

the dates of rank and necessitate the renomination of these officers.

**APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES**

**TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS**

Second Lt. Earl Vincent Brown, Infantry, with rank from June 11, 1941.

**TO INFANTRY**

Second Lt. Edwin Forrest Harding, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

**TO AIR CORPS**

First Lt. James Robert Wergin, Field Artillery (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1941, effective October 31, 1941.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 2, 1941**

Maj. Frank Martyn Paul, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 4, 1941**

(All officers listed below hold rank as temporary lieutenant colonels.)

X Maj. Samuel Martin Connell, Air Corps.

Maj. Charles Burton DeShields, Air Corps.

Maj. John Edwin Upston, Air Corps.

Maj. Reuben Curtis Moffat, Air Corps.

Maj. William Henry Schnackenberg, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Paul Langdon Williams, Air Corps.

Maj. Thomas Aloysius Hoy, Infantry.

Maj. Eugene Gordon Mathews, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Clarence Peyton Kane, Air Corps.

Maj. Harry Weddington, Air Corps.

Maj. William Alexander Marsh, Infantry.

Maj. Benjamin Franklin Vandervoort, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. James Pearce Wharton, Infantry.

Maj. George Thomas Barnes, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Samuel Custer Eaton, Jr., Air Corps.

Maj. Hiram Wendell Tarkington, Field Artillery.

Maj. Marcellus Lowry Stockton, Jr., Cavalry.

Maj. Edwin Stewart Brewster, Jr., Field Artillery.

Maj. Wilbur Henry Vinson, Infantry.

Maj. Winfield Chapple Scott, Cavalry.

Maj. Leo Thomas McMahon, Field Artillery.

Maj. John Prosper Eckert, Field Artillery.

Maj. Phillip Bassett Shotwell, Cavalry.

Maj. Kie Doty, Infantry.

Maj. Ralph Eugene Ireland, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Bryan Llewellyn Davis, Field Artillery.

Maj. Mark Milton Potter, Field Artillery.

Maj. James Hodges Drake, Infantry.

Maj. Joseph Hemsley Stevenson, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Leslie Shaw Williams, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Stephen Carson Whipple, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. William Taliaferro Fletcher, Cavalry.

Maj. Charles Albert Welcker, Infantry.

Maj. Millard Stowe Curtis, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Arthur Clay Blain, Infantry.

Maj. Robert Lee Allen, Jr., Field Artillery.

Maj. Joseph Edwin McGill, Infantry.

Maj. George Hely Molony, Infantry.

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 7, 1941**

X Maj. Harry Luther Coates, Infantry.

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1941**

Maj. George Roland McElroy, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 17, 1941**

Maj. John Redmond Thornton, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1941**

Maj. Douglas Horace Rubinstein, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

**TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM NOVEMBER 24, 1941**

Maj. Leonidas Lee Koontz, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

**PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES**

**MEDICAL CORPS**

**To be captains**

First Lt. Harvey Lyons Lloyd, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 8, 1941.

First Lt. James Hadley Wells, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 15, 1941.

First Lt. Oscar Elliott Ursin, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 17, 1941.

First Lt. Dan Beville Searcy, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 17, 1941.

**DENTAL CORPS**

**To be colonels**

Lt. Col. Thomas Chester Daniels, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from November 24, 1941.

Lt. Col. Frederick Randolph Wunderlich, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from November 26, 1941.

**To be captains**

First Lt. William Joseph McAllister, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 8, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Theodore Emmett Fischer, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 17, 1941.

**CHAPLAINS**

**To be captain**

Chaplain (First Lt.) Lexington Odett Sheffield, United States Army (temporary captain), with rank from November 17, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

**CONFIRMATIONS**

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 27, 1941:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Charles J. Vogel to be judge of the United States District Court for the District of North Dakota.

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS**

John Thomas Metcalf to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky.

Whitfield Y. Mauzy to be United States attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma.

**UNITED STATES MARSHALS**

John P. Logan to be United States marshal for the northern district of Oklahoma.

John M. Comeford to be United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin.

**POSTMASTERS**

**OHIO**

Eleanor F. Needles, Croton.  
Meredith D. Morris, Flushing.  
Charles H. Humphrey, Geneva.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY**

**MARINE CORPS**

To be the quartermaster of the Marine Corps with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of December 1941

Brig. Gen. Seth Williams

**To be captains**

Donald J. Decker	Robert E. Galer
Herbert H. Williamson	Milo G. Haines
Leo R. Smith	Robert W. Thomas
Benjamin L. McMakin	Allen B. Geiger
Elby D. Martin, Jr.	William E. Gise
William D. Roberson	Richard A. Evans
John W. Graham	William H. Barba
Bryghte D. Godbold	Noel O. Castle
Glenn C. Funk	Edward H. Drake
Albert H. Bohne	Arthur P. McArthur
John D. Harshberger	Thomas G. Roe
Lewis H. Pickup	

**To be second lieutenants**

Alfred M. Mahoney	Stephen C. Munson,
Finley T. Clarke, Jr.	Jr.
Robert D. Kennedy	Robert P. Neuffer
Myles C. Fox	Horace C. Parks
Grant S. Baze	Ralph L. Powell
William T. Bray	Henry H. Reichner,
Chester L. Christenson	Jr.
Howard M. Conner	Charles R. Rogers, Jr.
Joe H. Daniel	Eugene T. Schoen-
Melvin J. Dilbeck	felder
George H. Dole	Vincent J. Scully, Jr.
John L. Frothingham	Roy L. Sherrill, Jr.
Louis E. Haenel	Thomas H. Shobbrook
Robert H. Haggerty	Karl N. Smith
John S. Hartz	Robert W. Sullivan
Olin W. Jones, Jr.	John B. Sweeney
James T. Kilsen	John J. Wade, Jr.
Horace E. Knapp, Jr.	Joe B. Wallen
Stewart L. Leonard	Fraser E. West
Charles P. McAuliffe,	Edwin B. Wheeler
Jr.	Robert D. Wilt
Bernard W. McLean	Earl K. Yost, Jr.
	Charles W. Young III

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Clerk read the following communication:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1941.

I hereby designate the Honorable E. E. Cox to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN.

Mr. COX assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Dr. John R. Edwards, district superintendent, Washington west district, the Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Eternal Father, we acknowledge in this presence Thy authority over us—over our spirits, our daily lives, and our destiny.

We sense today our dependence on Thy fatherly care and on Thy forbearance. As individuals and as citizens we are beholden to Thy moral law by the necessity of righteousness in every personal life and in civilization. Increasingly we see the need of application of the holy teachings and example of the Christ of Galilee. In this sacred task of living we ask divine help today.

Guide, we pray, this assembly in its important trust of service in this hour. Protect the lives of the Members of this body and all in public office and give Thy care to their families.

Guide our Nation that right relations may obtain within our borders and toward all other nations of earth. Bless especially all agencies working for right understanding and for permanent peace in the world.

Our Father, on this Navy Day we remember the men who are in our ships afloat and in harbor. We pray for them and their families and the nation they represent.

In Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 23, 1941, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5788. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1508. An act to provide for the pay of aviation pilots in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes;

S. 1701. An act to provide for pay and allowances and mileage or transportation for certain officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve and retired officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; and

S. 1708. An act for the relief of Susannah Sanchez.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3121. An act for the relief of the Automatic Temperature Control Co., Inc.; and

H. P. 3774. An act for the relief of Fred Spencer.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—LEND-LEASE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table H. R. 5788, an act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: First, that I may have permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief article by Russell Fraser.

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

There was no objection.

