ackerman, Infantry.
 × Capt. Lewis Spencer Kirkpatrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Charles Hunter Coates, Infantry.
 Capt. Frank Glover Trew, Cavalry.
 Capt. Otto Lauren Nelson, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. William Henry Kendall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. John Curtis LaFayette Adams, Infantry.
 × Capt. Robert Wells Harper, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Augustus Jerome Regnier, Infantry.
 × Capt. Howard McMath Turner, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Willard Koehler Liebel, Infantry.
 × Capt. Oliver Malcolm Barton, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Bjarne Furuholmen, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Charles Pelot Summerall, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Thomas George McCulloch, Finance Department.
 × Capt. Leonard Henry Rodieck, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. John Harry Stadler, Jr., Cavalry.
 × Capt. Louis Chadwick Friedersdorff, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Lewis Curtis Barks, Infantry.
 × Capt. John Lyman Hitchings, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Kenneth Crawford Strother, Infantry.
 × Capt. George Alvin Millener, Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Francis Healy, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. George Hinkle Steel, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Russell Andrew Baker, Infantry.
 × Capt. Frank Smith Kirkpatrick, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. George Walter Vaughn, Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. Paul Cooper, Infantry.
 Capt. Laurence Knight Ladue, Cavalry.
 Capt. Ralph Pulsifer, Adjutant General's Department.
 × Capt. Logan Carroll Berry, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Onto Price Bragan, Infantry.
 × Capt. Robert Joseph McBride, Infantry.
 × Capt. Charles Ward Van Way, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Harry Dillon McHugh, Infantry.
 Capt. William Harry Bertsch, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Gerald Jay Reid, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Edward Higgins White, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. James William Clyburn, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. David Griffith Erskine, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Armistead Davis Mead, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Albert Newton Stubblebine, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. Charles Harold Royce, Infantry.
 × Capt. Paul Albert Pickhardt, Infantry.
 × Capt. Oswaldo de la Rosa, Infantry.
 × Capt. William Olmstead Eareckson, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. William Leo Coughlin, Field Artillery.
 Capt. William Thaddeus Sexton, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Henry Coates Burgess, Infantry.
 × Capt. Francis Robert Stevens, Infantry.
 × Capt. Robert Augustus Ellsworth, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. George Edmund Wrockloff, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. James Edgar Macklin, Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. Richard Weigand Gibson, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Frederick Raymond Keeler, Adjutant General's Department.
- × Capt. Charles Edward Hart, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Kenneth Negley Decker, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. George Almond Ford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Capt. Edward Amedee Chazal, Infantry.
 × Capt. Thomas Allen Jennings, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Rupert Davidson Graves, Infantry.
 × Capt. Reed Graves, Infantry.
 Capt. Mark Edward Smith, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. John Gillespie Hill, Infantry.
 × Capt. Joseph Massaro, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Wolcott Kent Dudley, Infantry.
 Capt. James Barry Kraft, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Andrew Suter Gamble, Coast Artillery Corps.
 × Capt. Howard Jehu John, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. John Reynolds Hawkins, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Earl Lynwood Scott, Infantry.
 Capt. Charles Loomis Booth, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Andrew Paul Foster, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Emil Lenzner, Signal Corps.
 × Capt. Hobart Amory Murphy, Infantry.
 × Capt. William Henry Maglin, Infantry.
 × Capt. Ralph Emanuel Fisher, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 Capt. William Samuel Triplet, Infantry.
 × Capt. George Winfered Smythe, Infantry.
 Capt. John Harold Claybrook, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Jesse Thomas Traywick, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Philip McCaffrey Kernan, Infantry.
 × Capt. Howard Alexander Malin, Infantry.
 × Capt. James Earl Purcell, Infantry.
 × Capt. John Archer Elmore, Infantry.
 Capt. John Wesley Ramsey, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Francis John Graling, Infantry.
 × Capt. Nye Kirwan Elward, Signal Corps.
 × Capt. James Pierce Hulley, Infantry.
 × Capt. Samuel Wayne Smithers, Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. Ralph Arthur Koch, Infantry.
 × Capt. Kenneth Rector Bailey, Infantry.
 × Capt. Lucien Francis Wells, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. George Patrick O'Neill, Infantry.
 × Capt. Richard Tonkin Mitchell, Quartermaster Corps.
 Capt. George Edward Lightcap, Infantry.
 × Capt. John Archer Stewart, Quartermaster Corps.
 × Capt. Samuel Henry Fisher, Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Dennis Milton Moore, Infantry.
 × Capt. Clark Norace Bailey, Infantry.
 Capt. Victor Emmanuel Phasey, Infantry.
 × Capt. Clyde Davis Eddleman, Infantry.
 × Capt. Russell Leonard Moses, Infantry.
 × Capt. John O'Day Murtaugh, Cavalry.
 × Capt. Sarratt Thaddeus Hames, Infantry.
 × Capt. Virgil Rasmuss Miller, Infantry.
 × Capt. James Somers Stowell, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Arthur LeRoy Bump, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Reeve Douglas Keiler, Infantry.
 × Capt. George Emmert Elliott, Infantry.
 × Capt. William Wallace Cornog, Jr., Infantry.
 Capt. Demas Thurlow Crow, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).
 × Capt. Henry Isaac Kiel, Infantry.
 Capt. Daniel Harrison Hundley, Infantry.
 Capt. William Walrath Lloyd, Infantry.
 × Capt. Jacob Robert Moon, Infantry.
 × Capt. Thomas Harrison Allen, Infantry.
 × Capt. Raymond Rodney Robins, Infantry.
 × Capt. Peter Sather, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Capt. Richard Garner Thomas, Jr., Infantry.
 × Capt. Frank Faron Carpenter, Jr., Field Artillery.
 × Capt. Ralph Parker Eaton, Infantry.
 × Capt. Henry Dahnke, Infantry.
 × Capt. Robert Carlyle Andrews, Infantry.
 × Capt. Herbert Frank McGuire Matthews, Infantry.
 × Capt. Noah Mathew Brinson, Infantry.
 × Capt. Albert John Dombrowsky, Infantry.
 Capt. Jean Dorbant Scott, Infantry.
 × Capt. Robert Walter Stika, Infantry.
 × Capt. Ovid Oscar Wilson, Infantry.
 Capt. Martin Frank Hass, Infantry.