#### NEW ALUMINUM PLANTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent contract entered into between the Government and the Aluminum Corporation of America provides for the construction by Alcoa, with Government funds, of three aluminum plants and several alumina plants. Facts regarding this contract brought out before the Truman committee make it impossible to see how its effect can be other than to leave Alcoa in an even stronger monopolistic position than it was in before in spite of the fact that every cent of money expended will be public money. The reason given for proceeding in this way is, of course, that, due to greater experience, Alcoa is supposed to be able to get these plants built quicker than anybody else could do. But there is not one word in this contract requiring Alcoa to complete construction within any given period of time whatsoever. The very thing, therefore, which is given as the reason for this astonishing arrangement is not in any way assured by the terms of the contract. I simply take this occasion to ask why.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next after the completion of the legislative program for the day and following any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### MINE LABOR AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, John L. Lewis defies the right of the

United States Government to have national defense unless his Constitution-breaking, un-American program of force and coercion is accepted. He says he will not permit men to work on our defense program if his demands are not granted.

This challenge cannot go unaccepted, and it amounts to this:

Is constitutional governmental authority going to prevail, or is the "fifth column" and saboteur program going to prevail in this country?

We all know the statements of our President about the appeasers in Europe, and we know how he feels about them. Knowing this, is the President of the United States going to continue to let his officials, whoever they are and all of them, continue this program of appeasement of socialistic, communistic, racketeering C. I. O. labor leader saboteurs, who would destroy the defense program of the United States? This defiant program is placed squarely before us.

If the President of the United States will adopt the policy, here and now, that under the Constitution of the United States free men have the right to work without the permission of Mr. Lewis or anybody else, I think I bespeak the sentiment of 95 percent of the people of the United States, and of this Congress, that we will back him up in this policy if it takes the whole United States Army to enforce it.

This policy of appeasement should be stopped now and a strong policy adopted. We might just as well handle this now, because eventually we are going to have to handle it. My opinion is that if this test is made, it will be found that the great rank and file of patriotic men and women, in both labor and industry, will be on his side and the side of America, and not on the side of the saboteurs, who, by their sabotage, are helping the dictators.

These officials, all appointed by the President, should cease their weak-kneed mealymouthed appeasement appeals and tell this subversive group that we are going to have a defense program, even if it does interfere with their support of the Axis, and to either get to work or get out and make way for patriotic, constructive American labor to complete a real defense program for this country.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial entitled "Honor Your Bill of Rights," which recently appeared in the San Francisco Examiner.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief editorial and also a telegram.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address I delivered on



last Saturday on the subject of our national defense.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have three requests to submit: First, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an analysis of the Argentine-trade agreement treaty by Dr. John L. Coulter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] may have permission to extend his own remarks and include therein an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

#### FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend and revise my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the pulling and hauling, in the contradictions and confusions, in the alibis and the evasions, in the cross purposes of self-seekers and the cross purposes of administrators, it would seem advisable that the attention of the American people again be directed to some fundamental facts.

One fundamental fact is that the first requisite to going into war is an adequately trained and adequately equipped army, and an adequately trained and adequately equipped navy, the former of which we do not have and cannot have until the million and a half men at present in our Army camps are given at least enough modern equipment with which properly to train. It is madness, of course, to plunge headlong into a war without an adequately trained and equipped army and without an adequately trained and equipped navy, and yet we are being taken step by step into the most horrible war this world has ever seen. How anyone can justify the neglect to properly arm our own forces is more than any informed person can understand.

The effort of the war propagandists has been not only to smear those who would counsel caution and preparedness, but the obvious plan of the proponents of war is to reduce the question in the minds of the American people down to a choice between not going to war and thus becoming slaves of a foreign dictator, or going to war and carrying the four freedoms to the ends of the world, neither of which is possible.

It is an amazing fact, and an amazing phenomenon of modern propaganda methods that the United States of America today is ringing from coast to coast and from Canada to the Mexican line with the unfounded assertions of the war protagonists that Hitler will soon be on his way over here, so to speak, to reduce

our coastal cities to dust, to kill, to subjugate, and enslave our people, if we do not plunge in and stop him somewhere in Russia. It might be well at this time to remind the American people that Mr. Hitler and his brutal hordes have not yet crossed over the 23 miles of English Channel.

Despite the utmost efforts of both administration spokesmen and special-interest advocates who want immediate war, 3,000 miles of stormy Atlantic Ocean is still a fraction wider, for the purposes of military invasion and expeditionary forces, than 23 miles of choppy English Channel.

It still remains a fact which the American people should keep clearly in mind, and that is that according to every military and naval authority worthy of the title it requires a minimum of 7 tons of equipment, supplies, and so forth, per man to send an expeditionary force anywhere across any sea. It still remains a fact, which the American people must not lose sight of, that, despite the fancy figuring and the foxy arguments of the war advocates, it is not possible, as Gen. Smedley Butler once bitingly said, to dump army tanks off ships 50 miles at sea and say to them, "Swim ashore and meet me on Broadway."

It is still a wholesome fact which may bring some measure of peace to the hearts of our bewildered people to recall that no longer ago than last January an outstanding—the most outstanding—general in the American Army told a congressional committee that if he had a trained and equipped army of 450,000 men, with an adequate complement of airplanes of the proper kind and all other modern equipment, that no combination of hostile nations—even though they controlled the seas—could successfully land an army corps on our shores.

The policy decided by the Congress, under the White House lash, has been for lend-lease aid to Britain. That aid has now been extended to Russia and such other nations as the administration may have decided to help without disclosing the facts to the American people. Since that is the policy, all good Americans will abide by it. That is the American way. But it must be understood that that is a far different question from sending our navy boats as convoys into the war waters. That is a far different question from sending armed merchantmen, loaded with contraband of war, into belligerent zones. That is a far different question than the proposal the protagonists of war are preparing to slip up on the American people when they think the time is ripe—another American Expeditionary Force.

No humane person condones the utter and unspeakable brutalities of Hitler. By the same token, no humane person can condone the brutality of the Stalin dictatorship toward its own intellectuals and clergy, or toward brave little Finland or helpless Poland, either.

Of course, the thing in the back of everybody's mind is that we should use Russia to crush Hitler. If we can, well and good. That would be one creditable act which could be written down to the credit of Joe Stalin in the midst of his

long and bloody record of atrocities although it is done solely for the protection of Soviet Russia and not for the purpose of helping the embattled democracies. And the American people must be on guard that Mr. Stalin is not built up into a propaganda hero in this country, as a great Christian crusader for the cause of democracy. Joe Stalin and the Russians are fighting today because Hitler and his gang piled into them, and gave them no other choice. It is well for us to remember that Mr. Stalin made common cause with Hitler and double-crossed England not so long ago. Few people would trust him not to do it again.

All of this is to say that aid to England, help to Russia, all of the lend-lease materials that have been sent abroad or can be sent abroad will not offer a shadow of an excuse for the failure thus far, and any failure in the future, adequately to train and properly equip our own armed forces. All of this is to sound a word of caution about plunging headlong into a two-ocean war with a one-ocean navy and an army untrained and unequipped.

The first and most essential place in which unity must be established is in the management and direction of the defense and lend-lease activities, and in the ranks of the workers in the defense and lend-lease activities.

A prerequisite to unity in this Nation on this question involves something beside mere words and gestures. There must be straightforward forthrightness on the part of the administration as to its policies and its purposes. There must be confidence on the part of the people of America in the individuals who are named by the President to administer the vast power and colossal sums of public money in the defense effort. There must be confidence that these powers and these incomprehensible sums of money will be used for the defense of this country; of constitutional representative government; of free press; of free speech; of free enterprise; of—most importantly—freedom of religion. In short, that these powers and these billions will be used to maintain the Bill of Rights exactly as it is in the Constitution of the United States today. When the American people are assured of this fact, sectional lines, class lines, party lines, religious lines, social lines will all melt away and disappear. We will then be a united American people. As a united American people, we are unconquerable.

That confidence can be established only by the administration. It should proceed forthwith to take such actions and to adopt such policies as will leave no doubt in the minds of the American people that their faith and their confidence in their Government will be neither betrayed nor misplaced.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief editorial from the New York Times of yesterday entitled "No Peace With Hitler."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ISOLATIONISM

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. McINTYRE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a letter from a constituent in Wyoming which I think is of interest to Members on both sides of the aisle. It reads as follows:

DEAVER, WYO., October 23, 1941.

Hon. JOHN J. McINTYRE.

DEAR SIR: I postponed mailing your inquiry card because I wanted to write a letter and am mailing it today.

I am a lifelong Republican, still believe in the principles of the Republican Party and would like to have you inform the Congress that the so-called Republicans in Congress who oppose defense measures because they think they must obstruct everything the opposite party does, do not represent the rank and file nor the organization. They are poor politicians. Every time they open their mouths they hurt themselves and the party.

I am a precinct committeeman, and have made it a point to see every precinct and county committeeman I can. They are 100 percent in favor more participation and feel that the isolationists in the party are destroying its effectiveness as an opposition party.

Yours very truly,

ELMER STARBIRD,  
Deaver, Wyo.

## STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, the entire country is alarmed and amazed at the prospect of an extended strike of several hundred thousand coal miners, which is now being engineered by John L. Lewis and his corps of labor henchmen. America has embarked upon a most gigantic program of aid to the democracies who are fighting Hitlerism. The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War and Navy, as well as the leaders of the country generally, are daily emphasizing the fact that this country faces the greatest crisis in its history. The very future and stability of this country is involved. The future of labor and of other American citizens is at stake. This crisis in which the Nation finds itself will determine whether American labor will continue to enjoy the freedom and progress and high standard of living or become virtual slaves under Hitlerism in this country as in the other countries which Mr. Hitler has overcome. Our American youth are being called upon to leave the comforts of their homes and the peaceful pursuit of life and happiness in order to combat Hitlerism. And yet in this appalling situation Mr. Lewis, apparently indifferent to the future of labor and the freedom of this country, has openly defied the President of the United States and imperiled this country's future.

LXXXVII—522

Mr. Speaker, the mining of coal is the basis of our whole defense program. It takes so many tons of coal to manufacture so many tons of coke. It takes a given quantity of coke to manufacture a given quantity of steel. Steel is required to manufacture guns, ammunition, ships, tanks, and planes. Therefore, the whole defense program threatens to be stopped dead in its tracks because Mr. Lewis and his henchmen have arbitrarily declared that arbitration and reason shall be ruthlessly laid aside in order that their point might be carried. It appears that the Rubicon has been reached; that a showdown is imminent. It is to be hoped that the President and the Congress of the United States will meet the issue squarely.

In the name of God, in the name of freedom, in the name of the men of our Army and Navy who today are preparing to offer themselves as living sacrifices upon the altar of the country, how long—oh, how long—will this condition continue?

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a short editorial on the hypocrisy of war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

## EFFICIENCY NECESSARY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR WAR PURPOSES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, administration officials have recently called attention to the necessity of drastic curtailment in nondefense projects. They have promulgated orders and regulations in line with that policy. I am in favor of cutting to the minimum all Government expenditures outside of that required for our national-defense program. We should have been giving it more attention a long time ago. National defense must have priority over all other expenditures.

The problem to which I want to direct your attention, and which is vitally important, is that of unnecessary, and frequently, extravagant expenditures in Government allocations, on the ground or excuse that they relate to national defense; the abuse of including unnecessary proposals in allocations in order to have them approved. There are a number of such projects and proposals. They differ in size and differ in relation to the defense program. I want to mention one project that I think comes within this classification.

Additional office space is needed for the increased number of employees required by the War Department. So, instead of erecting temporary buildings, as was done during the World War, at minimum cost, or instead of providing a couple of good, plain substantial office buildings within the District, we are going over in Virginia, across the river, and put up a fine palatial structure at an estimated cost of \$31,000,000. I believe, when completed, the project will cost this Government more than \$40,000,000. The building will be miles from the Capital and across the river. It is estimated that for overpasses, roads, and so forth, there will be an expenditure of about \$8,000,000 on the Virginia side and about \$6,000,000 on the District side of the river. The additional expense will be required just to make the building accessible.

We are informed that instead of housing 40,000 as was contemplated, the new building will house 20,000. Now let me read from one of our daily papers a part of a brief account of this edifice:

In a 320-acre landscaped setting between Columbia Pike and old Washington Airport, the air-conditioned structure will be in two concentric, pentagonal units around a 6-acre court, with 40-foot space between the buildings. They will front on terraces and plazas sloping down to a lagoon, which will be fashioned out of the present boundary channel, and the whole will be in the midst of a 320-acre landscaped park. There will be parking space for 8,000 autos, and bus terminal and taxi stand in the basement. The lobby will resemble a railroad-station concourse, with a vast cafeteria, drug store, and barber shop and a newsstand.

It goes on to say that new roads will be required and that the cost for roads and overpasses will amount to several million dollars. I also find this statement, that Mr. Delano, president of the Park and Planning Commission, said the Commission was not satisfied, but "treated it as a war emergency and so accepted it."

It so happens that the Government owns almost all land to be occupied by the building, but here is an item I have just read in one of the local papers:

The United States Treasury yesterday deposited a check for \$432,910 in payment for 15.61 acres of land of which it has taken possession in Arlington County for use as site for the War Department Building.

To acquire the additional 15½ acres, the Government paid \$27,000 per acre.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we could have well followed the plan adopted during the World War by providing temporary buildings to take care of the additional employees. After all, we believe this expansion is a temporary one. We certainly hope so.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that, even if the administration insists on having permanent buildings, it is not necessary to require such huge expenditures. For example, the new Census Building, recently completed and within a stone's throw of the Capitol, cost a little less than three and a half million dollars, grounds and all complete. Of this amount, the grounds cost \$220,000, a little less, by the way, than half the cost of the 15½ acres in Virginia. The Census Building, I am



informed, houses about 6,500 employees. Using this building as a basis, you could add our additional costs and still provide space for the 20,000 workers for approximately \$10,000,000. The building might not have escalators, terraces, or fountains or plazas, or a lot of extra trimmings, but you would still have a fine office building, convenient to the Capitol and to the other Government buildings, as well as for the public.

Mr. Speaker, let me direct your attention to some other comparisons. This new edifice, when completed, without additional expenses, will cost your Government and mine three times as much as the new Supreme Court Building. It will exceed twice the cost of any other Government building in Washington. You are going to spend more money for it than was expended on the great Empire building in New York. Of course, it will be a magnificent structure, but we just cannot afford it now.

Let me read from the RECORD what the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee [Mr. SABATH] said about it, and who favored the proposal. He said:

We are giving Virginia a great deal. When this structure is built, we shall have given them the greatest building ever constructed anywhere in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that to criticize the activities of this administration is not a popular thing to do. I make this criticism in a spirit of wanting to be helpful. It just seems to me that the time has come for the Government itself to take account of some of these things and set the example in the economy of expenditure of taxpayers' funds. Let the practice of economy, like charity, begin at home.

Mr. Speaker, I believe as much as \$30,000,000 could have been saved in this one transaction. We need the labor, the materials, and the money right now in pushing the defense program. We need them for guns, airplanes, tanks, and bombers. Thirty million dollars would pay for 300 bombers at \$100,000 each, or would build 3,000 planes at \$10,000.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other places where the Government can and should tighten its belt in the interest of adequate defense production. On one major goal the American people are pretty well agreed. They are determined to build our defenses so as to make our Nation impregnable. They want it done as promptly and as efficiently as it can possibly be done.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution passed by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GUYER]?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: First, that at the conclusion of the legislative program in order for the day and after any other special orders heretofore entered, I may be per-

mitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### MRS. ROOSEVELT AND WAGE CONTROL

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute at this time and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the A. P. of October 26 carried this statement:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said tonight that wage control seemed unfair and might be regarded as involuntary bondage.