Capt. Cornelius Walter Cousland, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

TO BE MAJORS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 14, 1941

(All officers listed below now hold rank as temporary major, Army of the United States, except those otherwise indicated.)

× Capt. William Frederick Kellotat, Quartermaster Corps.
× Capt. Raleigh Raymond Hendrix, Coast Artillery Corps.

TO BE MAJORS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 15, 1941

(All officers listed below now hold rank as temporary major, Army of the United States, except those otherwise indicated.)

× Capt. Howard Donald Criswell, Infantry.
× Capt. Robert Douglas McLeod, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service.
× Capt. Glenn Newman, Coast Artillery Corps.
× Capt. William George Devens, Ordnance Department.
× Capt. Charles Edward Shepherd, Coast Artillery Corps.
× Capt. Walker Wesley Holler, Ordnance Department.

Capt. Daniel Jerome Martin, Ordnance Department.

× Capt. Malin Craig, Jr., Field Artillery.
× Capt. Forrest James French, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Samuel Howard Morrow, Coast Artillery Corps.

× Capt. Norman Blakesley Simmonds, Coast Artillery Corps.

× Capt. Vern Walbridge, Coast Artillery Corps.
× Capt. Winfield Wayne Scott, Field Artillery.
× Capt. Sylvan Berliner, Coast Artillery Corps.
× Capt. Joris Bliss Rasbach, Field Artillery.

Captain Leonard Marion Johnson, Chemical Warfare Service.

× Captain Chester Archibald Rowland, Corps of Engineers.

× Captain John Sterling Taylor, Infantry.
× Captain Louis Bernard Rutte, Infantry.
× Captain Nunez Christian Pilet, Infantry.

Captain Arthur Willink, Ordnance Department.

Captain Stephen Smith Hamilton, Infantry.

× Captain Farris Newton Latimer, Infantry.
× Captain Carl Joseph Crane, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Captain John Douglas Salmon, Field Artillery.

Captain James Peurifoy Hill, Infantry.
× Captain Raymond Dishmann Palmer, Cavalry.

Captain Murray Eberhart McGowan, Infantry.

Captain Thomas Claggett Wood, Jr., Field Artillery.