The lady has forgotten that the administration held under bondage all these carpenters, mechanics, electricians, and common laborers who wanted to work down here at Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, and at these other defense projects all over the country, charging them \$57.50 in the case of carpenters and \$25 in the case of common laborers in order that they might work. She does not remember that charity begins at home. She does not remember hundreds of employees are no longer free men but under the control of Green, Lewis, and other union officials.

What she ought to do is to get her husband out from under the control of John L. Lewis and Bill Green and go ahead with this defense program. The lady better free her husband from bondage, from that bad, bad influence which lets the strikes go on and on, the strikes which challenge our National Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### THE STRIKE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, Congress is fiddling while this great country of our hangs on the brink of the abyss of destruction. Shall we save it or shall we let it perish as Rome did while Nero fiddled?

That racketeering labor leader who has imposed himself on this administration and the elected representatives of the people for the past 6 or 8 years, in this crucial hour has ordered a strike, the ultimate results of which we can only visualize in this critical period in our preparation for our salvation.

As long as this Congress sits docile and idly by the side of the pathway that leads to our preservation and permits John L. Lewis, Murray, Sidney Hillman, and many other racketeers, who call themselves leaders of labor, to thwart the will and desires of 98 percent of our laboring people, then we can expect no more than the orders given by Lewis to the C. I. O.

mine workers. We can expect no more than the morning paper headlines revealing other defense strikes ordered in the shipyards and many other industries.

It is time for the Members of this Congress to awaken to the fact that the people of this country, and also 95 percent of those who belong to the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., are expecting us to act and to do something not only for their protection that they may be able to continue with their jobs and support their families, but to save our great country and preserve its liberty and freedom as was contemplated by our forefathers.

The Congress cannot expect any aid, whatever, from the National Labor Relations Board or the Mediation Board. Their past acts have emblazoning revealed to us that a majority are in sympathy with this racketeering leadership.

Phil Murray in his statement to the C. I. O. last December, outlining the program for 1941, said that their activities would be confined to the defense industries, not even mentioning a nondefense industry. This recently called strike seems to be a fight within the circle of the C. I. O. We, the representatives of the people, it appears, are ringside spectators, when we should be the referees and promulgate the rules of the scrap and are apparently without any emotion, sitting quietly while the foundation of the stadium is burning.

We can safely follow the great leader and comparable to Samuel Gompers, William Green, who has and is today, doing everything in his power to prevent strikes during this the most critical period in world history.

Already in the past few months since our defense program started, it is estimated over 10,000,000 man-days of labor have been lost; a sufficient time, almost, to construct and complete a 2-ocean navy.

May I say that unless some drastic action is taken, by those whom the people expect to protect their interest, in a short time we will be sitting on the hillside gazing at the embers and ruins of the greatest Nation on earth. It is time for action by the administration, Senate, and House to stop this racketeering and prepare our country for that inevitable day.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in three particulars.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WENE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a clipping from a local newspaper regarding Leon Henderson, a resident of my district.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered over the National Broadcasting System.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address I delivered on Saturday.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial which appeared in the Emporia Gazette on October 20, 1941.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered by me last night.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain excerpts from a book entitled "The Case of Austria."

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by the National Cotton Council of America entitled "Here Are the Facts."

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a special article written by Bulkley Griffin in relation to price control.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by David Amato.

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

There was no objection.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from the President of the United States, and I further ask that my statement be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article appearing in this morning's press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, an item in this morning's press is an astonishing statement of spendthrift administration. The heading is "Defense publicity grows into complex \$10,000,000-a-year enterprise. Ten million dollars a year of the taxpayers' money is being spent to publicize the New Deal methods of procedure in government. It extends to every department of government. This article is very illuminating and ought to be read by those interested in economy in Government appropriations. The contrast between desired economy and actual extravagance of the New Deal methods is too striking to need comment. It reads as follows:

[From the Washington Post of Monday, October 27, 1941]

#### DEFENSE PUBLICITY GROWS INTO COMPLEX \$10,000,000-A-YEAR ENTERPRISE

(By James B. Reston)

The United States Government has developed in the last 15 months a vast uncoordinated defense information service which will cost more than \$10,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

This service is being run by an army of 1,436 newspaper reporters, clerks, poets, stenographers, psychologists, cartoonists, and song writers, whose object is to inform the people of this country of the requirements, objectives, and progress of their defense effort and to remind the enemies of this country that it is concerned in the war.

It is a unique experiment. It sprawls all over this country, extends into the English countryside, and carries its message all over the world. It is run by nobody in particular and by several hundred Government officials in general, and its actions are bound to affect the whole course of the national effort.

Eight Government agencies are chiefly concerned with defense information, as distinguished from the nondefense information which is handled by 26 other press agency departments.

The eight are the War, Navy, Treasury, and State Departments, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Selective Service System, the offices of the Coordinator of Information, and of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Superimposed on these press departments is the new Office of Facts and Figures, headed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who was appointed last Saturday to the task of correlating defense information.

A survey of the activities of the defense information sections shows that the Navy Department has the largest personnel.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Berry, who runs this service, has under his indirect control 211 employees. The indirect unit is working on a 1941-42 budget of \$75,000, which does not pay for any of its salaries or any of its main press, radio, or motion-picture projects. The general opinion is that it is an efficient, careful organization with an annual expense nearer \$1,000,000.

The War Department's organization under Brig. Gen. A. D. Surles, has 259 employees. It also is working on a \$75,000 budget, with all salaries coming out of other funds available to Secretary Stimson.

The State Department and Selective Service System press units have personnel of eight and nine, respectively.

The Chief of the State Department's Division of Current Information is Michael J. McDermott, who is generally recognized as one of the most able press officers in Washington. He has recently assumed the additional task of laying down the broad policy to be followed in broadcasts to foreign countries.

His budget for the last fiscal year was \$110,113, and the selective-service estimate for this year is \$30,000.

The two most active information departments are at the Treasury and the O. E. M. Charged with presenting the defense-bond program to the Nation, the Treasury has increased its normal staff of about 10 to 59 and has also added 43 persons in Washington and 132 throughout the 48 States.

The Treasury Division's allotment for 1941-42 is \$3,343,085, the largest amount for any information group. But this appropriation has had the effect of bringing money back into the Treasury.

The services of top-flight song writers like Irving Berlin have been acquired gratis; free time has been given as required by radio companies; four regular programs have been produced over Nation-wide chains, and both newspaper and motion-picture company owners have cooperated.

Actually, the Treasury Department has branched out from the narrow aim of selling bonds to the broader field of creating public morale.

The O. E. M. press division, under Robert W. Horton, deals with such technical questions as the supply of machine tools and the shortage of strategic materials. Horton put trained newspaper reporters in each of his key agencies with instructions to obtain information that would be not only intelligible to experts but also understandable to the public.

In one month his 220 helpers issued 197 hand-outs and distributed 3,960,000 mimeographed pages. It has spent \$40,000 producing transcriptions for about 375 radio stations which were induced to run off records explaining to the public the problems in "tooling up" for national defense.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore received permission to insert in the RECORD an address by David Lillenthal. I am advised by the Public Printer that it exceeds the two pages allowed under the rule. I ask unanimous con-



sent that notwithstanding that it may be inserted in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very beautiful poem written in memory of our late friend and colleague, Lawrence J. Connery, of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 325), as follows:

*Resolved*, That Hon. JERE COOPER, a Representative from the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable JERE COOPER as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. McCORMACK administered the oath of office to the Speaker pro tempore.

#### THE LABOR SITUATION

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, as regards the labor situation, official Washington is betraying America and writing the death warrant of constitutional government and the capitalistic system.