× Captain George Henry Decker, Infantry.
× Captain Conrad Lewis Boyle, Field Artillery.

× Captain Edward Joseph O'Neill, Infantry.
× Captain Robert Reinhold Martin, Infantry.
× Captain John Perry Willey, Cavalry.

× Captain John Vogler Tower, Signal Corps.
× Captain George Edward Isaacs, Infantry.
× Captain Harold Francis Chrisman, Finance Department.

× Captain George Cooper Reinhardt, Corps of Engineers.
× Captain William Crowell Saffarrans, Infantry.

× Captain William Joseph Bradley, Cavalry.
× Captain Clark Louis Ruffner, Cavalry.

Captain Ridgely Gaither, Jr., Infantry.
× Captain Earl William Aldrup, Quartermaster Corps.

× Captain Conrad Gordon Follansbee, Field Artillery.
× Captain John Henry Sampson, Jr., Field Artillery.

Captain George August Zeller, Ordnance Department.

Captain August Edward Schanze, Infantry.

× Captain Howard Eugene Engler, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Captain Thomas Adams Doxey, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service.

× Capt. William Donald Old, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Grovener Cecil Charles, Infantry.
× Capt. Andral Bratton, Quartermaster Corps.

× Capt. Harold Mills Manderbach, Quartermaster Corps.

× Capt. James Regan, Jr., Infantry.
× Capt. George Laurence Holsinger, Field Artillery.

Capt. Harold Witte Uhrbrock, Infantry.
× Capt. Elmer Theodore Rundquist, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Raymond Charles Lane, Infantry.
× Capt. Sheldon Perkins McNickle, Infantry.

× Capt. Will Knox Stennis, Coast Artillery Corps.

× Capt. Harold George Peterson, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. George Francis Schulgen, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Otto Paul Weyland, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps)

× Capt. Kirtley Jameson Gregg, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. George Aldridge Whately, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Frank Riley Loyd, Infantry.

Capt. Harry William Miller, Cavalry.

× Capt. Sheldon Brightwell Edwards, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Clarence Steven Thorpe, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Howard Hunt Couch, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Wilfred Joseph Paul, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

× Capt. Glenn L. Davasher, Air Corps (also temporary major, Air Corps).

Capt. Charles Stowe Stodter, Signal Corps.

TO BE CAPTAINS WITH RANK FROM JUNE 11, 1941

(All officers listed below now hold rank as temporary captains, Army of the United States, except those otherwise indicated.)

First Lt. Kenneth Adelbert McCrimmon, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Walter Henry Esdorn, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Chester William Ott, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Richard Lee Jewett, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Frederick Gilman Saint, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel 3d, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Louis Russell Wirak, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. William White Ragland, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Marvin Lyle Thomas, Corps of Engineers.

× First Lt. Edward John Cotter, Corps of Engineers.

× First Lt. Gunnard William Carlson, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Stephen Read Hammer, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Edward Minter Parker, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Rufo Calngat Romero, Philippine Scouts.

First Lt. Walter Krueger, Jr., Corps of Engineers.

× First Lt. Champlin Fletcher Buck, Jr., Field Artillery.

First Lt. Chester Lavaughn Landaker, Corps of Engineers.

× First Lt. William Frederick Cassidy, Corps of Engineers.

× First Lt. Edward Aloysius Brown, Jr., Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Walker Wilson Milner, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. George N. Wertz, Jr., Field Artillery.

First Lt. John Phillips Daley, Field Artillery.

× First Lt. Marshall Sylvester Carter, Coast Artillery Corps.

× First Lt. Clarence Jonathan Hauck, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Angelo Ralph Del Campo, Jr., Ordnance Department.

First Lt. Jergen Bernhardt Olson, Air Corps.

First Lt. John Barclay Sullivan, Infantry.

First Lt. Elwin Herklas Eddy, Field Artillery.

First Lt. Glenn Frederick Rogers, Cavalry.

First Lt. Clifton Lee MacLachlan, Coast Artillery Corps.

× First Lt. Daniel Francis Callahan, Air Corps.

× First Lt. Theodore William Parker, Field Artillery.

First Lt. Roger Willard Moore, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Cornelius Ardalion Lichirie, Cavalry.

First Lt. Marcellus Duffy, Air Corps.

First Lt. Jesse Hockett Veal, Quartermaster Corps.

First Lt. James Francis Stroker, Field Artillery.

First Lt. John William Hansborough, Field Artillery.

First Lt. Alfred Christian Gay, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Walter Ferris Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Robert Alan, Air Corps.

First Lt. Robert Hackett, Field Artillery.

First Lt. James Donald Sams, Ordnance Department.

First Lt. Charles Frederick McNair, Field Artillery.

First Lt. William White Dick, Jr., Field Artillery.

First Lt. Donald Cubbison Little, Field Artillery.

First Lt. Howard William Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. John William Cave, Ordnance Department.

First Lt. Gordon Aylesworth Blake, Air Corps.

First Lt. Joseph Francis Carroll, Air Corps.

× First Lt. William Charles Hall, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Donald Bowie Webber, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Sidney Glenn Brown, Jr., Infantry.

First Lt. Peter Schmick, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. John Larimer Inskeep, Cavalry.

First Lt. Milton Hughes Pressley, Jr., Infantry.

First Lt. Philip Bessom Stines, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Alphonse Alfred Greene, Field Artillery.

First Lt. A. J. McVea, Air Corps.

First Lt. Frank Pickering Corbin, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Charles Walker Raymond, Field Artillery.

First Lt. Michael Martin Irvine, Coast Artillery Corps.

× First Lt. Gaspare Frank Blunda, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. George Sebastian Spedel, Jr., Field Artillery.

First Lt. Julian Merritt Chappell, Air Corps.

First Lt. Norman Ernest Tipton, Infantry.

First Lt. Richard Holmes Harrison, Field Artillery.

First Lt. James William Park, Corps of Engineers.

First Lt. Lucius Nash Cron, Coast Artillery Corps.

× First Lt. Frederick Theodore Berg, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Arthur Deane Gough, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lt. Gordon King Cusack, Field Artillery.

First Lt. William Frew Train, Infantry.

First Lt. Loren Fletcher Cole, Cavalry.