In the do-nothing policy which has been adopted, the Government has become a conspirator with the racketeers in the setting up of a labor despotism in this country. John Lewis holds every branch of the Federal Government in Washington in his vest pocket. He has again become the strong man of the Nation, though not so usable, so sinister and so dangerous as Sidney Hillman, who seems to have been anointed as the fair-haired boy of the administration.

It all admittedly makes a sham and a pretense out of all our preparation for war. The minds of the informed public are filled with distrust and their hearts are as cold as the sweat of death.

Mr. Speaker, there is but one thing that can save America—save it against itself—and that is an aroused public sentiment; and I want to appeal to the people to wake up, to witness what is being done to them and take a hand in repelling this attack being made upon them by putting guts in the bellies and iron in the blood of those that represent them in Washington.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own re-

marks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Dairy Record, published in St. Paul, Minn.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a New Year greeting by Col. Hopson Owen Murfee, secretary of the Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee.

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

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5903) to amend the United States Housing Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object, because I think the bill is meritorious and very much needed immediately. When the bill was first introduced it was thought by some that it created a revolving fund and thereby increased the amount of money which the U. S. H. A. would have available for lending purposes. This bill does not increase the amount of money which the U. S. H. A. may loan. This is merely to authorize a refunding of these bonds and other obligations without having the refunded bonds debited against the total amount which the U. S. H. A. may issue, as I understand it. I have been convinced by Mr. Bell and other members of the committee that that is the purpose and that the refunding is within the ceiling of \$800,000,000, and therefore I have no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I may say that this was not primarily asked for by the United States Housing Authority, but by the Treasury. They say that the faith and credit of the Treasury of the United States is involved, because if they do not secure this authority some of these refunding obligations will be in default and it is necessary to have the legislation passed by the 1st of November.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 20 (a) of Public, No. 412, approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888, 898), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 20. (a) The Authority is authorized to issue obligations in the form of notes, bonds, or otherwise, which it may sell to obtain funds for the purposes of this act. The Authority may issue such obligations in an amount not to exceed \$800,000,000, exclusive of any obligations which may be issued for refunding purposes. Such obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, mature within such periods not exceeding 60 years from date of issue, bear such rates of interest not exceeding 4 percent per annum, be subject to such terms and conditions, and be issued in such manner and sold at such prices as may be prescribed by the Authority with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

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

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, 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 1, 16, and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; 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 "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 19, and 23.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMETT O'NEAL,  
GEO. W. JOHNSON,  
JED JOHNSON,  
JOHN TABER,  
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

ALVA B. ADAMS,  
CARTER GLASS,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
GERALD P. NYE,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: The Senate inserted a limitation on lend-lease appropriations prohibiting the use of any of the funds for the purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been grown or produced in the United States, its Territories, or possessions. This limitation has been eliminated as the result of conference agreement. Since the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act no agricultural commodities have been purchased outside the United States from lend-lease funds. The Senate proposal was all restrictive and would

not have permitted any exception whatsoever no matter what the critical circumstances might be. There should be latitude in the use of the funds to meet emergencies. A shortage in the domestic supply of some particular commodity, a lack of vitally needed merchant-ship cargo space, or some other unforeseen contingencies might require limited purchases of particular commodities near the country we are aiding. Considering the highly emergency nature of the entire lend-lease operation, the conferees deemed it advisable to continue the present status of a settled administrative policy to purchase domestically produced agricultural commodities with the necessary latitude in the appropriations for the President to meet extraordinary conditions if and when they arise.

No. 2: Makes provision for an employee of the Senate in the manner proposed by the Senate amendment.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, relating to the House of Representatives: Makes provision for the beneficiaries of two deceased Members of the House.

No. 7: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures.

No. 9: Authorizes the use of \$900,000 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000 of such funds as proposed by the House.

No. 10: Strikes out the appropriation of \$136,570, inserted by the House, for 100 additional members of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia.

No. 11: Appropriates \$175,000, instead of \$217,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$150,000 as proposed by the House, for the forest products laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15: Makes the appropriation of \$415,000 to the Bureau of Mines for the investigation of bauxite also available for investigation of alunite ores and alumina clay.

No. 16: Appropriates \$50,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$100,640 as proposed by the Senate, for the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice.

No. 17: Appropriates \$60,000 instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

No. 18: Strikes out the appropriation of \$40,600, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Women's Bureau.

Nos. 20, 21, and 22: Appropriates \$1,936,000 to the Coast Guard for the construction of facilities of a temporary type for a training station for petty officers. The station will be located on land donated by the State of Connecticut at Avery Point and the committee is advised by the Commandant of the Coast Guard that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the facilities to be provided by the appropriation will meet the needs during the present emergency.

The conference committee reports in disagreement the following amendments of the Senate, and as to each of these the managers on the part of the House will move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to it:

No. 8: Authorizing an officer on the active list of the Army to be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator.

No. 19: Providing for naval public works as follows: \$260,000 for an overhead structure near the Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., and \$140,000 for the improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 23: The House bill, section 301, provides that no part of any appropriation contained in the act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates,

or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. The Senate amendment provides for giving effect to this prohibition by use of affidavits and the imposition, following conviction for violation, of fine and imprisonment, or both.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMETT O'NEAL,  
GEO. W. JOHNSON,  
JED JOHNSON,  
JOHN TABER,  
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report is submitted to the House on the part of the conferees without a dissenting vote.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. The items involved are all deficiency items. None of them relates to the main body of the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. None relate to the lend-lease section of the bill. The few minor items presented for the consideration of the House pertain exclusively to deficiency items and do not affect the title of the bill devoted to lend-lease appropriations.

Mr. TABER. The largest one is an increase for the Coast Guard of about \$2,000,000?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Approximately \$2,000,000 for a Coast Guard training station. The few other items are largely technical and administrative.

Mr. Speaker, the bill comprises two titles—title I and title II.

Title I relates to the lease-lend items. The lend-lease provision is reported without amendment, and in that respect follows the precedent established in the consideration and disposition of the authorization bill, H. R. 1776, and the first supplemental bill, H. R. 4505, appropriating \$7,000,000,000 under that authorization. Both bills were concurred in by the Senate without amendment, thereby obviating the necessity of a conference between the two Houses, and this bill would likewise have been sent to the President without conference had it been limited to the lend-lease appropriations. The celerity and unanimity with which the authorization bill and the two sup-

plemental appropriation bills submitted under its provisions—and especially the agreement of the managers on the part of the two Houses on the pending bill—bespeak the unanimity of purpose of the House and Senate and the steadfastness of purpose of the American people in the prompt and effective prosecution of the national-defense program which this bill so adequately implements.

There is no need for a conference or for this conference report so far as title I, embodying the lend-lease items, is concerned. But, as has been indicated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], there were a few minor Senate amendments to title II, carrying the deficiency items, which made it necessary to send the bill to conference.

The amendments added by the Senate increased the bill by \$2,063,170. In conference the Senate receded from amounts totaling \$148,740 in title II and the House agreed to a net addition in that title of \$1,914,430. This latter sum is occasioned primarily by provision for a training station for petty officers of the Coast Guard at Avery Point, Conn. An estimate of \$3,000,000 was considered earlier in the session for a permanent station of this character on land to be donated by the State of Connecticut and for which the State would pay \$85,000. The committee rejected the request for the permanent station but upon presentation of a reduced estimate of \$1,936,000 for temporary construction on the same donated site has reconsidered the matter and agreed to the Senate amendment. The committee is advised that the proposal as now adopted will meet the needs during the emergency.

No other changes of prime consideration are involved in the conference report. Three amendments are reported in technical disagreement and will be explained as they are taken up.

While the Senate made no change in title I appropriations referring to lend-lease, an amendment added by the Senate prohibited the use of any of the money for the purchase of agricultural commodities not the growth or production of the United States, its Territories, or possessions. Since enactment of the Lend-Lease Act no agricultural commodities have been bought outside the United States from lend-lease funds. The Senate amendment was so restrictive that it would not have permitted any emergency action whatsoever to be taken. It was conclusive and absolute. Lend-lease appropriations are emergency appropriations dealing with a highly mobile situation. A shortage in the domestic supply of some particular commodity, a lack of vitally needed merchant-ship cargo space, or some other unforeseen contingency might require limited purchases of some particular commodities near the country we are aiding. This action might have to be taken upon very short notice. Considering the emergency nature of the entire lend-lease operation, the conferees deemed it advisable to continue the present status of a settled administrative policy to purchase domestically produced



agricultural commodities with the necessary latitude in the appropriations for the President to meet extraordinary conditions if and when they arise.

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

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. A number of Members have asked me why I did not insist upon the provision with reference to 100 additional police for the city of Washington. I may say that I appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on Friday morning and made a statement. The Superintendent of Police was there. The subcommittee has agreed to report the resolution which was passed unanimously by this body, which will contain an item for 100 additional policemen for the city of Washington. For that reason I think it would be a mistake to insist upon the House calling upon the Senate to agree to the House provision.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. There has also been some provision for some military police in Washington, has there not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not in this bill.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If this condition of lawlessness and these outrages against white women by Negro criminals in this District continues, I think we ought to have military police here to protect the white women from such brutality.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Supplementing what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has said the item to which he refers, and which was originally incorporated in the bill on his recommendation, was eliminated in conference for the reason that a bill with identical provisions, and of which he is the author, has already been passed by the House and is now under consideration by the Senate, with every prospect of prompt disposition.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] such time as he may require.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and to include therein a letter I have received from Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### COAST GUARD TRAINING STATION

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this bill on which we are now taking final action will establish a new training station for the United States Coast Guard.

It will be located at Avery Point, Conn., in the district represented by our able colleague, WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD, whose zeal in looking after the interests of his district is well known to all of us. The

gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD] has been very active in urging the establishment of this training station and very helpful to our committee in collecting and presenting information on which favorable action was predicated. In this, as in all other matters, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD] has proven himself a faithful and efficient Representative of the Second Connecticut District.

The establishment of this training station has for years been a dream of Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who with characteristic vigor and earnestness has urged the project on the ground of the economy and efficiency of concentrating into one modern, well-located training plant the training activities of the Coast Guard, now widely scattered in makeshift and ill-adapted stations.

This new station will be beautifully and advantageously located a few miles from the Coast Guard Academy, which is a fortunate circumstance in view of the close cooperation of the two institutions. The site is the home of a former prominent citizen, improved in a manner befitting a wealthy estate. The State of Connecticut has agreed to purchase the property at a cost of \$85,000 and present it to the United States Government free of cost as a site for the training station.

The original estimate for the construction of this training station, which was presented a year ago to the subcommittee that has charge of Treasury Department appropriations, for inclusion in the regular 1942 appropriation bill, called for an expenditure of \$3,000,000. It was proposed to erect expensive buildings in harmony with the fine residential surroundings. Our subcommittee took the position that buildings and improvements of such an expensive and ornate character were not necessary to effectuate the purposes of a training station and we disallowed the item. Subsequently it was presented to the subcommittee on deficiencies with the same reaction. When it was suggested that ornateness of construction was not essential to training members of the Coast Guard, the proponents of the project expressed the fear that the State of Connecticut would withdraw its offer of the site if a cheaper type of construction were substituted.

After two rejections of the more elaborate style of brick architecture, Admiral Waesche again took up the matter with the Governor of Connecticut, and under date of October 7 last the Governor advised him that the State will donate the Avery Point site to the Coast Guard, even though the cheapest and quickest emergency types of buildings were erected thereon.

With this assurance, the Coast Guard submitted a revised estimate, substituting reinforced concrete for brick construction and eliminating some of the units not considered highly essential, thus reducing the total cost of the project from \$3,000,000 to \$1,936,302.25. The breakdown of the revised estimate is as follows:

#### New buildings:

Barracks buildings (2 of 393,700 cubic feet at 47 cents) .....	\$370,078.00
Barracks building (1 of 358,725 cubic feet at 47 cents) .....	168,600.75
Mess building and galley (495,150 cubic feet at 49 cents) .....	242,623.50
Academic building (1 of 1,000,000 cubic feet at 47 cents) .....	470,000.00
Shop and laboratory building (1 of 400,000 cubic feet at 47 cents) .....	188,000.00
Powerhouse (1 of 200,000 cubic feet at 75 cents, including equipment) .....	150,000.00
	<hr/> 1,589,302.25

#### Alterations and appurtenances:

Administration building (alterations to existing buildings) .....	12,000.00
Septic tanks, etc. ....	35,000.00
Service lines (water, power, sewers) .....	35,000.00
	<hr/> 82,000.00

#### Equipment and performance charges:

Equipment .....	225,000.00
Contingencies .....	40,000.00
	<hr/> 265,000.00

Total .....

Your conferees have approved this revised estimate, and on this basis the new training station will be constructed.

By substituting reinforced-concrete temporary construction and utilizing present buildings on the site, with such repairs as may be necessary to make them habitable and suitable for the purpose intended, it is estimated that the construction of the training station can be completed in approximately 11 months.

The enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard has increased from approximately 10,000 to 25,000, which has greatly complicated the problem of providing training for petty officers to carry on the work of the Guard. In time of war the Coast Guard is automatically fused into the Navy, and in this period of emergency it is already about 35 percent in the Navy. Your conferees received an urgent appeal from Secretary of the Navy Knox for the establishment of this training station, in which he said:

The duties assigned the Coast Guard in the Navy plans for national defense require the immediate employment on naval duty of large units of fully trained enlisted men of the Coast Guard. As the national-defense plans develop and expand over the next several years, it will be necessary that the production of trained men in the Coast Guard keep step with the growing requirements.

In order that there be no failure or delay in meeting the requirements, it is requested that the Coast Guard undertake the necessary measures of organization and training to provide the enlisted men required for Navy duty. Since the supply of trained men in specialist ratings is far short of the needs of the armed services and civilian requirements, the Coast Guard should be prepared to give to its own enlisted men extensive periods of

specialized training in order to produce the necessary qualified men for an indefinite period.

Admiral Waesche has given his assurance that the appropriation carried in this bill will be the total amount required for the establishment of this training station; and in order that there may be a record of his assurance on that point, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following letter:

OCTOBER 23, 1941.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LUDLOW: In reply to your letter of October 22, 1941, in which you request information concerning the item of \$1,936,000 carried in the Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942, for a Coast Guard training station to be constructed on a site to be donated to the United States Government by the State of Connecticut, I am pleased to advise you that the appropriation of this sum will enable the Coast Guard to establish a training station at Avery Point, Conn., buildings to be of reinforced concrete, temporary type, in accordance with the specifications which I forwarded to you yesterday, which will fill the needs of the Coast Guard for the training of petty officers, and, as far as possible can be foreseen at the present time, no further appropriation will be required on account of this project during the present emergency.

Very sincerely yours,  
R. R. WESCHE,  
Rear Admiral, United States  
Coast Guard,  
Commandant.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 8: Page 6, line 9, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 576), a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Army may be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator without loss of or prejudice to his status as such commissioned officer, and when so appointed he shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary prescribed by law for the office of Federal Works Administrator."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is merely a provision designed to extend the statutory latitude under which the President may make an appointment to the office of Federal Works Administrator.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19: On page 18, after line 26, insert:

"BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

"Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appropriations heretofore made under this heading are hereby made available for the following public works and public utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively:

"Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

"Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

"The provisions of section 4 of the act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592) shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this act regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate amendment and concur therein.