- First Lt. Tom Victor Stayton, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Warren Harlan Hoover, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Donald Norton Yates, Air Corps.
- × First Lt. John Archibald Barclay, Jr., Ordnance Department.
- First Lt. Merillat Moses, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. August Schomburg, Ordnance Department.
- First Lt. James Bertram Corbett, Cavalry.
- First Lt. Clyde Robinson McBride, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Elmo Clark Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Miller Osborne Perry, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Herbert Walter Mansfield, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Fielder Price Greer, Infantry.
- First Lt. William Eaton Chandler, Cavalry.
- First Lt. Frank Arthur Bogart, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Harold Lucas Bays, Infantry.
- First Lt. Charles Coburn Smith, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Charles Robert Bard, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Camden William McConnell, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Charles Breckinridge Duff, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Samuel Smellow, Ordnance Department.
- First Lt. Wilbur Manly Skidmore, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. William John Bell, Air Corps.
- First Lt. James Chester Blanning, Cavalry.
- First Lt. Harry James Fleeger, Cavalry.
- First Lt. Milan George Weber, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Ernest Moore, Air Corps.
- × First Lt. William Arthur Davis, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. Royden Eugene Beebe, Jr., Air Corps.
- First Lt. Chester Joseph Diestel, Coast Artillery Corps.
- × First Lt. Philip Higley Bethune, Cavalry.
- × First Lt. Earle Fremont Cook, Signal Corps.
- First Lt. Johnson Hagood, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. John Maurice Brown, Infantry.
- First Lt. Earle William Hockenberry, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Frederick Richard Redden, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Albert Frederick Cassevant, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Richard Sylvester Spangler, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Percy Hotspur Lash, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. John Edwin Barr, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Carl Edward Green, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Hamilton Murray Peyton, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Louis Augustine Guenther, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Milton Wylie Arnold, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Forrest Caraway, Infantry.
- First Lt. David Northup Motherwell, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Harry Bryant Cooper, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Jermain Ferdinand Rodenhauser, Ordnance Department.
- First Lt. Addison Vincent Dishman, Ordnance Department.
- First Lt. Millard Chester Young, Air Corps.
- First Lt. John Anderson Berry, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. William Harris Isbell, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Norton Bailey Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Mervyn MacKay Magee, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Henry Keppler Mooney, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Eugene William Hiddleston, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. John Knight Waters, Cavalry.
- First Lt. William Ayres Hampton, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Robert Merrill Lee, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Robert Freeman Fulton, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Pasquale Francis Passarella, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Donald Donaldson, Infantry.
- First Lt. Orlando Collette Troxel, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Francis Thomas Pachler, Infantry.
- First Lt. Charles Roger Urban, Infantry.
- First Lt. Donald Rosser Patterson, Infantry.
- First Lt. John Thomas Westermeler, Infantry.
- First Lt. Glenn Aloysius Farris, Infantry.
- First Lt. Dean Coldwell Strother, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Clifford Christopher Wagner, Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. Robert Daniel Johnston, Infantry.
- First Lt. George Edwin Dietz, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. George Frederick Hartman, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Louis Victor Hightower, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Edwin John Messinger, Infantry.
- First Lt. Carl Wilbert Carlmark, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Robert Leander Cardell, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Charles North Howze, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Hungerford Wise, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Charles Francis Densford, Air Corps.
- First Lt. John Robert Skeldon, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Leo Wilbur Cather, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Orville Zelotes Tyler, Jr., Infantry.
- First Lt. Raymond Silas Pratt, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Walter Foster Gallup, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Maynard Norwood Levenick, Infantry.
- × First Lt. Gunnar Carl Carlson, Infantry.
- First Lt. Jacob Edward Smart, Air Corps.
- First Lt. George Edward Fletcher, Infantry.
- First Lt. Hugh Pate Harris, Infantry.
- First Lt. Irving William Jackson, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Robert Quinney Brown, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Charles Edward Nason Howard, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Gordon Singles, Infantry.
- × First Lt. John Robert Beishline, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Richard Hunter Lawson, Infantry.
- First Lt. John William Mackay Read, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Lester Le Roy Hilman Kunish, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, Air Corps.
- First Lt. John Joseph Davis, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Carl Fillmore Damberg, Air Corps.
- × First Lt. Wendell Washington Bowman, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Charles Pence Westpheling, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. James Irvine King, Infantry.
- First Lt. Thomas Joseph Marnane, Infantry.
- First Lt. Ernest Fred Easterbrook, Infantry.
- First Lt. Curtis James Herrick, Infantry.
- First Lt. Edward Kenly Purnell, Infantry.
- First Lt. Howard Max Pahl, Infantry.
- First Lt. Howard Harrison Dudley, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Spencer Carter, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Hilbert Fred Muenter, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Elmer Lee Thompson, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Ashton Miller Haynes, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. John Autrey Feagin, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Blair Arthur Ford, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Klemm Boyd, Infantry.
- × First Lt. Charles Lowman Decker, Infantry.
- First Lt. Merle Lucius Fisher, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Arthur Hamilton Hogan, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Edwin Anderson Walker, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Orrin Charles Krueger, Infantry.
- First Lt. William Potter Turpin 3d, Signal Corps.
- First Lt. Raymond Taylor Lester, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Charles Edward Hoy, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Francis Reidy, Infantry.
- First Lt. William Leonard Hardick, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Steinbach, Infantry.
- × First Lt. Loren Albert Ayers, Infantry.
- First Lt. Harry Winston Candler, Cavalry.
- First Lt. Dean Ambrose Herman, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. William Taylor, Jr., Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Arthur Raster Hercz, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Terrence Robert Joseph Hickey, Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. Earle Bradford Leeper, Infantry.
- First Lt. Seiss Ertel Wagner, Infantry.
- First Lt. Joseph Barlow Coolidge, Infantry.
- First Lt. John Clarence Gordon, Air Corps.
- First Lt. John Hugh McAleer, Infantry.
- First Lt. Peter Otey Ward, Infantry.
- First Lt. Carl William Kohls, Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. John Thomas Malloy, Infantry.
- First Lt. Donald Knox Armstrong, Infantry.
- First Lt. Andrew Joseph Adams, Infantry.
- First Lt. Victor James MacLaughlin, Infantry.
- First Lt. Charles Bowman Dougher, Air Corps.
- First Lt. William Rogers Woodward, Infantry.
- First Lt. Charles Ingram Humber, Jr., Infantry.
- First Lt. David William Hutchison, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Irving Lehrfeld, Infantry.
- First Lt. Roy Luttrell Leinster, Infantry.
- First Lt. Robert Everett Quackenbush, Infantry.
- First Lt. Charles Elder Frederick, Infantry.
- First Lt. Samuel Edward Jones, Infantry.
- First Lt. Howard Hart Reed, Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. Gustave Marinius Heiss, Infantry.
- First Lt. Joseph Kingsley Dickey, Infantry.
- First Lt. John Frank Ruggles, Infantry.
- First Lt. Harry George Roller, Infantry.
- First Lt. Roy Kay Kauffman, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. Donald Frank Buchwald, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. John Hugh McGee, Infantry.
- First Lt. Van Hugo Bond, Infantry.
- First Lt. Marvin James Coyle, Infantry.
- First Lt. Ernest Clyde Peters, Infantry.
- First Lt. Gerald Evan Williams, Air Corps.
- First Lt. Clarence David McGowen, Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lt. Eugene Lewis Brown, Infantry.
- First Lt. John Edward Leary, Infantry.
- First Lt. Daniel Turner Workizer, Field Artillery.
- First Lt. Alexander Johnston Sutherland, Coast Artillery Corps.
- First Lt. James Edward Maloney, Jr., Infantry.
- First Lt. Alfred Cookman Marshall, Jr., Infantry.
- First Lt. James Thomas McClellan, Infantry.
- First Lt. Robert Moorman Cheal, Infantry.
- First Lt. Merrick Hector Truly, Infantry.
- First Lt. Houston Parks Houser, Jr., Infantry.
- First Lt. William James Mahoney, Infantry.
- First Lt. Richard Robert Danek, Chemical Warfare Service.
- First Lt. Edward Julius Timberlake, Jr., Air Corps.
- First Lt. Dexter Lowry, Infantry.
- First Lt. Paul Arthur Mayo, Infantry.

First Lt. Theodor Jacob Beck, Infantry.
 First Lt. Charles Pugh Baldwin, Infantry.
 First Lt. Augustus George Elegar, Infantry.
 First Lt. John Hubert Mathews, Infantry.
 First Lt. John Walter Brady, Infantry.
 First Lt. Oral Grant Willis, Infantry.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM
 JUNE 14, 1941

(All officers listed below now hold rank as temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States, except those otherwise indicated.)

Second Lt. John Robert Jannarone, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Matthew John Altenhofen, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Robert Allen Breitweiser, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. George Willard Bixby, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Desloge Brown, Corps of Engineers.
 × Second Lt. James Burney Chubbuck, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Alexander John Frolich, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Paul Theodore Preuss, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. John Eugene Kelsey, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Worrell Love, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Morris Frederick Taber, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. William Allen Orr, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Richard Giles Stilwell, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Irwin Miles Parry, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. John William Thompson, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Harold Killian Kelley, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. James Linn Lewis, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. William Atha Gay, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Donald Glazier Williams, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Charles Howard Anderson, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Kenneth Gregory Wickham, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. William Stoddard Crocker, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. William Brett Kleffer, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Clarence Clinton Harvey, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Leo Vernon Harman, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. William Ward Smith, Jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Clarence Alan Langford, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Andrew Carl Dapprich, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Benjamin Marcus Tarver, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Marshall Batterson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Edward Alfred Bailey, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Robert Joseph Kasper, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Milton Paul Barschdorf, Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lt. Vincent Martin Elmore, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Francis Woodworth Jenkins, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. George Gray O'Connor, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Robert Claude McCabe, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. William Kenneth Skaer, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Claire Elwood Hutchin, Jr., Infantry.