This amendment makes available \$260,000 for an overhead structure near the Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., and \$140,000 for the improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif. Both projects are emergency items to facilitate the operation of private shipbuilding plants and Government shore establishments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 23: Page 24, line 14, after "violence" insert "": *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment specifies procedure and penalties necessary to carry into effect the accompanying paragraph prohibiting, upon conviction for violation of provisions in the House bill, use of funds for payment of any person who

advocates—or is a member of an organization which advocates—the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. It conforms to similar provisions in all other appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a brief statement before this bill is entirely completed and becomes law.

I signed the conference report, and I did it conscientiously, agreeing to the differences between the House and the Senate. I cannot let go unchallenged the implication contained in the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri who stated in the Well of the House that the conference report was passed unanimously, and also making some reference to the foreign policy. I want to refute that because I am not in sympathy with it nor with the bill; but I did agree on the differences between the two Houses, and that was all I was asked to consider.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the reservations and exceptions of the gentleman from Kansas are duly noted in the RECORD. However, it will be noted that the conference report, as submitted, carries in full the lend-lease bill as it passed the House and Senate, and was signed by all members of the conference committee without dissent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting an editorial from the Missouri Farmer.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO SIGN BILL DURING

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive a message from the Senate and the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill of the House (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

WORLD CITIZENSHIP

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, some of us noticed an announcement by John G. Winant, who has been sent as Ambassador to Great Britain in the custody of Bennie Cohen. Mr. Winant said that some of us were going to welcome world citizenship after this war was over.



I can see a reason for contributing funds to get rid of this Hitler menace, but why we should put ourselves in the position where the United States of America has got to support the rest of the world I cannot see, and that is what world citizenship means. It means that somebody else will tell us what we have got to do right along.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of the legislative business on Thursday and any special orders previously agreed to I may address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity of visiting the port of embarkation and Army supply depot at New Orleans. The Army has done a magnificent job there. I have taken the liberty of preparing a brief summary of the activities there, which I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and insert in the RECORD, if not already inserted, an article recently written by James Morgan.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address made by me in Passaic, N. J., on the subject Passaic and Navy Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]? There was no objection.

#### PREVIOUS ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests. The first is that when the House meets on Thursday, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to speak for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request with reference to next Monday, November 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the calendar this morning discloses a most remarkable situation. It was in my mind a few minutes ago, when the majority

leader asked unanimous consent that the Speaker might be permitted to sign certain bills, to object, then make a point of order that a quorum was not present, because the rules of the House provide that the House shall not adjourn for more than 3 days without the consent of the other body.

I notice on the calendar the request that when the House adjourns; that is, Thursday, October 23, it adjourn to meet on Monday, October 27, which is today. Then down below there is the statement that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] made the unanimous-consent request that when the House adjourns on Monday, today, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, next Thursday; and following that, that when the House adjourns on Thursday, October 30, it adjourn to meet on Monday, November 3.

Why they did not continue this request indefinitely I do not understand. Just why the majority party with the situation that exists in the country today should adjourn from day to day and refuse to bring in any legislation to remedy the trouble we are in now is past understanding on the part of the common citizens.

It was amazing this morning to note the number of Members on the majority side rise and condemn the failure of the administration to solve our labor troubles. I heard no one speak in favor of the program that is being carried on by the O. P. M., the National Labor Relations Board, the Mediation Board, Madam Perkins, Sidney Hillman, or any of the "reds" who are in the administration, and which, if continued, will continue to render production impossible. I heard no approval of that program which is being carried on and which was so vigorously condemned. Those on the majority side talk a lot against it, but they will not do anything to change it. Not a thing is done. Everyone in the country who can read and write, even those who cannot write but can read; in fact, some of those who cannot read but can just listen to the radio, know that our whole defense program is being hindered and delayed; that aid to Britain, for which the Congress has been asked and has appropriated billions of dollars, is being delayed by labor troubles. No one believes for one moment, so far as I know, that the honest, patriotic American workingman is at the bottom of this thing.

The "reds" are at the bottom of the whole destructive business, the "reds" who were encouraged last year by the President's wife when she took them over to the Dies committee, the "reds" who were encouraged by being entertained down here at the White House, the "reds" she took into her own home at Hyde Park. Those and their kind are the ones who are to blame, and in addition, a few racketeers and a few convicted, paroled criminals, and a few new dealers in the administration. So the Members of the majority side get up here day after day and talk about and condemn the whole vicious procedure, but every time an amendment is offered, and many have been offered, both by the gen-

tleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] and by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and I have offered a few myself, to correct the situation, the majority party sees to it, through party discipline and the cracking of the party whip, that these corrective amendments are voted down. Why is that?

The First Lady of the land, as I stated this morning, made the charge that by fixing wages labor would be sold into involuntary bondage. That might be true in a way, but it is not a whole truth. They would suffer no more than all of us if prices were fixed as provided in a bill I offered last November and again this session. It is only a half truth. As I stated this morning, she forgets. She forgets that Murphy, then Governor of Michigan drove workmen not to their jobs but from their jobs. Murphy, with the President's consent, or at least without his objection treated Michigan workmen like slaves, only he did it in reverse. He refused to let them work instead of forcing them to work. He aided the violators of the law.

The First Lady does not condemn the practice which has prevailed during the last few years of selling American labor into bondage, or of selling labor into the hands of the racketeering union officials. We all know the Truman committee disclosed that millions of dollars were charged to the American worker for the privilege of working on various defense projects, among which were Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir. Making the American workingman, a carpenter, for instance, go out and buy a license and pay \$57.50 for the privilege of working in defense of his own country, is bondage.

Where does that idea of compelling a man to buy a license to work come from? It comes from the White House, it comes from the administration, it comes from Sidney Hillman, it comes from Madam Perkins, it comes from that whole group who are working and boring from within. They are absolutely destroying not only our preparedness program but our system of government and the country as well. The President said sometime ago that he had returned to Washington those powers which in improper hands could destroy a republic. The hands are here, but whose are they? They are improper hands sure enough.

First, we had the N. L. R. B. which misinterpreted and maladministered the law, and we have offered bills and the House voted to amend the National Labor Relations Act. It went over to the other body and was defeated over there. During this session of Congress the Members of the House have not had the courage, they have been too indolent to adopt amendments to this act. We have lacked a disposition to amend this law and put it up to the Senate during the present session. What is the matter with us? We are drawing our pay every month. We never miss that, but we just will not legislate. The minority, of course, cannot. Over here on the Democratic side I see there are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven—the gentleman over here is just going out. He holds up his hand, he is going to stay—eight, nine—there are nine Democrats here. John Lewis told

the President last night, did he not, by his silence, at least, he gave him to understand and be informed of what? That the President could ask that the strikes be ended but it did not make any difference to John; they would continue.

About a year or two years ago I talked on this floor and asked a question of the then majority leadership—I see the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] is here—"Who is the big boss, John Lewis or the President?" I might add, whether Bill Green is in that partnership, or whether he is not. But the sad, sad, fact remains that the President of the United States does not have the nerve—I would not use the other shorter word—he does not have the courage to challenge these labor leaders and tell them where to head in, where to get off. Is it because he gets the votes, because he wants to keep their political support? Certainly he is not sharing in the graft that they collect. Is he, or is he not? You shake your head. No, certainly he is not, not personally. Politically, you got \$770,000, 1 year or more it was ago, according to the report filed here with the Clerk, for campaign expenses from John's organizations. Then the President and John had a little falling out, and now John is back again telling the President of the United States when his miners will work and when they will not. Is this John's government? Or is it our government?

Not only that, but the President's administration is going right along the same dictator path. Here is the N. D. M. B. What did the N. D. M. B. do? It told these shipbuilders over here, the United States Steel Corporation shipbuilding plant, "You either fire these men who do not pay their dues or we will close down your yard." And the Government took it over. Did the Government fire those men? Did it?

Down in Gary, Ind., the squads went through the plant and told those boys who belong to the A. F. of L., "You either produce a C. I. O. card and the receipt showing that you paid your dues last week, or you get out." They threw the women over the fence; they threw them outside.