Second Lt. Prescott Miner Spicer, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Samuel Mason Hogan, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Harold Nelson Moorman, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Rolf Olaf Wulfsberg, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Melvin Rhodes Russell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Trevor Nevitt Dupuy, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Barry Duran Browne, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Henry Leland Crouch, Jr., Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Glenn Preston Anderson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Dallas Fernald Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Glenn Craddock Coleman, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Iver Arthur Peterson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Fillmore Kennady Mearns, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. William Welby Beverley, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Roland Bennett Anderson, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Alfred John D'Arezzo, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Frank Wade Norris, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. John Fouché Brownlow, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Roy Cleveland Hefebower, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Burton Robert Brown, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. George Arthur Bosch, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Sherwood Ernest Buckland, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Richard Gay Ivey, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. John Dale Ryan, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Frederick Charles Lough, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. William Braden Latta, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. William McGregor Lynn, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Joseph Conigliaro, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Charles Joseph Blake, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Albert Peterson Sights, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. George Kappes, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Omar Ellsworth Knox, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Frederick Adam Miller, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Walter Stephen Gray, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Alvar Bertil Sundin, Field Artillery.
 × Second Lt. Gregory Hoisington, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Ole Willis Danielson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Howard Edward Michelet, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Samuel Knox Eaton, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Ted Irving Sawyer, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Milton Edward Lipps, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Jesse Fuller Thomas, Signal Corps.
 × Second Lt. John Robert Bailey, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Tracy Bovard Harrington, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Martin Lockwood Webb, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Albert Joseph Weinnig, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Frank Pleasants Sturdivant, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Paul Canning Davis, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Philip Yeager Browning, Corps of Engineers.

Second Lt. John Harland Swenson, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Norman Lester Tittle, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. William Hollis Vail, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Lloyd Earl Johnson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Francis Burnett Harrison, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Alvin Lee Burke, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Howard Doan Kenzie, Air Corps.
 × Second Lt. William Henry Corbett, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Edward Joseph York, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Bertram Cowgill Harrison, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Elliott Woodrow Amick, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Thomas Weissinger 3d, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Joseph Rhett Barker 2d, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Paul Revere Cornwall, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. William Keith Kincaid, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Clifford Field Macomber, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Edgar Stanton Rosenstock, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Frederick John Gerlich, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Harvey Pettibone Barnard, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Arthur Joseph Smith, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Douglas Clinton Polhamus, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. William Anthony Sussmann, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Louis Edward Coira, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Arpad Arthur Kopcsak, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Lee Snider, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Ashley Burdett Packard, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. John Charles Nickerson, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Lawrence Chandler Baldwin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Donald Ward Saunders, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Simon Rudel Sinnreich, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Peek Brett, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Richard Joseph Long, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Robert Alan Zaiser, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Ferdinand Joseph Chesarek, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. John Dean Moorman, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Gallon Myers McHaney, Cavalry.
 × Second Lt. Jack Lee Grubb, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Kenneth Glade, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Edgar Stanton McKee, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Herbert Spangler, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. James Taylor, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Ralph Burton Praeger, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Charles Winfield Sherburne, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Nicholas Horace Chavasse, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Henry Charles Huglin, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Alan Seff, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. William Emmett Ekman, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Harry Cornelius Morrison, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. John Barkley Pattison, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Jaroslav Folda, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Edwin Nevin Howell, Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Russell Holmes, Coast Artillery Corps.

- Second Lt. John Charles Fremont Tillson 3d, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. John Burns Hamilton, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. John Bennet Herboth, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Richard Franklin Bromiley, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Henry Brooks Wilson, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Maurice Raymond Lemon, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. James Albert Bassett, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Lorenzo Dow Adams, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Virgil Lee Zoller, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Carleton McBride, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Charles Loyd Jackson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Charles Damon, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Neil David Van Sickle, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. John Cozart Pitchford, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Harlan Keith Holman, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Elmer Ellsworth Hallinger, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Donald Roy Matheson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. David Wallace Hayes, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Merton Singer, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lt. Edwin Lee Clarke, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Jefferson Johnson Irvin, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Samuel Llewellyn Barbour, Jr., Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. George William Rhyne, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Philip Robert Hawes, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Chilton Works, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Gordon Madison Clarkson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Hugh Blanchard, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Castex Paul Conner, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Edward Francis Gillivan, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Charles Little Haley 3d, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Joseph Gray Duncan 3d, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Albert Johnson, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Wilbur Charles Strand, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Robert Carl Erlenbusch, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Hubert Emmet Strange, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Hugh Douglas Wallace, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Davis Offer, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Earle Metzger Shiley, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Second Lt. Francis Henry Patrick, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. William Adolph Sundlof, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. James Henry Lynch, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Allen Douglas Hulse, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Clarence Earle Beck, Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Rhea Luper, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. William Patrick Wansboro, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Carter Eugene Duncan, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Rudolph Laskowsky, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. Rollin Benedict Durbin, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Fred Murray Dean, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Alexander Bruce Pendleton, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Joseph Benedict Missal, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Terry Craig, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Arthur Fulbrook Gorham, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Warren Rand Williams, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Milton Finn, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Harvey Lloyd Brown, Jr., Quartermaster Corps.
- Second Lt. Eugene Joseph Sweeney, Quartermaster Corps.
 Second Lt. Melvin Charles Brown, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert William Rulkoetter, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Thomas Lauten McCrary, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Roberts Sherwood Demitz, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Arthur Sylvester Collins, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Willard Gregory Walsh, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Henry Frederick, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Frank Milton Izenour, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Vincent Morgan Miles, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Donald Walker Thackeray, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. Joseph Breece Wells, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Charles William Watson, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. James Edward Mrazek, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Harris Edward Rogner, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Frank Dickson Miller, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Henry Jaynes, Infantry.
 × Second Lt. Richard Augustine Broberg, Field Artillery.
 Second Lt. David Owen Byars, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Leland Oscar Krug, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Robert Lee Wolverton, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Joseph Stephen Kujawski, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Thomas Nelson Sibley, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Roy Ray Brischetto, Air Corps.
 × Second Lt. Mark Francis Brennan, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Philip Charles Feffer, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Gibson Emerson Sisco, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Richard Elam Sims, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Vincent Keator, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edwin Arthur Machen, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Ben Sternberg, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Ralph Allen Jones, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Frederic Charles Teich, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Richard Carl Thomas, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Louis Nathaniel Dosh, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert John Bruton, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Charles Mathes Young, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Charles Joseph Denholm, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Merrick Bayer, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. John Joseph Carusone, Cavalry.
 Second Lt. John Thomas English, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Arthur Anthony Maloney, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert Alois Barker, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Alexander Norris, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Littleton James Pardue, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Franklin Henrie Hartline, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edward George DeHart, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Arthur Maxwell Murray, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Eliason Boyt, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Henry Sylvanus McDonald, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Vincent Wallace Siren, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert Belden Kuhn, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert Leaning Ashworth, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Walter Nicholas Guletsky, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Victor Charles Warren, Signal Corps.
 Second Lt. Myrl Fay Smith, Infantry.
 × Second Lt. Wallace Stafford Ford, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Coral Max Talbott, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edgar Hayden Dale, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Joseph Claude Reddoch, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Warren Thomas Hannum, Jr., Infantry.
- Second Lt. Robert Hodson Rhine, Infantry.
 × Second Lt. Clifford Thomas Riordan, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Winthrop White, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Gabriel Caldwell Russell, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Edward Henry Lahti, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Harlan Chambers, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Birdsey Lee Learman, Infantry.
 × Second Lt. John Thomas Corley, Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Thomas Ewing, Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Eugene Henderson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Frederick Starr Wright, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Clark Jackson, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edward Raymond Skinner, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Conyers Fite 2d, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Stephen Radford Batson, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. Andy Archer Lipscomb, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edward Walter Jacunski, Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Kent Schmidt, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Joe Reese Brabson, Jr., Air Corps.
 Second Lt. George Cornell Abert, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Ward Sanford Ryan, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edward Stephenson, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Robert Howard York, Infantry.
 Second Lt. George Artman, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Ralph Brown Lister, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. George Rapp Zohrlaut, Infantry.
 Second Lt. David Gibson Sherrard 2d, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Frank Edward Hartman, Infantry.
 Second Lt. William Folwell Neff, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Samuel Salvatore Campanella, Infantry.
 Second Lt. Edward Chalgren, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. James Horace Isbell, Air Corps.
 Second Lt. Collin Batson Whitehurst, Jr., Infantry.
 Second Lt. John Boddie Coleman, Air Corps.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1941:

POSTMASTERS

ILLINOIS

Audre A. Beggin, Apple River.
 Daniel W. Waller, Durand.
 Pearle J. Bergland, Galva.
 Bertha E. Sayre, Orion.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 23, 1941:

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATOR

Frank Upman, Jr., of Virginia, to be Work Projects Administrator for Connecticut, effective as of February 1, 1941, which was sent to the Senate March 5, 1941.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z^cBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, infinite source of all that is and is to be, who alone art just and merciful, upon whose will we may ever rest in childlike