Who is doing that? Why, the union, they say. That is not so. The administration is doing it by letting it continue.

I shall talk some more about this matter from time to time, if the majority permits us to meet and exercise free speech in this country and in the House. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan had been here when the unanimous-consent request to adjourn over was submitted, he could have objected. One objection would have prevented that request from being agreed to.

In the second place, it is amusing in the extreme to hear the gentleman from Michigan say that the President of the

United States is lacking in courage, because everyone knows that the President of the United States is possessed of unlimited courage, and has evidenced it on many, many occasions. As a matter of fact, most of his enemies have become such because the President of the United States is possessed of courage.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1508. An act to provide for the pay of aviation pilots in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes;

S. 1708. An act for the relief of Susannah Sanchez; and

S. 1701. An act to provide for pay and allowances and mileage or transportation for certain officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve and retired officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, October 30, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, October 28, 1941, to begin hearings on proposed amendments to Securities Act, 1933, and Stock Exchange Act, 1934.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be meetings of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday and Thursday, October 29 and 30, 1941, at 10:30 a. m., in re H. R. 5870, H. R. 5879, and private bills.

##### COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Patents under the chairmanship of Hon. FRITZ G. LANHAM will hold hearings on trade-marks (H. R. 102) beginning Tuesday, November 4, 1941, at 10 a. m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1015. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Department of Labor, for the fiscal year 1942 amounting to \$116,000 (H. Doc. No. 412); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1016. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, amounting to \$25,000 (H. Doc. No. 413); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1017. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1018. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of contracts

awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1019. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. H. R. 5788. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense, ending July 31, 1942, and July 31, 1943 (Rept. No. 1315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. S. 588. An act to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 1316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5890. A bill to regulate rents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 5359. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for Indian use; with amendment (Rept. No. 1318). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NICHOLS: Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents. House Resolution 125. Resolution creating a Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents; without amendment (Rept. No. 1319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 5912. A bill granting relief to certain agricultural producers whose 1941 crop was substantially reduced by reason of drought, excessive rainfall, boll-weevil infestation, or other uncontrollable natural causes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 5913. A bill authorizing certain profits of the Commodity Credit Corporation to be made available for purposes of agricultural relief in cotton-producing areas affected by drought, excessive rainfall, boll-weevil or other insect infestation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Miss RANKIN of Montana:

H. R. 5914. A bill requiring certain passenger carriers to issue receipts for all moneys paid for passenger transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 5915. A bill to amend the Revenue Act of 1941; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to authorize the Maritime Commission to sell or charter vessels of the laid-up fleet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.



## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds for, and to direct construction of, such highway and tunnel between Honolulu and the windward side of the island of Oahu, on a location where it would most advantageously serve the Army and Navy and the civil population; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to award national-defense contracts as rapidly as possible to Michigan concerns; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take into consideration and expansion plans of the Michigan Northern Power Co.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact a bill providing for the withdrawal of certain Hawaiian home lands required for additions to Hilo and Molokai Airports; to the Committee on the Territories.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. R. 5916. A bill for the relief of Allen F. McLean; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 5917. A bill for the relief of August W. Dietz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H. R. 5918. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ethel H. Chaffee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 5919. A bill for the relief of Wilson D. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H. R. 5920. A bill for the relief of E. A. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1952. By Mr. HOFFMAN: Petition of 117 citizens of Allegan, Mich., and vicinity, respectfully urging the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1953. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the executive board of Local 54, United Shoe Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, for national American All Week; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1954. Also, petition of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring an increase in salary for navy-yard employees; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1955. Also, petition of the National Association of Life Underwriters, New York City, favoring the Government's program to finance national defense through the sale of defense savings bonds and stamps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1956. Also, petition of the United Federal Workers of America, New York City, favoring House bill 5730, the Sheridan bill, known as the Federal workers minimum wage bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1957. Also, petition of the Amalgamated Machine and Instrument Local No. 475, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning the question of the use of labor battalions to replace civilian employees; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1958. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Los Angeles (Calif.) District Council of Painters, No. 36, requesting that defense housing projects should be managed by local housing authorities, and the practice of setting up additional agencies for projects should be abolished; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1959. Also, petition of the Los Angeles (Calif.) District Council of Painters, petitioning the various Federal officials and agencies entrusted with the responsibilities of granting priorities, to grant such priorities to all United States Housing Authority-aided projects in conformity with the needs in the local communities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1960. Also, petition of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Lathers Local No. 42A, objecting to the setting up of additional housing organizations for the construction of defense housing projects and to let the local housing authorities, who are acquainted with local conditions, handle defense housing projects in their immediate locality; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1961. Also, petition of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Lathers Local No. 42A, requesting various Federal officials and agencies entrusted with the granting of priorities to grant such priorities to all United States Housing Authority-aided projects in conformity with local community needs; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1962. Also, petition of the Los Angeles, Calif., Moving Picture Projectionists, Local No. 150, expressing their disapproval of special organizations being set up for the construction and management of defense housing, and they contend that local organizations, that are acquainted with conditions, should have control of these projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1963. Also, petition of the membership of the Los Angeles, Calif., Smelter and Brass Workers Union, Local No. 468, going on record as being opposed to House bill 3; the Hobbs concentration camp bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1964. Also, petition of the United Rubber Workers of America, Local No. 100, Los Angeles, Calif., unanimously going on record supporting any modification of the Neutrality Act proposed by President Roosevelt or the administration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1965. Also, petition of the Laborers Local Union, No. 300, Los Angeles, Calif., opposing setting up additional organizations for construction of defense housing, and recommending that local housing authorities should handle that work where local organizations are operating, because of the knowledge of the country and climate by the local group; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1966. Also, petition of the Laborer's Local Union, No. 300, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning those Federal agencies that have the burden of allotting priorities, to grant such priorities to all United States Housing Authority aided projects in conformity with housing needs of the community in which they are located; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1967. Also, petition of the Civic Leaders Club, of Los Angeles, Calif., expressing their regret in the delay of the repealing of the Neutrality Act, and requesting each Member of the Senate, Republican or Democrat, to act immediately to arm our ships for

defense; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1968. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution No. 2131, board of supervisors, San Francisco, Calif., memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 1201, providing for uniform method of payments to the several States on account of certain lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1969. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 1201, providing for uniform method of payments to the several States on account of certain lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1970. By Mr. SHAFER of Michigan: Resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan, urging safeguarding of the interests of the American farmer in the event any ceiling is placed upon farm prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1971. By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of the Men's Fellowship Class, Inc., Topeka, Kans., requesting the Seventy-seventh Congress to amend title I of the Social Security Act in accordance with House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1972. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Ohio Old-Age Pension Society, Akron, Ohio, urging the passage of House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1973. Also, petition of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Leather Workers Division, Local 20, Lynn, Mass., urging Congress to enact House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1974. Also, petition of the United Automobile Workers of America, Plymouth Local Union No. 51, Detroit, Mich., urging the defeat of all anti-alien bills; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1975. Also, petition of the Atlantic District Local No. 2, American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations, New York, urging defeat of all anti-alien bills; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1976. Also, petition of the United American Defense Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., refuting the charges made by Senator GUY M. GILLETTE in introducing Senate Resolution 176; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1977. By Mr. MAHON: Petition of the officers of the Floydada National Farm Loan Association, of Floydada, Tex., advocating improvement of the farm program, especially as it relates to small diversified farms; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

(Legislative day of Monday, October 27, 1941)

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

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

Almighty God, Father of all mankind, who in wisdom hath created all things and in whom all things created live: Look now upon us as, at Thy gracious call, we stand at the entering in of the way of another day of service.

Incline Thine ear and hearken unto us as we go about our tasks; give us true repentance for all our sins past; lave Thou our spirits with the waters pure and undefiled, proceeding from Thy throne, then pour on us Thy light of faith and